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Roll 22

# DESPATCHES FROM UNITED STATES CONSULS IN SHANGHAI, 1847-1906

Volume 22

October 12, 1875 - May 25, 1876

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Washington: 1947

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The volume microcopied on this roll has the following backstrip title: "22 / Consular / Letters / Shanghai / October 12, 1875 / May 25, 1876 / Dept. of State." It contains despatches, with enclosures, addressed to the Department of State from United States consular officials at Shanghai, China, between October 12, 1875, and May 25, 1876. The contents are registered on Roll 1 of the microcopy.

The volume is part of a body of records in the National Archives designated as Record Group No. 59, General Records of the Department of State. It is volume 22 of a series generally referred to as Consular Despatches, Shanghai.

Vol 22

Mr Wood

No. 988.

U.S. Consulate General.
Shanghai.
to the Department of State.

Mr. Seward.

Subject:
Forwarding account for Miscellaneous Expenses for the third quarter 1875: with 22 Vouchers and 2 Exchange Certificates. and advising draft for $601 18/100 to cover same.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED NOV 27 1875 OF STATE

ACCOUNTS NOV 29 1875

Shanghai
For Vol 22.

Diplomatic, from Department B.

To ....., 187 .

No. 988.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. October 12th 1870.

Honorable J. L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I enclose & have the honor to hand you my account for Miscellaneous Expenses for the third quarter 1870. supported by 22 Vouchers and the usual Exchange Certificates. I have also to advise my draft No. 91 on the Honorable Secretary of State at 10 days sight in favor of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank. for gold $601.48 to balance this account. for which I ask protection.

I am. Sir.
Your Obedient Servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Enclosures.
Acct. form No. 90. 22 Vouchers & 2 Ex. Certificates.

No. 989.

U.S. Consulate General. Shanghai.
to the Department of State.

Mr. Seward.

Subject.

Hanging the usual
Returns for the third quarter
1870.

Nine inclosures.

Mr Wood

No. 989.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED NOV 27 1875 OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General
Shanghai October 12th 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Inclosed I have the honor to hand you the usual Returns for the 3rd Quarter 1875. viz:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inclosure No. 1 | | Form 117 | Stat |
| " | 2 | " 118 | Fees |
| " | 3 | " 119 | do |
| " | 4 | " 120 | Stat |
| " | 5 | " 121 | Fees |
| " | 6 | Civil Suits. | |
| " | 7 | Police Cases. | |
| " | 8 | Daie Report. | |
| " | 9 | Correspondence Return. | File |

I am. Sir.
Your Obedient Servant
Geo F. Seward.
U.S. Consul General

# COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

*Return of Civil Suits from the 1st day of July*

| NO. OF CASE. | DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS. | NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF. | | NAME OF DEFENDANT. | NATURE OF SUIT. | JUDGMENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 435 | | Penang Journal last quarter | | | | Pendi |
| 463 | | " | " | | | Discharge |
| 528 | | " | " | | | Pendi |
| 538 | | " | " | | | do |
| 555 | | " | " | | | do |
| 557 | | " | " | | | Petn |
| 567 | | " | " | | | Pendi |
| 569 | | " | " | | | do |
| 574 | | " | " | | | do |
| 575 | | " | " | | | Dismi |
| 576 | | " | " | | | Pendi |
| 578 | | " | " | | | do |
| 580 | | " | " | | | Def |
| 582 | | " | " | | | Injes |
| 583 | | " | " | | | Injun |
| 584 | | " | " | | | Dismi |
| 585 | July | 16 | Estate John Lindsay | Probate | Probate | Pendi |
| 586 | " | 17 | C. Daniat | Ger. C. E. Hunnicks | Contract | do |
| 587 | " | 22 | Pang & Tai | Ch. A. Heard & Co. | do | do |
| 588 | " | 28 | Chinsan | " Inez Huntley | do | do |
| 589 | " | " | Ah Poh | " do | do | do |
| 590 | " | 30 | Chun Lah | " do | do | do |
| 591 | Sept | 15 | H. W. McNutt | Br. C. Mills | Wrong | |
| 592 | " | 20 | J. W. Laidlaw | " Inez Huntley | Contract | |
| 593 | " | 21 | Loo Tsang | Ch. do | do | |
| 594 | " | 23 | E. Burmeister | Ger. Dollie Dillins | do | |
| 595 | " | " | Lee Chong | Ch. Inez Huntley | do | |
| 596 | " | 30 | Mustafa | " do | do | |

[Form No. 124.]

# LATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

*July to the 30th day of September 1875, inclusive.*

| JUDGMENT. | AMOUNT OF ~~FINE~~ IMPOSED. Claim | AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. Hearing. | DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. Associates. | Clerks. | Marshals. | Interpreters. | APPEAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pending | | | | | | | |
| Discharged | | | | | | | |
| Pending | | | | | | | |
| do | | | | | | | |
| do | | | | | | | |
| Pltffs. | | 101 15 15 " | 27 " | 42 " | 17 15 | | |
| Pending | | | | | | | |
| do | | | | | | | |
| do | | | | | | | |
| Dismissed | | 15 " 5 " | | 7 50 | 2 50 | | |
| Pending | | | | | | | |
| do | | | | | | | |
| Deft. | | 184 82 15 " | 24 " | 95 62 | 44 20 | 6 " | |
| Confessed | | None | | | | | |
| Compromised | | 25 66 | | 20 96 | 4 70 | | |
| Confessed | | 16 21 | | 13 11 | 2 10 | | |
| Pending | | | | | | | |
| do | $ 110 " | | | | | | |
| do | Yo. 11.25 3,88 | | | | | | |
| do | $ 17 - | | | | | | |
| do | " 14 - | | | | | | |
| do | " 65 " | | | | | | |
| do | | | | | | | |
| do | Mex. 5 " | | | | | | |
| do | $ 10 10 | | | | | | |
| do | Yo. 740 " | | | | | | |
| do | $ 22 " | | | | | | |
| do | " 70 5 7 | | | | | | |
| | | 342 84 35 " | 51 " | 179 19 | 71 65 | 6 " | |

E. & O. E.

U.S. Consulate General.

Shanghai October 12th 1875.

Geo. F. Seward

Report of transmission of correspondence received at the United States Consulate General, Shanghai China, and forwarded to Washington during the third quarter of 1875.

## Amoy.

| Date | No | No of Inclosures | Address | Rec'd at Con. Gen'l. | For'd to Washington. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 5 | 74 | 3 | Dept of State | July 9 | July 15 |
| " " | 75 | 1 | " " | " " | " " |
| " 22 | 76 | 1 | " " | " 26 | " 31 |
| " 27 | 77 | | " " | Aug 10 | Aug 15 |
| Aug 27 | 79 | | " " | Sept 21 | Sept 30 |
| " 28 | 80 | | " " | " " | " " |
| " 30 | 81 | 2 | " " | " " | " " |
| " " | 82 | | " " | " " | " " |
| Sept 1 | 83 | 2 | " " | " 27 | " " |

## Chinkiang

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 22 | 15 | 3 | Dept. of State, | July 30 | July 31 |
| " " | 16 | 5 | " " | " " | " " |
| " " | 17 | 2 | " " | " " | " " |
| " " | 18 | 2 | " " | " " | " " |
| " " | 19 | 2 | " " | " " | " " |
| " " | 20 | 2 | " " | " " | " " |
| " 23 | 21 | 1 | " " | " " | " " |
| " " | 22 | 0 | " " | " " | " " |
| " " | 23 | 0 | " " | " " | " " |
| " " | 24 | 0 | " " | " " | " " |
| " " | 25 | 4 | " " | " " | " " |
| " 24 | 26 | 8 | " " | " " | " " |
| Aug 10 | 27 | | " " | August 12 | August 14 |

## Foochow.

| Date | No | No. of Enclosures | Address. | Rec'd at Con. Gen'l. | Fwd. to Washington. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 15 | 134 | 1 | Dept of State | July 9. | July 15 |
| " 30 | 135 | | " " | " " | " 31 |
| July 1 | 136 | 4 | " " | " " | " 15 |
| " " | 137 | 1 | " " | " " | " " |
| " 24 | 138 | | " " | " 27 | " 31 |
| " " | 139 | | " " | " " | " " |
| " " | 140 | | " " | " " | " " |
| Aug 15 | 141 | 1 | " " | Sept 27 | Sept. 30 |
| Sept 22 | 142 | 1 | " " | " " | " " |

## Hankow.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 30 | 227 | 2 | Dept. of State | July 14 | July 15 |
| " " | 228 | | " " | " " | " " |
| " " | 229 | 1 | " " | " " | " " |
| " " | 230 | 1 | " " | " " | " " |
| " " | 231 | 1 | " " | " " | " 31 |
| July 1 | 232 | | " " | " " | " 22 |
| " 8 | 233 | 2 | " " | " 16 | " " |
| " " | 234 | 1 | " " | " " | " " |
| " 12 | 235 | 2 | " " | " 19 | " 31 |
| " 24 | 236 | | " " | " 28 | " " |
| " 26 | 237 | | " " | " 30 | Aug't. 14 |
| Aug. 7 | 238 | 2 | " " | Aug't. 13 | Sept 1 |
| Aug 10 | 239 | | " " | " 14 | " 30 |
| " 28 | 240 | | " " | " " | " " |
| " 31 | 241 | 2 | " " | Sept 21 | " " |
| Sept 21 | 242 | | " " | " 27 | " 4 |
| " 24 | 243 | 2 | " " | " 29 | " " |

## Ningpo.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1 | 79 | 3 | Dept. of State | July 2. | July 7 |
| " " | 80 | 1 | " " | " " | " " |
| " " | 81 | | " " | " " | " " |
| " 30 | 82 | | " " | Aug 3. | Aug 8 |

## Newchwang

| Date | | No | No of inclosures | Address. | Rec'd at Con. Gen'l. | For'd to Washington |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 23 | 92 | 4 | Dept of State | July 27. | July 31 |
| " | 30 | 93 | 5 | " " | " 19. | " 22 |
| Aug | 20 | 94 | | " " | Sept. 21. | Sept 30 |
| " | " | 95 | | " " | " " | " " |
| " | " | 96 | 1 | " " | " " | " " |
| Sept | 23 | 97 | | " " | " " | " " |
| " | " | 98 | | " " | " " | " " |
| " | " | 98 | 1 | " " | " 24 | " " |

## Swatow.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 1 | 12 | 1 | Dept of State | July 13. | July 15 |
| " | " | 13 | 1 | " " | " " | " " |
| " | " | 14 | 1 | " " | " " | " " |
| " | " | 15 | 4 | " " | " " | " " |
| " | 4 | 16 | | " " | " " | " " |
| " | " | 17 | | " " | " " | " " |
| Aug | 13 | 18 | | " " | Aug 31 | Sept 8 |
| " | " | 19 | | " " | " " | " " |
| " | 22 | 20 | | " " | " " | " " |

## Tientsin.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 26 | 93 | 8 | Dept of State. | August 12 | August 15 |
| " | 25 | 94 | | " " | " " | " " |
| Aug | 2 | 95 | | " " | " " | " " |
| " | 6 | 96 | 3 | " " | " " | " " |
| Sept | 20 | 97 | 1 | " " | Sept. 30. | Sept 30. |

E. & O. E. U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai 4th. October 1875.

Jeorg F. Lwaed
Consul General.

# UNITED STATES' CONSULAR JAIL, SHANGHAI,

REPORT FOR MONTH OF July 1875.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. from last Report | 4. | No. discharged during month | 4. |
| „ admitted during month | 7. | „ remaining | 7. |
| Total | 11. | Total | 11. |

No. of days served during previous months 876.
„ „ „ „ past month 171.
Total to date 1047.

Richard Phoenix,
U. S. Marshal.

| Number. | Name. | When Admitted. | Term. | When Discharged. | No. of Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 137. | Matthew Reed. | Sept^r 29^th 1873. | 3 years. | | 31. | |
| 159. | Lyman H. Stoddard. | Nov^r 5^th „ | 4 „ | | 31. | |
| 62. | Albert W. Hansen. | August 8^th 1874 | 1 year. | July 4^th | 4. | |
| 13. | Charles F. Meyers. | June 23^rd 1875. | 6 months. | | 31. | |
| 15. | William Bowling. | July 9^th | 3 days | July 20^th | 11. | Recommitted until |
| 16. | Arthur Grant. | „ 12^th | 3 „ | „ 15^th | 3. | willing to return to duty |
| 17. | Frank Moore. | „ 14^th | | | 18. | |
| 18. | Henry Rodgers. | „ 14^th | | | 18. | |
| 19. | Charles Bakeman. | „ 16^th | 3 weeks. | | 16. | Committed at request of |
| 20. | William Holman. | „ 24^th | | July 25^th | 1. | Consul for Prussia. |
| 21. | William Bowling. | „ 25^th | 60 days. | | 7. | |

# UNITED STATES' CONSULAR JAIL, SHANGHAI,

REPORT FOR MONTH OF August 1875.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. from last Report | 7. | No. discharged during month | 5. |
| „ admitted during month | 9. | „ remaining | 11. |
| Total | 16. | Total | 16. |

No. of days served during previous months 1047.
„ „ „ „ past month 214.
Total to date 1261.

Richard Phoenix.
U. S. Marshal.

| Number. | Name. | When Admitted. | Term. | When Discharged. | No. of Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 137. | Matthew Reed. | Sept. 29th 1873. | 3 years. | | 31. | |
| 159. | Lyman H. Stoddard. | Nov. 5th „ | 4 „ | | 31. | |
| 13. | Charles F. Meyers. | June 23rd 1875. | 6 months. | | 31. | |
| 17. | Frank Moore. | July 14th „ | | August 14th „ | 13. | |
| 18. | Henry Rodgers. | „ 14th „ | | „ „ | 13. | |
| 19. | Charles Bakeman. | „ 16th „ | 3 weeks. | „ 6 | 5. | |
| 21. | William Bowling. | „ 25th „ | 60 days. | „ 18. | 17. | "Benefactor" being ready for sea, prisoner was put on board. |
| 22. | James Brown. | August 4th „ | 5 „ | „ 9. | 8. | |
| 23. | John Moll. | „ 23rd „ | 60 „ | | 9. | |
| 24. | Christian Jacobson. | „ „ „ | 70 „ | | 9. | |
| 25. | William Bowling. | „ „ „ | 36 „ | | 9. | Balance of former sentence. |

REPORT FOR MONTH OF 187 . (CONTINUED.)

| Number. | Name. | When Admitted. | Term. | When Discharged. | No. of Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

# REPORT FOR MONTH OF Augus

| NUMBER. | NAME. | WHEN ADMITTED. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought Over. | | |
| 26. | Nicholas Fismen | August 23rd | 6 |
| 27. | Patrick Quinn. | " " | 9 |
| 28. | John Mosher. | " " | 7 |
| 29. | Charles Masignoline. | " " | 6 |
| 30. | Peter Brown. | " 30th | 6 |

gust

# 1875. (CONTINUED.)

| | Term. | When Discharged. | No. of Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 176. | |
| d | 60 days. | | 9. | |
| | 90. " | | 9. | |
| | 70. " | | 9. | |
| | 60. " | | 9. | |
| n. | 60. " | | 2. | |
| | | | 214. | |

# UNITED STATES' CONSULA

REPOR

No. from last Report 11.
„ admitted during month 12.
Total 23.

No. of days served during previous months 1261.
„ „ „ „ past month 396.
Total to date 1657.

| Number. | Name. | When Admitted. | Ter |
|---|---|---|---|
| 137. | Matthew Reed. | Sept. 29th 1873. | 3. Yea |
| 159. | Lyman H. Stoddard. | Nov. 5th „ | 4. |
| 13. | Charles F. Meyers. | June 23rd 1875. | 6. mo |
| 23. | John Moll. | August 23d „ | 60. da |
| 24. | Christian Jacobson. | „ „ | 70. |
| 25. | William Bowling. | „ „ | 36. |
| 26. | Nicholas Pesmen. | „ „ | 60. |
| 27. | Patrick Quinn. | „ „ | 90. |
| 28. | John Mosher. | „ „ | 70. |
| 29. | Charles Masqueline. | „ „ | 60. |
| 30. | Peter Bauer. | 30th | 60. |

# JLAR JAIL, SHANGHAI,

## PORT FOR MONTH OF September 1875.

No. discharged during month 12.
„ remaining 11.
Total 23.

Richard Phoenix.
U. S. Marshal.

| Term. | When Discharged. | No. of Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Years. | | 30. | |
| " | | 30. | |
| Months. | | 30. | |
| days. | | 30. | |
| " | | 30. | |
| | September 28th. | 27. | |
| " | | 30 | |
| " | | 30. | |
| | | 30. | |
| " | | 30. | |
| " | | 30. | |
| | | 30. | |

# REPORT FOR MONTH OF Sept

| Number. | Name. | When Admitted. |
|---|---|---|
| | | Brought On |
| 31. | Daniel Angus. | Sept. 3rd |
| 32. | Matthew Smith. | " 6th " |
| 33. | Frederick Schwartz. | " 6th " |
| 34. | Martin Carlsen. | " 14th " |
| 35 | Evan Christopher. | " " |
| 36. | Stephen Cronin. | " " |
| 37. | Thomas J. Hope. | " 15th " |
| 38. | William Mortimer. | " " |
| 39. | Peter Johnson. | " " |
| 40. | Frederick Schwartz. | " " |
| 41. | James Shields. | " 20th " |
| 42. | Stephen Cronin. | " 30th " |

8

September 1875. (CONTINUED.)

| | Term. | When Discharged. | No. of Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Over | | 327. | |
| | 5 days. | September 8th | 5. | |
| | | " 6th | 1. | |
| | | " 10th | 5. | |
| | | " 15th | 1. | |
| | | " " | 1. | |
| | | " 28th | 15. | |
| | | " 27th | 13. | |
| | | " 27th | 13. | |
| | | " 25th | 11 | |
| | | " 16th | 1. | |
| | 2 days. | " 22nd | 2. | |
| | 90 " | | 1. | |
| | | | 396. | |

FORM No. 21.

NAMES *of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with*

*U. S. Consul-General at* Shanghai, *from* 1st *of* July *to* 30th *September* 75, *inclusive.*

| DATE OF DECEASE. | NAMES OF PERSONS. | OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT. | IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING. | WHERE DECEASED. | VALUE OF EFFECTS. | DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 2 | Thomas Piper | Unknown | Unknown | Shanghai | Nil | |
| " 16 | John Lindsay | New Jersey | Engineer | " | $ 384 | In hands of Con. |
| " 19 | William Gray | Unknown | Unknown | " | Nil | |
| " 29 | John Roach | Unknown | B. Aymar | " | $ 52. | In hands of Con. |
| Sept. 24 | W. E. Sherman | New York | Ping On | At Sea | $ 20 | J. M. Kelly |

E. & O. E.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai September 30th 1875

Geo. F. Seward,

U. S. Consul-Genl.

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHI

From the First day of July to the Thirtieth day of September 1875,

| DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS. | NAME OF PRISONER. | CHARGE. | BY WHOM BROUGHT. | JUDGMENT. | AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED. | AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. | DISPOSITION O |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 9th | William Bowling. | desertion from the barque "Benefactor" | Captain Hayden | Committed for 3 days on bread and water | | | |
| " 12th " | Arthur Grant. | desertion from the barque "Benefactor" | Captain Hayden. | Committed for 3 days. | " | " | " |
| " 14th " | Charles H. Mills. | Assault. | Pang-Joe. | Dismissed. | | | |
| " 14th " | Nathaniel Sprague alias Frank Moore. | Suspicion of theft and desertion, from the U.S.S. "Saco". | R. Phoenix. | Committed to await information, from U.S.S "Saco" at Yokohama | | | |
| " 14th " | Henry Treston alias Henry Rodgers. | Suspicion of theft and desertion from the U.S.S. "Saco". | R. Phoenix. | " " " " " | | | |
| " 23rd " | Thomas King. | drunk and incapable in a jin rick shaw. | Serg't Skinner. | Warned, and dismissed. | | | |
| " 24th " | William Holman. | desertion from the U.S.S. "Palos". | Serg't Lloyd. | Committed and "Palos" notified. | | | |
| " 26th " | William Bowling | desertion from the barque "Benefactor" (2nd " time.) | Captain Hayden of barque "Benefactor" | Committed for 60 days or until vessel is re | | | |
| August 4th | James Brown. | drunk and assault on Police Constabul Stein while in the execution of his duty and tearing his Coat, damages $3. | P.C. Stein. | Committed for 5 days for the assault. and to pay $.3. for damage done. | | | |

RIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL

Day of July to the Thirtieth d

| | CHARGE. | BY WHOM BROUGHT. | JUDGMENT. | AMO |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ing. | desertion from the barque "Benefactor" | Captain Hayden | Committed for | 3 a |
| t. | desertion from the barque "Benefactor" | Captain Hayden. | Committed for | 3 a |
| lls. | Assault. | Pang-Joe. | Dismissed. | |
| gue. oee. | Suspicion of theft and desertion, from the U.S.S."Saco". | R. Phoenix. | Committed to awa U | |
| ers. | Suspicion of theft and desertion from the U.S.S."Saco". | R. Phoenix. | " " | |
| | drunk and incapable in a jin rick shaw. | Serg.t Skinner. | Warned, and dis | |
| an. | desertion from the U.S.S."Palos". | Serg.t Lloyd. | Committed and j | |
| ing | desertion from the barque "Benefactor" (2nd time.) | Captain Hayden of barque "Benefactor" | Committed for | |
| an. | drunk and assault on Police Constable Stein while in the execution of his duty and tearing his coat, damages $3. | P.C. Stein. | Committed for 2 and to pay | |

NSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of September 1875, inclusive.

| | AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED. | AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. | DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | 3 days on bread and water diet. | |
| | | | 3 days, " " " " | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | await information, from U.S.S "Saco" at Yokohama, | |
| | | | " " " | |
| | | | | |
| | | | dismissed. | |
| | | | | |
| | | | d "Palos" notified. | |
| | | | | |
| | | | for 60 days or until vessel is ready for sea. | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | for 5 days for the assault, | |
| | | | hay $3, for damage done. | |

Carried Over

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN T

From the First day of July

| NO. OF CASE. | DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS. | NAME OF PRISONER. | CHARGE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought Over | | | |
| 10. | August 7th " | Albert Menzies. | drunk and incapable. | P. |
| 11. | " 9th " | Christine Neilson. | drunk and incapable in a jin rick shaw. | N |
| 12. | " 9th " | John Moll. | drunk and incapable in a jin-rick-shaw. | Se |
| 13. | " 10th " | Patrick Quinn. | drunk and incapable. | P. |
| 14. | " 23rd " | William Bowling. | desertion from the bark "Benefactor" (3rd " time) | R. |
| 15. | " 23rd " | John Moll. | desertion from the bark "Benefactor." | R. |
| 16. | " 23rd " | John Mosher. | " " " | |
| 17. | " " | Patrick Quinn. | " " " | |
| 18. | " " | Nicholas Feemen. | " " " | |
| 19. | " " | Christian Jacobson | " " " | |
| 20. | " " | Charles Maskeline | " " " | |
| 21. | " 30th " | Walter Burch. | drunk and incapable on the Long Kew road. | P. |
| 22. | " 30th " | Peter Brown. | desertion from the barque "Rosetta McNeil" after clearance. | |
| 23. | Sept. 3rd " | Daniel Angus. | Refusal of duty on ship "Charter Oak". | |

IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHA

July to the Thirtieth day of September

| BY WHOM BROUGHT. | JUDGMENT. | AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED. | AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| P.C. Evans. | Warned and dismissed. | | |
| Native P.C. No. 65. | Warned and dismissed. | | |
| Sergt. Malcolm. | Warned and dismissed. | | |
| P. C. Swanstrom. | Warned and dismissed. | | |
| R. Phoenix | Committed to complete former sentence | | |
| R. Phoenix. | Committed for | 60. days. | |
| " | " " | 70. " | |
| " | " " | 90. " | |
| " | " " | 60. " | |
| " | " " | 70. " | |
| " | " " | 60. " | |
| P.C. Stein. | Warned and dismissed. | | |
| " Captain Brown by letter. | Committed for 60 days. | | |
| Captain Smith of "Charter Oak". | Committed for 5 days on bread and | | |

D STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

tieth day of September 1875, inclusive.

| DGMENT. | AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED. | AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. | DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| d and dismissed. | | | |
| | | | |
| ed and dismissed. | | | |
| | | | |
| ed and dismissed. | | | |
| d and dismissed. | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| itted to complete former sentence. | | | |
| | | | |
| itted for 60. days. | | | |
| " 70. " | | | |
| " 90. " | | | |
| " 60. " | | | |
| " 70. " | | | |
| " 60. " | | | |
| | | | |
| d and dismissed. | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| itted for 60 days. | | | |
| | | | |
| itted for 5 days on bread and water diet. | | | |

Carried Over

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE

From the First day of July to the

| DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS. | NAME OF PRISONER. | CHARGE. | BY WHOM BROUGHT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought Over | | |
| Sept" 6th" | Matthew Smith. | desertion from the U. S. S. "Palos." | P. C. Aronstein. |
| " 6th" | Frederick Schwartz. | desertion and refusal to return to duty on board the Ship "Charter Oak" | Fred" Schwartz. Himself. |
| " 14th" | Martin Carlsen. | desertion from the | Constable Stein. |
| " " | Evan Christopher. | U. S. S. "Palos" | |
| " 14th" | John Smith. alias Stephen Cronin. | desertion from the barque "W. Mudgett" | Captain of "W. M." |
| " 20th" | James Shields. | drunk and fighting in a brothel and breaking and damaging furniture to extent of $3. and damaging roof of a house to amount of one dollar | Chong-ah-do and Yut-Ching-pu |
| " 30th" | Stephen Cronin alias John Smith. | desertion from the barque "W. Mudgett" after Clearance. | R. Phaenix. |

Richar

CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONS

t day of July to the Thirtieth

| . | CHARGE. | BY WHOM BROUGHT. | JUDGMENT. | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| th. | desertion from the U. S. S. "Palos." | P. C. Aronstrum, | Committed and | |
| artz. | desertion and refusal to return to duty on board the ship "Charter Oak." | Fred'k Schwartz. Himself. | Committed unti can be co | |
| lsen. topher. | desertion from the U. S. S. "Palos" | Constable Stein. | Committed and | |
| ith. conin. | desertion from the barque "W. Mudgett." | Captain of "W. M." | Committed and | |
| ds. | drunk and fighting in a brothel and breaking and damaging furniture to extent of $3, and damaging roof of a house to amount of one dollar — | Chong-ah-do and Yut-ching-pu | Committed | |
| nin. mith. | desertion from the barque "W. Mudgett," after clearance. | R. Phaenix, | Committed for | |

Richard Phaenix

U. S. M

CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of September 1875, inclusive.

| | AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED. | AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. | DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| and Captain of "Palos" notified. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| until Captain of "Charter Oak" communicated with. | | | | |
| and Captain of "Palos" notified. | | | | |
| and Captain of "Willard Mudgett" notified. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| d for 2 days and to pay $4. for damages done. | | | | |
| for 90 days. | | | | |
| ney. | | | | |
| Marshal. | | | | |

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Gener*

| DATE. | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 1 | 8627 | Legation | | Peking. | Chin |
| " | " | 8628 | Consul | at | Tientsin. | do |
| " | " | 8629 | " | " | Swatow | " |
| " | " | 8630 | " | " | Newchwang | " |
| " | " | 8631 | " | " | Ningpo | " |
| " | " | 8632 | " | " | Hankow | " |
| " | " | 8633 | " | " | Foochow | " |
| " | " | 8634 | " | " | Canton | " |
| " | " | 8635 | " | " | Chinkiang | " |
| " | " | 8636 | " | " | Amoy. | " |
| " | " | 8637 | 3d Asst. Postmaster Gen'l. | | Washington. | Reg |
| " | 5 | 8638 | Fifth Auditor | | Treasury | Sear |
| " | " | 8639 | " | | " | Inte |
| | | | " | | | |

D STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

*day of* 187 , *inclusive.*

| DGMENT. | AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED. | AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. | DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

*General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.*

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Chinese titles to Consular Agents. | |
| do do | |
| do do | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| Requisition for stamps | |
| Siamese P/c. 2d 2n. of 1875. | |
| Interest " " | |

*Consul General.*

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera*

| DATE. | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 5 | 8640 | Fifth Auditor Treasury, | Con |
| " " | 8641 | " " " | Con |
| " " | 8642 | " " " | Sala |
| " " | 8643 | " " " | Send |
| " " | 8644 | Department of State Washington, | For |
| " " | 8645 | " " " | Ge |
| " " | 8646 | Fifth Auditor of the Treasury W. | Spe |
| " 6 | 8647 | Dept of State Washington, | Mo |
| " 7 | 8648 | Consul for Austria, | Circ |
| " " | 8649 | " " Belgium, | |
| " " | 8650 | " " Denmark | |
| " " | 8651 | " " France | |
| " " | 8652 | " " Germany | |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Consular blks Account 2d Qr. 1875. | |
| Court Account do. do. | |
| Salary and fees account " " | |
| Sending General Returns " " | |
| Form No. 90. " " | |
| General Returns. " " | |
| Special Clerk hire a/c. 2d Qr. " " | |
| Mr. Seward's absence. | |
| Circular No. 47. sending Municipal Councils letter about Le Kin dat | |
| " " " " | |
| " " " " | |
| " " " " | |
| " " " " | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Gener*

| DATE. | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 7 | 8653 | Consul for Great Britain, | Circul |
| " " | 8654 | " " Italy, | |
| " " | 8655 | " " Japan, | |
| " " | 8656 | " " Netherlands, | |
| " " | 8657 | " " Portugal, | |
| " " | 8658 | " " Russia, | |
| " " | 8659 | " " Spain, | |
| " " | 8660 | " " Sweden & Norway, | |
| " " | 8661 | Legation, Peking | Co |
| " " | 8662 | Mr. Purdon, Shanghai | A |
| " " | 8663 | U.S. Consul Hankow | A |
| " " | 8664 | Tientsin and Dr Henderson | De |
| " 8 | 8665 | Hongkong Dispensary Hongkong | Co |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES |
|---|---|
| Circular re/ sending Municipal Councils letter about Likin duties. | |
| " " " " " | |
| " " " " " | |
| " " " " " | |
| " " " " " | |
| " " " " " | |
| " " " " " | |
| " " " " " | |
| Carter vs. Johnson. | |
| Article XIX Land Regulations. | |
| Non receipt of dispatch. | |
| Deed's re. Presbyterian Mission. | |
| Claim against Cunningham Estate. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera*

| DATE. | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 8 | 8666 | T. N. Driscoll | Hong Kong | Claim |
| " " | 8667 | Cheap Jack & Co. | " |
| " " | 8668 | George Glasse. | " |
| " " | 8669 | Lamont, Atkinson & Co | " |
| " " | 8670 | C. J. Gaupp & Co | " |
| " " | 8671 | Ladage & Oelke | Shanghai. |
| " " | 8672 | H. Payton & Co | " |
| " " | 8673 | J. F. McLaughlin. | " |
| " " | 8674 | Cheap, Jack & Co. | " |
| " " | 8675 | Hall & Holtz. | " |
| " " | 8676 | J. S. Baron, | " |
| " " | 8677 | To. Pin, | " |
| " " | 8678 | A. Bruse. | " |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Claims against Cunningham & Tate | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Gener*

| DATE. | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 8 | 8679 | Dr. Macgowan, | Shanghai, Cha |
| " " | 8680 | W. Hewett, | " |
| " " | 8681 | A. Silverthorne, | " |
| " " | 8682 | Chun Low, | " |
| " " | 8683 | Eudon, | " |
| " " | 8684 | W. Wallis, | " |
| " " | 8685 | Parker & Little, | " |
| " " | 8686 | S. R. Gale, | " |
| " " | 8687 | Tung Foong, | " |
| " " | 8688 | Edbrook & Co, | " |
| " " | 8689 | H. W. Murphy, | " |
| " " | 8690 | R. Phoenix, | " |
| " " | 8691 | G. Deringer, | " |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES |
|---|---|
| Claims - Estate - J. W. Cunningham. | 1 |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Gener*

| DATE. | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 8th | 8692 | Capt. Bridgman, Palos. | Ex. M |
| " " | 8693 | Mr. Medhurst, Shanghai. | |
| " " | 8694 | Consul at Amoy. | Cir. |
| " " | 8695 | " " Canton. | for Sh |
| " " | 8696 | " " Chinkiang. | |
| " " | 8697 | " " Foochow. | |
| " " | 8698 | " " Chefoo. | |
| " " | 8699 | " " Hankow, | |
| " " | 8700 | " " Ningpo. | |
| " " | 8701 | " " Swatow. | |
| " 12 | 8702 | Commander "Palos" | Cl |
| " " | 8703 | John Davis Washington | Fu |
| " " | 8704 | German Consul at Shanghai | Ge |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending September 30th 1875.

| | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|---|
| Ex. | Minister's letter about Peking | |
| " | " " " | |
| Sir. | letter ~~directing~~ asking them to send no more requisitions to Shanghai | |
| for | Stationery. " | |
| | " " | |
| | " " | |
| | " " | |
| | " " | |
| | " " | |
| | " " | |
| | Claim against W. Holman. | |
| | Fisler's Alabama Claim. | |
| | Granting use of Jail. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Gener*

| DATE. | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 21 | 8705 | Supt. Foreign Mails. Washington, | Pos |
| " 24 | 8706 | Legation, Peking. | Ser |
| " " | 8707 | Commander "Palos" Shanghai. | Arre |
| " 26 | 8708 | Agent "Mitsu Bitsu" S.S.Co. do. | Non |
| " " | 8709 | Municipal Council Shanghai | Pass |
| " 27 | 8710 | U. S. Consul do. | John |
| " " | 8711 | Legation Peking | Mr. |
| " " | 8712 | Dept. of State Washington | Mr |
| " " | 8713 | " " | C |
| " " | 8714 | " " | Mr. |
| " " | 8715 | J. Warden Newyork. | Dece |
| " " | 8716 | Miss A. Lindsay, Jersey City | " |
| " 28 | 8717 | T. W. Kingsmill Shanghai | Woo |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES |
|---|---|
| Post Office Account 1875 | |
| Sending Court Returns | |
| Arrest of Deserter (Holman). | |
| Non delivery of letters "Tagasako Maru". | |
| Passage of Chinese Soldiers. | |
| John Carters Charges against Mr. Johnson. | |
| Mr. Johnson asks leave to go to Peking. | |
| Mr. Seward's absence. | |
| Carter vs. Johnson. | |
| Mr. Johnson's unsigned voucher. | |
| Decease of John Lindsay. | |
| " " | |
| Woosung Bar Engineers expected. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera*

| DATE. | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 28 | 8718 | Municipal Council, Shanghai, | Soldi |
| " . | 8719 | Dept of State, Washington, | Mr. |
| " . | 8720 | " . | Una |
| " . | 8721 | " . | Vice |
| " 29 | 8722 | W.H. Hayes, Manila | Re |
| " . | 8723 | D Roberts, Brooklyn. | Le |
| " . | 8724 | Pope Bros. Boston, | |
| " . | 8725 | Mrs. H. Haughty Sanfranaisco, | Esta |
| " . | 8726 | A. Gribble, & Co., Nagasaki. | |
| " . | 8727 | Dept of State, Washington | Ac |
| " . | 8728 | Mitsu Bitsu S.S. Co. Shanghai | L |
| " 30 | 8729 | Consul for Austria | C |
| " . | 8730 | " " " Denmark | |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|---|
| | Soldiers through the streets | |
| | Mr. DE Lano's leave of absence. | |
| | Undocumented vessels. | |
| | Vice Consul at Newchwang. | |
| | Receipt of letter. | |
| | Letter about "Chucks." | |
| | " " Air pistols. | |
| | Estate of Mrs. Anderson. | |
| | " " D Spedding. | |
| | Acknowledging receipt of Circulars. | |
| | Loss of letters. | |
| | Circular No. 48. | |
| | " " " | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Gene*

| DATE. | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 30 | 8731 | Consul for | France, |
| " " | 8732 | " " | Germany, |
| " " | 8733 | " " | Great Britain, |
| " " | 8734 | " " | Italy, |
| " " | 8735 | " " | Japan |
| " " | 8736 | " " | Netherlands |
| " " | 8737 | " " | Portugal |
| " " | 8738 | " " | Russia |
| " " | 8739 | " " | Spain |
| " " | 8740 | " " | Sweden & Norway |
| " " | 8741 | Dept of State | Washington |
| " " | 8742 | " " | " |
| " " | 8743 | " " | " |

: General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES |
|---|---|---|
| Circular No. 48. Calling meeting | | |
| " | | |
| " | | |
| " | | |
| " | | |
| " | | |
| " | | |
| " | | |
| " | | |
| " | | |
| Yunnan Outrage | | |
| Mr. Edwards of Amoy | | |
| Mr. Hart's diplomacy | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera*

| DATE. | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 30 | 8744 | Dept. of State, Washington. | Cond |
| Aug. 5 | 8745 | J. J. McGrath, Cincinnatti | Rec |
| " " | 8746 | M.S. Stuyvesant, Davenport, | Est |
| " " | 8747 | Falkenstein & Co. San Francisco | Sen |
| " " | 8748 | G. B. Emmons, Hongkong | Mr |
| " 6 | 8749 | Fautai Shanghai | Co |
| " " | 8750 | " " | Fo |
| " " | 8751 | " " | Fla |
| " " | 8752 | Dept of State Washington | Ma |
| " " | 8753 | Canton U.S.V. Consul | Sen |
| " " | 8754 | U.S. Consul, Hankow, | Abo |
| " " | 8755 | " Chinkiang, | Ap |
| " " | 8756 | Mr. Purdon Shanghai | W |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES |
|---|---|
| Condition of the Yunnan matter. | |
| Receipt of letter. | |
| Estate B. C. Crowninshield. | |
| Sending Land Certificate. | |
| Mr. Satterthwaites matter. | |
| Case of Pang E Tah. | |
| Fokkien processions. | |
| Flamingo's troops | |
| Marriage C. P. Hawes. | |
| Sending copy of #to. 472. | |
| About his interpreter | |
| Approving his 224 to Dept. | |
| Wharfage Dues. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Gener*

| DATE. | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 5 | 8757 | Legation | Peking, Tha |
| " 7 | 8758 | Consul for | Austria, Circul |
| " " | 8759 | " " | Belgium, |
| " " | 8760 | " " | Denmark. |
| " " | 8761 | " " | France. |
| " " | 8762 | " " | Germany. |
| " " | 8763 | " " | Gt. Britain, |
| " " | 8764 | " " | Italy. |
| " " | 8765 | " " | Japan |
| " " | 8766 | " " | Netherlands |
| " " | 8767 | " " | Portugal |
| " " | 8768 | " " | Russia. |
| " " | 8769 | " " | Sweden & Norway |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES |
|---|---|
| The tax on coal. | |
| Circular 49 calling Meeting Tuesday 10th August 1875 | |
| " | " |
| " | " |
| " | " |
| " | " |
| " | " |
| " | " |
| " | " |
| " | " |
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Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Gener*

| DATE. | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug 7 | 8770 | Dept. of State Washington | Val |
| " " | 8771 | Tautai Shanghai | Ask |
| " 10 | 8772 | U.S.V. Consul Canton | Rece |
| " " | 8773 | J.H. Foard San Francisco | Insu |
| " " | 8774 | M. Davis " " | Mas |
| " " | 8775 | Mr. Henderson Amoy | His |
| " " | 8776 | Dept. at Washington | " |
| " " | 8777 | Legation Peking | Co |
| " " | 8778 | U.S. Consul Hongkong | Sn |
| " " | 8779 | Dept. of State, Washington | Mr |
| " 11 | 8780 | " " " | Mr |
| " 12 | 8781 | Mr. Purdon, Shanghai | Sol |
| " " | 8782 | Consul for Austria | Cir |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURE |
|---|---|---|
| | Value of coins in the East. | |
| | Asks an interview. | |
| | Receipt of dispatches in the King & Co. Estate. | |
| | Insurance circular received. | |
| | Matter of E. Groschland & Co. | |
| | His leave of absence. | |
| | " " " " (Mr. Hendersons') | |
| | Carter vs Johnson. | |
| | Insurance Circular for San Francisco | |
| | Mr. Edwards at Amoy. | |
| | Mr. Johnsons interpreter. | |
| | Soldiers passing thro. foreign Settlements. | |
| | Cir. No. 50. Circulating Minutes of last Meeting for signature | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Gener*

| DATE. | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 12 | 8783 | Consul for | Belgium Cir. to |
| " " | 8784 | | Denmark |
| " " | 8785 | | France |
| " " | 8786 | | Germany |
| " " | 8787 | | Great Britain |
| " " | 8788 | | Italy |
| " " | 8789 | | Japan. |
| " " | 8790 | | Netherlands |
| " " | 8791 | | Portugal |
| " " | 8792 | | Russia |
| " " | 8793 | | Spain |
| " " | 8794 | | Sweden & Norway |
| " " | 8795 | Taotai | Shanghai Rece |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES |
|---|---|
| Inv. to 50. Min. of last Meeting for signature. | |
| 〃 〃 〃 | |
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| 〃 〃 〃 | |
| 〃 〃 〃 | |
| Receipt of dispatch about Mag.te Mixed Court | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Gener*

| DATE. | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug | 12 | 8796 | Taotai Shanghai | Subs |
| " | " | 8797 | Sia Kwoh Ung " | Recip |
| " | " | 8798 | Dept of State Washington. | Chi |
| " | " | 8799 | " " " | Ab |
| " | " | 8800 | " " " | Yu |
| " | 13 | 8801 | Supt. Post. Mails " | Sen |
| " | 14 | 8802 | Mr. Lemon at Tientsin | Ack |
| " | 17 | 8802 | H.B.M.'s ship "Thalia". | Ma |
| " | " | 8804 | Taotai, Shanghai | Ask |
| " | " | 8805 | Post Master, Hiogo | Let |
| " | 18 | 8806 | U.S. Consul, Hankow | Mr. |
| " | 20 | 8807 | Dept of State Washington | Ans |
| " | 18 | 8808 | Taotai " Shanghai | Sen |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES |
|---|---|
| Subscribers list Chinese Hospital. | |
| Receipt of his dispatch. | |
| Chinese in Peru. | |
| Abbotts resignation. | |
| Yunnan affair. | |
| Sending a/c 2d Qr. 1875. | |
| Acknowledging telegraph + 300 ℔ draft. | |
| Matter of J. H. Ryan. | |
| Asking for judgment in Hill vs. Takee. | |
| Letters missent. | |
| Mr. Carter's 2d Affidavit | |
| Answer to Dept's. Qrys. | |
| Sending receipts for Wharfage Dues. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Gene*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Augt | 24 | 8809 | Tautai | Shanghai | Mr. |
| " | 25 | 8810 | Comm'r. of Customs | " | Tra |
| Sept. | 1 | 8811 | Municipal Council | " | Send |
| " | 3 | 8812 | Legation | Peking | Send |
| " | 4 | 8813 | Tautai | Shanghai | " |
| " | 6 | 8814 | Capt. of "Palos" | " | Arre |
| " | " | 8815 | Tautai | " | Rec |
| " | " | 8816 | do | " | Em |
| " | 14 | 8817 | Capt. of Palos | " | Ar |
| " | 16 | 8818 | Comm'r. of Customs | " | Tra |
| " | 20 | 8819 | Legation | Peking | Pas |
| " | " | 8820 | Tautai | Shanghai | An |
| " | " | 8821 | " | " | Ask |

e General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURE |
|---|---|
| Mr. Seward leaves for Japan. | |
| Transit pass - Mr. Moore. | |
| Sending Checks - Wharfage dues &c. | |
| Sending names of 30 boys for U. S. | |
| " receipts to Municipal Council. | |
| Arrest of deserter - M. Smith. | |
| Receipt of list of boys. | |
| Emigration of women to the United States. | |
| Arrest of 2 deserters. | |
| Transit passes for Mr. Moore. | |
| Pass to interior | |
| Announcing Mr. Seward's return from Japan. | |
| Asking judgment Hill vs Takee. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters, and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Gene*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept | 22 | 8822 | Dept. of State | Washington. | Marr |
| " | " | 8823 | J. D. Van Duzee | Boston. | Estat |
| " | " | 8824 | Mixed Court Magistrate | Shanghai | Mr. H |
| " | " | 8825 | Taotai | " | " |
| " | " | 8826 | Gibb Livingston & Co. | " | Esta |
| " | " | 8827 | U. S. Consul | Hankow | Mrs. |
| " | " | 8828 | " " | Newchwang | Ba |
| " | " | 8829 | Escher & de Ryke | Osaka | Hoos |
| " | 24 | 8830 | J. W. Foard, Esqr. | San Francisco | Ins |
| " | " | 8831 | Geo. B. Emery | Hongkong | War |
| " | " | 8832 | Dept of State | Washington | The |
| " | " | 8833 | Mr. Satterthwaite | Newark | His |
| " | " | 8834 | Consul for Austria | | Co |

e General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURE |
|---|---|---|
| | Marriage Certificate of G. W. Hicks. | |
| | Estate of A. L. Freeman. | |
| | Mr. Haas to be Interpreter during Dr. Yates absence. | |
| | " " " | |
| | Estate of D. R. Spedding. | |
| | Mrs. Williams boxes. | |
| | Bandinels appointment as Interpreter. | |
| | Hoosung Bar essay Mr. Vignier sent. | |
| | Insurance matters. | |
| | Wants to compromise with his creditor. | |
| | The 4th installment of Chinese Boys | |
| | His claim against Gl. & E. Emory, Hong Kong. | |
| | Circulars 51. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Gener*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept | 24 | 8835 | Consul for | Belgium | Circ |
| " | " | 8836 | " " | Denmark | |
| " | " | 8837 | " " | France. | |
| " | " | 8838 | " " | Great Britain. | |
| " | " | 8839 | " " | Germany. | |
| " | " | 8840 | " " | Italy. | |
| " | " | 8841 | " " | Japan | |
| " | " | 8842 | " " | Netherlands | |
| " | " | 8843 | " " | Portugal. | |
| " | " | 8844 | " " | Russia | |
| " | " | 8845 | " " | Spain | |
| " | " | 8846 | " " | Sweden & Nor. | |
| " | " | 8847 | Dept. of State | Washington | U |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURE |
|---|---|
| Circular No 51. calling Meeting 2/d Sept. 1875 | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| Undocumented vessels. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Gene*

| DATE. 1876 | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 25 | 8848 | Harbor Master | Shanghai | Abo |
| " 29 | 8849 | S. A. Eldridge | San Francisco | Dea |
| " " | 8850 | R. E. Wainwright | Shanghai. | Ap |
| " " | 8851 | Dept of State | Washington | Val |
| " " | 8852 | " " | do. | The |
| " " | 8853 | " " | " | Yo |
| " " | 8854 | " " | " | M |
| " " | 8855 | " " | " | Ha |
| " " | 8856 | " " | " | M |
| " " | 8857 | Consul at | Newchwang | R |
| " " | 8858 | " | Tientsin | |
| " " | 8859 | " | Chinkiang | |
| " " | 8860 | " | Hankow | |

e General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURE |
|---|---|---|
| | About vessels which carry Kerosene oil. | |
| | Death of W. E. Sherman. | |
| | Appeal Est. Olyphant vs Stoddard. | |
| | Value of the Shanghai tael. | |
| | The Marshalship at Hankow. | |
| | Yunnan Outrage. | |
| | Mr. Sewards absence. | |
| | Hanoi and Haiphong. | |
| | Minutes of Consuls Meeting. | |
| | Reports asked for. | |
| | " | |
| | " | |
| | " | |

_____ Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Gene*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 29 | 8861 | Consul at Ningpo. | R |
| " | " | 8862 | " " Swatow | |
| " | " | 8863 | " " Canton | |
| " | 30 | 8864 | Collector " San Francisco | Se |
| " | " | 8865 | Taotai " Shanghai. | Tr |
| | | | | Ex. C |

e General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURE |
|---|---|
| Reports asked for-value of tael. | |
| " " " " | |
| " " " " | |
| Sending 70 Invoices. | |
| Transfer of Land. Deed No. 311 | |

Ex. O.E. United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 4th October 1875

Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate Gene*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | W REC |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Consul | 5270 | Ningpo June 30th | July |
| Municipal Council | 5271 | Shanghai June " | " |
| Legation, | 5272 | Peking " 23d | " |
| do. | 5273 | " " " | " |
| do. | 5274 | " " " | " |
| do | 5275 | " " " | " |
| U. S. Consul | 5276 | Tientsin " 25 | " |
| do | 5277 | Ningpo. July 1. | " |
| Dept. of State | 5278 | Washington March 20 | " |
| Helen Haughey | 5279 | San Francisco " 25th | " |
| Supt. Foreign Mails | 5280 | Washington " 22. | " |
| Legation | 5281 | Peking June 29 | " |
| Municipal Council | 5282 | Shanghai. July 5. | " |

e General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 1st | Return of Ningpo Junk Trade. | | |
| " " | Memo. of Wharfage Dues. | | |
| " " | Approving request for leave of absence. | | |
| " " | " Hankow investigation | | |
| " " | Acknowledging receipt of dispatch. | | |
| " " | Approving Amendment to Land Regs: — | | |
| " " | Receipt of dispatch. | | |
| " 2 | Forwarding instructions. | | |
| " 3 | Matter of Mr. Abbott's examination. | | |
| " " | Inquiry about Mrs. Anderson. | | |
| " " | Receipt of Draft for 4th Qr. 1874. | | |
| " 6 | Approving Mr Seward's action | | |
| " " | Matter of Lekin trixes in Sel | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate Gene*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | WH REC |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. A. Churchill. | 5283 | Ningpo July 6 | July |
| Municipal Council. | 5284 | Shanghai June 30 | " |
| U. S. Consul | 5285 | Newchwang " 22 | " |
| " " | 5286 | do. " 23 | " |
| British Consul. | 5287 | Shanghai July 12. | " |
| U.S.V. Consul. | 5288 | Ningpo " " | " |
| U. S. Consul. | 5289 | Swatow. July 3 | " |
| do. do. | 5290 | do. " 4 | " |
| do. do. | 5291 | " " 7 | " |
| Frazar & Co. | 5292 | Shanghai " 14 | " |
| German Consul. | 5293 | " " 15. | " |
| W. H. Hayes. | 5294 | Manila. June 26 | " |
| Municipal Council | 5295 | Shanghai. July 15 | " |

e General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 7 | Receipt of dispatch | | |
| " | " | Memo of Wharfage Dues | | |
| " | 12 | Matter of Chinese Writers | | |
| " | " | Nomination of F. Bandinel as Interpreter &c. | | |
| " | " | Receipt of dispatch | | |
| " | 13 | " " " | | |
| " | " | " " " | | |
| " | " | " " " | | |
| " | " | Forwards Accounts of 2 quarter | | |
| " | 14 | Construction of Harbor Regulations. | | |
| " | 15 | Requesting use of Jail. | | |
| " | 16 | do evidence of citizenship. | | |
| " | " | Receipt of dispatch. | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate Gen*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | W REC |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S.S. "Palos" | 5296 | Shanghai July 18 | July |
| Dept of State | 5297 | Washington June 3 | " |
| do do | 5298 | " " " | " |
| " " | 5299 | " " 7 | " |
| " " | 5300 | " " " | " |
| " " | 5301 | " May 14 | " |
| " " | 5302 | " " 17 | " |
| " " | 5303 | " " 26 | " |
| Fifth Auditor | 5304 | " June 3. | " |
| Comptroller Treasury | 5305 | " " 4 | " |
| D. Roberts. | 5306 | Brooklyn " 3. | " |
| Legation | 5307 | Peking July 10 | " |
| U. S. Consul | 5308 | Newchwang June 30 | " |

te General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 17. | Request to hold 2 Deserters | | |
| " " | Fee of $2 for Shipping Seamen. | | |
| " " | Appt. of W.A. Howland V.C. at Swatow. | | |
| " " | Unregistered ships - The flag. | | |
| " " | Mr Lord's leave granted. (Ningpo) | | |
| " " | Sending statistical Atlas U. S. | | |
| " " | Free entry of grain bags. | | |
| " " | Unregistered vessels under Am. flag. | | |
| " " | Seamens a/c. 1st qr. of 1875 received. | | |
| " " | " " " " " | | |
| " " | Lathe Chuck matter. | | |
| " " | Mr. Talbot V. Consul at Canton. | | |
| " " | Dispatch for Department. | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate Gen*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | W REC |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Consul | 5309 | Amoy July 22 | July |
| " | 5310 | " " " | " |
| E. C. Sheant | 5311 | Norwalk May 21 | " |
| Bancroft & Co. | 5312 | San Francisco June 11 | " |
| Pope Bros. | 5313 | Boston. May 20. | " |
| Murray Doins | 5314 | San Francisco. June 12 | " |
| U. S. Consul. | 5315 | Tientsin, July 20 | " |
| W. T. Colemarth & Co. | 5316 | Hankow, " " | " |
| U. S. Consul. | 5317 | San Francisco June 1 | " |
| U. S. Consular Agent. | 5318 | Hong Kong, July 21 | " |
| Eschu & Ryke. | 5319 | Chefoo, " 22 | " |
| T. W. Kingsmill. | 5320 | Osaka. " 4 | " |
| H. Gribble & Co. | 5321 | Shanghai " 19 | " |

e General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th " September 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 26 | Receipt of dispatch | | |
| " " | Case of J. H. Edwards | | |
| " " | Request for stamps | | |
| " " | Adjustment of Accounts | | |
| " " | Want to sell air pistols | | |
| " " | Requesting information | | |
| " " | Forwarding Returns. | | |
| " 24 | Acknowledging receipt of Carter dispatch. | | |
| " 26 | Freight circular | | |
| " " | Sending mail for Yantic | | |
| " " | Receipt of dispatch | | |
| " " | Matter of Woosung Bar | | |
| " " | Proposal to survey do. | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate Gene*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | W REC |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. Gribble & Co | 5322 | Nagasaki June 30. | July |
| Municipal Council | 5323 | Shanghai July 9 | " |
| U.S. Vice Consul | 5324 | Canton " 19 | " |
| Municipal Council | 5325 | Shanghai " 26 | " |
| U. S. Consul. | 5326 | Tientsin " 22. | " |
| District Magistrate. | 5327 | Shanghai " 3 | " |
| do do | 5328 | do " 6 | " |
| Tautai | 5329 | do June 30 | " |
| M. Bitsu S.S. Co. | 5330 | do July 29 | " |
| U. S. Consul. | 5331 | Chinkiang " 23 | " |
| do do | 5332 | " " 26. | " |
| Dept. of State. | 5333 | Washington " 7 | Aug |
| do do | 5334 | " " 12 | " |

e General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 9. | Estate of D. Spedding | | |
| " 26 | Wharfage dues at Ningpo. | | |
| " 27 | Receipt of dispatch | | |
| " 28 | Chinese soldiers passing through Settlement. | | |
| " 29 | Receipt of dispatch. | | |
| " " | Women in Tea Shops. | | |
| " " | Robbery near West Gate. | | |
| " 3 | DuBose loss at Soochow | | |
| " 29 | Letters from "Tokio Maru" | | |
| " 30 | Appointment of Constable and Interpreter. | | |
| " " | Sending Accounts. | | |
| Augt. 2 | Distribution of appropriations | | |
| " " | App't'g. Hendrick a Consular Clerk. | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate Gen*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | W REC |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dept of State, | 5335 | Washington June 19. | Aug |
| " | 5336 | " " 21 | " |
| " | 5337 | " " 22 | " |
| " | 5338 | " " " | " |
| " | 5339 | " May 20 | " |
| Court Alabama Claims. | 5340 | " June 17. | " |
| J. W. Foard. | 5341 | San Francisco " 28. | " |
| M. S. Stuyvesant. | 5342 | Davenport " 16 | " |
| J. J. McGrath | 5343 | Chicago " " | " |
| Folkenstine & Co. | 5344 | San Francisco July 1. | " |
| Mrs L. Andrews. | 5345 | New York June 21. | " |
| U. S. V. Consul. | 5346 | Canton July | " |
| Municipal Council. | 5347 | Shanghai aug 4 | Au |

te General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug 2. | Matter of Interpreter at | Amoy | |
| " " | " " | Hankow | |
| " " | Receipt of dispatches | 919 & 931 | |
| " " | Estate of King & Co. | | |
| " " | Value of Coins | | |
| " " | Fishers claim | | |
| " " | Inquiry as to certain privileges | | |
| " " | Asking for papers of Mr. Crowninshield | | |
| " " | Information about Chinese Wallpaper. | | |
| " " | Sending Debenture Certificates. | | |
| " 3 | Loring Andrews and Col. Forester. | | |
| " " | Sending money's Estate King & Co. | | |
| Aug 5 | Matter Wharfage dues. | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate Gen*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | W REC |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taotai | 5348 | Shanghai July 17. | Au |
| do | 5349 | " " 31 | " |
| do | 5350 | " Aug 4. | " |
| U. S. Consul, | 5351 | Foochow " 3 | " |
| H. Gribble & Co | 5352 | Nagasaki " 4 | " |
| Gibb, Livingston & Co. | 5353 | Shanghai " 3 | " |
| U.S.V. Consul. | 5354 | Canton July 27. | " |
| do | 5355 | do " 31. | " |
| U. S. Consul. | 5356 | Amoy " 28 | " |
| U.S.V. Consul. | 5357 | Ningpo Ningpo July 6 | " |
| do | 5358 | " " " " | " |
| do | 5359 | " " | " |
| Municipal Council | 5360 | Shanghai Aug 9 | " |

te General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug 5 | Case of Pang C Tai vs. Heard & Co. | | |
| " " | Processions of Fohkien men not desired | | |
| " " | Flamingo with troops to go to Arsenal. | | |
| " 6 | Proclamation about Missionaries | | |
| " " | Estate of D. R. Spedding. | | |
| " 7 | The loss of the Str. "Manchu" | | |
| " 10 | Estate of King & Co. | | |
| " " | Sending books &c. | | |
| " " | Leave of absence | | |
| " " | Receipt of dispatch. | | |
| " " | do. do. | | |
| " " | Forwarding dispatch to Dept. | | |
| " " | Dues on goods. | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate Gen*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | W REC |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal Council | 5361 | Shanghai Aug. 9 | Aug |
| Olyphant & Co. | 5362 | do " 7 | " |
| U. S. Consul. | 5363 | Hankow " 4 | " |
| do do | 5364 | Chinkiang " 10 | " |
| " " | 5365 | Tientsin " 7 | " |
| Taotai | 5366 | Shanghai " 8 | " |
| Sia Kiole Mug | 5367 | " " 11 | " |
| Taotai | 5368 | " " 9 | " |
| French Consul General | 5369 | " " 12 | " |
| China Tel. Agency | 5370 | " " " | " |
| Dept of State | 5371 | Washington July 1 | " |
| do | 5372 | " June 26 | " |
| Fifth Aud. Tr. | 5373 | " " 25 | " |

te General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug 10. | Soldiers quartered near West gate | | |
| " . | Affidavits re Master BK. Corea. | | |
| " . | About John Masters charges. | | |
| " 12 | Forwarding dispatch to Dept. | | |
| " " | Dispatch for Dept. | | |
| " " | Appointed Magistrate Mixed Court | | |
| " " | " " " | | |
| " " | Hill vs Takee. | | |
| " " | Woosung Bar letter | | |
| " " | Mr Rivington Telegraph Code. | | |
| " " | U.C.G. cannot assume judicial functions. | | |
| " " | Invoices to be certified &c. | | |
| " " | Receipt of various accts. | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate Gene*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | W REC |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fifth Aud. Treasury | 5374 | Washington June 26 | Au |
| Comptroller do | 5375 | " " " | " |
| " " | 5376 | " " 28 | " |
| " " | 5377 | " " 29 | " |
| U. S. Consul | 5378 | Foochow Aug 12. | " |
| Legation | 5379 | Peking " 5 | " |
| do. | 5380 | Shanghai " 15 | " |
| District Magistrate | 5381 | Tientsin " " | " |
| Peruvian Legation | 5382 | Shanghai " 8 | " |
| Municipal Council | 5383 | do " 24 | " |
| J. M. Moore | 5384 | HongKong " " | " |
| U. S. Consul | 5385 | " " 17 | " |
| W. H. Forbes | 5386 | Newchwang " " | " |

e General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug 16 | Consular Clerk Account. | | |
| " " | Contingent Account | | |
| " " | Court do. | | |
| " " | Salary & fees " | | |
| " " | The Interpreter | | |
| " 17 | Mr Johnson's difficulty. | | |
| " " | Receipt of Court Returns. | | |
| " " | Will call. | | |
| " 20 | Duplicate telegram | | |
| " 25 | The Bund Line | | |
| " " | Requests for Transit passes | | |
| " 26 | Exports to the U.S. | | |
| " " | Estate of C. D. Williams | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate Gen*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | W REC |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Consul. | 5387 | Newchwang Aug 23 | Aug |
| do. | 5388 | " " 25 | " |
| " | 5389 | Swatow " " | " |
| " | 5390 | Hongkong " 24 | Sept |
| " | 5391 | Tientsin " 28 | " |
| " | 5392 | Amoy " 23 | " |
| Legation | 5393 | Peking " 24 | " |
| do | 5394 | " " 25 | " |
| Municipal Council | 5395 | Shanghai Sept 3. | Sept |
| U. S. Consul | 5396 | Amoy Aug 30 | " |
| Dept of State | 5397 | Washington July 13. | " |
| " | 5398 | " " 23 | " |
| U. S. Consul | 5399 | Hankow Augt. 31 | " |

te General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug 30 | Pay of Interpreter | | |
| " " | Sending dispatch to Dept. | | |
| " 31 | " " " | | |
| Sept 1 | Acknowledging receipt of dispatch. | | |
| " 2 | Sending Pethicks dispatch. | | |
| " " | Objecting to his absence | | |
| " " | Duties on Coals | | |
| " " | Case of Mr. Johnson | | |
| Sept 3 | Sending receipt Wharfage dues. | | |
| " 4 | Sending dispatch to Dept. | | |
| " 4 | Receipt of dispatch | | |
| " 4 | Will forward stationery by P. M. S. S. | | |
| " 7 | Sending dispatch for Dept. | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate Gene*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | W REC |
|---|---|---|---|
| Frazar & Co. | 5400 | Shanghai Sept. 8. | Sep |
| Gibb Livingston, & Co. | 5401 | do. " 10 | " |
| Legation | 5402 | Peking " " | " |
| Comm^r. of Customs | 5403 | Shanghai " 17. | " |
| Tautai | 5404 | " " 3 | " |
| " | 5405 | " " " | " |
| " | 5406 | " " 12 | " |
| Dept of State | 5407 | Washington Aug. 6 | " |
| " | 5408 | " " 4 | " |
| " | 5409 | " " " | " |
| E. Murray | 5410 | Shanerong, ——— | " |
| J. D. VanDuzee | 5411 | Boston, June 24 | " |
| J. C. Bell. | 5412 | S. Francisco. July 16. | " |

...e General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 8 | Kerosene Oil and Harbor Regulations. | | |
| " 10 | Sending money Estate of A.R. Spedding. | | |
| " 17 | Returning list of Boys to go to United States | | |
| " 18 | Moores transit passes | | |
| " " | Purchase of girls for shipment to San Francisco. | | |
| " " | Boys to be sent to United States. | | |
| " " | Emigration of females to the United States | | |
| " 20 | Receipt of dispatch No. 934. | | |
| " " | " " " 941. | | |
| " " | Circular No. 3. | | |
| " " | Inquiry for Colin Murray. | | |
| " " | " in Estate of A.L. Freeman. | | |
| " " | Matter of Miss Jessups Jewellery. | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate Gen*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | W REC |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. of the Palos, | 5413 | Shanghai Sept. 22 | Sept |
| U. S. Consul, | 5414 | Hankow " 6 | " |
| Jee Lan Chung, | 5415 | " " 10 | " |
| Legation | 5416 | Peking " " | " |
| Japan Consul | 5417 | Shanghai " 23 | " |
| Municipal Council | 5418 | " " 22 | " |
| U. S. Consul | 5419 | Newchwang " 16 | " |
| Legation | 5420 | Peking " 18 | " |
| " | 5421 | " " 19 | " |
| " | 5422 | " " " | " |
| U. S. Consul. | 5423 | Swatow " " | " |
| Harbor Master | 5424 | Shanghai " 27 | " |
| District Magistrate | 5425 | " " 22 | " |

te General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 22 | Statement of John J. Gordan Asst Paymaster. | | |
| " " | Salary due Yee Lan Chung on Interest. | | |
| " " | " " | | |
| " " | Judicial functions of Consular Agents. | | |
| " 23 | Mr. Shinagawa leaves temporarily. | | |
| " " | Matter of Bund Line. | | |
| " 24 | Forwarding Trade Report &c. for Dept. | | |
| " 27 | Missionary Proclamation. | | |
| " " | Matter of Coal duties. | | |
| " " | Quotation from "Courier". | | |
| " " | Accounts for delay in reporting vessels &c. | | |
| " " | Matter of Kerosene oil on ships in port. | | |
| " " | Case of Yang Min Hsi | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate Gen*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | W REC |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Consul, | 5426 | Hankow 21st Sept. | Sept |
| Municipal Council | 5427 | Shanghai 27 " | " |
| Taotai. | 5428 | " 21 " | " |
| C. Schmidt. | 5429 | " 28 " | " |
| U.S. Consular Agent | 5430 | Chefoo. 27 " | " |
| Harbor Master | 5431 | Shanghai 30th " | " |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | Ex |
| | | | |
| | | 5431 | |
| | | 5270 | |
| | | 161 | |
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| | | | |

te General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending 30th September 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 27. | Case of Marshal at Hankow. | | |
| " 28 | Medical Report about Chinese troops in camps. | | |
| " " | Decision in case of Hill vs. Takee. | | |
| " 29 | Applies to be Marshal at Hankow. | | |
| " 30 | Native vessels arriving and departing ye qr ending June 30. | | |
| " " | About R. Smith's pilot license. | | |

Ex. C. E. United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 4th October 1875.

Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

Consul General.

No. 990.

Mr Ford

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State,

Subject.

Cost of Interpretations at Swatow.

Abstract.

Mr. Seward approves in part the account rendered by the Consul for the third quarter of 1875.

No. 990.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 12th October 1845.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to the account of the Consul at Swatow for Cost of Interpretations inclosed with his dispatch No. 24, I have the honor to advise that his charge for the salary of See Tee be paid; and that the charge for Assistant Interpreter be disallowed. The dialects in China are numerous and differ greatly, but an Interpreter ought to be able to deal without much difficulty with the people of any locality where he is permanently stationed.

The Department has heretofore authorized an expenditure of $500. a year at Swatow, but the Consul now seems to be able to supply his wants for $300.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Jos. F. Edwards,
Consul General.

Wm Wood

No. 991.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward
to the
Department of State.

Subject,
Rent Accounts.

Abstract,
States that the Consulate has been removed to new premises. Charges for Office rent and Court room remain as before. Jail rent increased. Refers to previous correspondence upon the subject of rents. Will send copy of lease and report upon new premises by a Committee of American merchants.

No. 991.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 12th October 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to my dispatch No. 826, to the Department's No. 439 and 440, and to my several rent accounts for the third quarter of 1875, I have the honor to inform you that the Consulate was removed to the new premises on the 10th of June last. The amount charged to Government remains the same as heretofore, both for the item of Office rent, and for that of rent of Court Room. The rent of the Jail is increased to $1488.$\frac{88}{100}$ per annum.

I shall at an early day send to you a copy of the lease of the new premises, and also a report upon them by a committee appointed for the purpose.

I am Sir, Your obedient servant,

Geo F. Seward
Consul General.

Mr Wood
Acc - offrove allowance of $180 Thurwood
DAC

No. 992.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
NOV
27
1875

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

NO
29
1875

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State,

Subject.
Writer at Hankow.

Abstract,
Refers to Mr. Johnson's dispatch No. 244, and advises that $180 be allowed for a Chinese Writer.

No. 992.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 12th October 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Johnsons Miscellaneous Expense Account sent forward with his dispatch No. 244, I have the honor to advise that the salary of the writer at Hankow be fixed at $180 a year, and to inclose copy of a letter which I have addressed to Mr. Johnson.

I am Sir
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

Inclosure,
1. Mr. Seward to Mr. Johnson 13th Oct. 1875.
Copy.

No. 157. Copy.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai. 13th October 1875.

R. M. Johnson Esqr.
U. S. Consul,
Hankow.

Sir,

Referring to your dispatch to the State Department No. 244 inclosing Miscellaneous Expense Account for the third quarter of 1875, I have to say that I have advised the Department that the writers employed in the several Consulates should be paid at the uniform rate of $15. a month, (Ningpo, where the writer is paid $12.50/100 excepted) and that this advice has been accepted in the several instances in which instructions have been received. I think it desirable that you should accommodate yourself to this arrangment.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) George F. Seward,
Consul General.

Copy.

United States Consular Service,

Glasgow, 15th October 1895.

No. 16.

Sir,

Referring to your dispatch No. 12 of the 8th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith a Declaration of Intent made by Mr. Thomas Hunter, a native of Scotland, who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Thomas Hunter,
U. S. Consul.

The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Mr Wood
Ack fac

No. 993.

Mr Wood

U. S. Consulate General Shanghai.
to the Department of State.

DEPARTMENT
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1875
OF STATE

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ACKNOWLEDGED
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ans Dec. 18

Mr. Seward.

Subject:

Approves the nomination
by Mr. Johnson of Miles C.
Bryant as Marshal at Hankow.

No. 993.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. October 23rd 1873.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to Mr. Johnson's
No. 261 I have the honor to
hereby signify my approval
of his nomination of Mr.
Nelson E. Bryant as Marshal
at Hankow.

I am.

Sir.

Your Obedient Servant,

Geo. F. Seward.

No. 10.

H.M.S. Devastation Sheerness.
November 28th 1873.

Memorandum - Mate of Maintenance
Lieutenant Mercury 4 Pdrs.
Wednesday 3rd.

Duties:

Superintend the Painting of
No. 3 Cutter. Clean Mess Traps
Muster Ship's Company at 8 a.m.
& 1 p.m. Inspect Provisions & Slops.
Return to Ship as Required
at Hours Out.

Orders.

Dec.

Thos. Blackwood Lieutenant.

Cons
& No. 994.

Mr Wood ack pic

W Wood

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED DEC 14 1875

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

ACKNOWLED DEC 17 1875

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State,

Subject,
The Yinnan Outrage.

Abstract,
Transmits newspaper extracts from the North China Daily News on the subject.

No. 994.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 29th October 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith further extracts from the North China Daily News in regard to the Yunnan outrage which have appeared since my last dispatch to you on this subject.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Walter T. Swan

Consul General.

Inclosure.
Printed extracts &c.

The North-China Daily News

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

REVIEW. Sept 30

Notes of a Journey from Hankow to Tali-foo, by the late Augustus Raymond Margary.

When sent on his adventurous journey across China, Mr. Margary was instructed to keep a journal, and the portion of it which records his experiences as far as Tali-foo has happily come into safe hands. The remainder was too probably with him when he was murdered at Manwein, but may possibly be yet recovered, if the projected mission to enquire into the circumstances of that crime be carried out. We suspect that whatever articles Mr. Margary had with him, have not been destroyed, and will be forthcoming if authoritatively enquired for. It is to be regretted that, in the meantime, some of the private letters which were written by him from Bhamo and have already found publicity in England, were not added to complete the tale. They would have been imperfect as a record, but would have given an indication which is now altogether wanting, of his experiences during the most interesting portion of his journey, and in the very district where his fate overtook him. However, we are indebted to H. M.'s Minister for publishing what is before us, and are sure that the little book will not only, to quote the words of the preface, be regarded as an acceptable souvenir by all who knew him, but will be read with general interest.

Mr. Margary received his first instructions to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Yunnan, on the 9th August, and actually set out on his journey twelve days later. Detained, unfortunately for several days, at Hankow, by ill-health, he was able to make a final start on the 4th September. The Viceroy, who had received despatches from Peking on the subject of his trip, advised him to follow the Hunan and Kweichow route, as that usually adopted by officials, and wrote directing the officials along that route to render assistance to the traveller. The first long stretch of his journey was to be made by boat—from Hankow, across Hunan, to Chen-yuen-fu, well within the borders of Kwei-chow; and he was able to hire one at Hankow, to carry him the entire distance.

As we have said before, a final start was made on the 4th September. He was overtaken on the second day by a telegram from Calcutta, advising him to join Colonel Browne's expedition at Rangoon, by sea. But we can well believe the advice was unwelcome, and that when he resolved to push on to Loshan and there await further orders, he did so with a secret hope that those orders would either not reach him or would instruct him to continue on his overland journey. Loshan was reached without especial incident, on the 12th, and we quote Mr. Margary's account of his visit to the petty Mandarin of the place:—

Lo-shan had never been feasted with even the sight of a foreigner, and their very ignorance of his conformation put a boldness to the curiosity of the mob, which surrounded me with shouts and abusive language as I proceeded in a hired chair, the meanest of its kind, to the poor abode of the local official. As is usually the case in China, the rabble burst into the court-yard of the Yamen, and were with difficulty repressed from filling even the audience room, by the whips of the lictors at the door, who plied their arms with a will. An interview is never private in China, any more than correspondence. It is not considered indecorous to take up any written document, whether intended to be confidential or not, and to read it calmly through. I have seen a Mandarin, while making a call on the Consul, step up to the writer's table and coolly putting on his spectacles, read a letter which had just been prepared for another official on an important subject. So, too, every interview I have had the honour to assist at has been swelled by the presence of a number of idle spectators, from Yamen runners down to the household servants of the Mandarin. I found the official in question to be a very civil and obliging man, well informed and well disposed towards foreigners. He was reading a book written by a Chinaman of rank, named Pin, who some years ago had been sent to Europe to record his impressions of foreign countries, and subsequently published the volume referred to. Calling my attention to the book, he frequently remarked that England must be a fine country. On taking leave I complained of the conduct of the people, and the officer immediately ordered a couple of his men to escort me back, but their efforts were barely equal to repressing the excited crowd which followed us to the boat and stood in a dense mass round my chair. The best way of pacifying a Chinese mob is by talking to them and showing them at once that you are familiar with their language and literature. Accordingly I addressed a few words to my aggressive audience, which had the almost immediate effect of quieting and dispersing it. The disturbance was mainly owing to the presence of a large number of young soldiers who were on their way to the seat of impending war in Formosa, and also to the fact of its being a sort of public holiday, for strolling players had arrived and set up a *sing-song* which attracted spectators from all the country round.

He got on quite well afterwards, however, walking and shooting round the neighborhood, during the eight days he was awaiting possible orders from Peking. On the 20th, as these had not arrived, and he imagined he had allowed ample time, Margary resolved to prosecute his journey, and in a few hours found himself sailing over the broad waters of the Tungting Lake—past Yaochow, which is described as beautifully situated within the entrance of the lake, past the island of Chunshan, famed for its exquisite tea, till the Yuan river was entered on the evening of the second day:—

A perfect plague of flies infested us the whole way from Chün-shan to the other end of the lake. These flies were armed with a strong proboscis, with which they could inflict a sting quite as acute as that of a mosquito, though free from venom. Neither pain nor mark remained on brushing away the insect. The Chinese have a legend that they are the soldiers of the Lake Spirit, who sends them to attack all intruders on his domain.

At a place called Ni Hsin Tang, some 20 miles up the river, the army of the Lake Spirit left them as suddenly as it had come; the scenery became pretty; the country bore an appearance of prosperity, and the people were civil. The city of Chang-te was reached on the 25th, and henceforward Mr. Margary travelled with an escort, changed at every town, sometimes of respectable rank, sometimes a common rapscallion, according to the disposition of the district mandarin.

All this time he had been suffering more or less from illness, and, on the 2nd October, he was prostrated by a severe attack of dysentery, which he feared would compel him to return:—

I was obliged to stop the boat for four or five hours in order to ascertain the course which the malady was likely to take, harassed all the time with the thought of being compelled to relinquish my mission and return to Hankow crest-fallen. However, to my great relief, the disease was quickly and completely driven away by opium and ipecac pills, the efficacy of which in the early stage of this malady I can thankfully vouch for. Having lost so much time, we only progressed 35 *li* for this day's journey. Although the disease was cured, I was left so utterly weak as to be unable to rise without assistance.

An unexplained hiatus occurs in the journal between the 6th and 27th October. On the latter date we find the traveller at Chen-yuen-fu, at the head of the Yuan river, where his long boat journey ended, and he had to take to sedan chairs as a future means of conveyance. Chen-yuen seems to enjoy the distinction of being the rowdiest place in Kweichow, and we refer our readers to the journal for an account of the Prefect's insolence, conquered at last by the exhibition of the passport, and of the violence of the crowd, who were so aggressive that Margary was driven, chair and chair-bearers, backwards into the Yamên, when he attempted to leave it to return to his boat. Like Mr. Baber at Nanchang, he was "under the necessity of breaking one man's nose who had the temerity to put his head inside the curtain of the chair to insult him." But he got safely inside, and got away the next morning by starting at daylight, before the city was astir—to learn however, two days later, that when the mob found their bird had flown they had smashed and half burnt a boat which had assisted in his escape.

The country now began to show grave evidence of the destruction done during the Miaotze rebellion, and the journal becomes more interesting as we get into districts more remote from Foreign ken. The province has been tranquilized, as we have learnt; but many years will be required to recover it from the desolation caused by the civil war. Matters improved, however, as the capital was approached, the people all along being quiet and civil. On the 5th November, Kwei-chow-fu was reached, and we are tempted to quote Mr. Margary's own account of his arrival:—

I am delighted with the place. The people are most civil and not in the slightest degree troublesome. Although the streets were crowded, none attempted to follow or stare. A look of astonishment passed over their faces, and that was all, while I more than once heard the civil expression used, "Oh, here's a guest arrived." The main street, through which I had to pass on my way to the inn where my servant had secured lodgings for me, was exceedingly picturesque with its sign-boards, and dyed cloths exposed for sale, and coloured umbrellas spread out to tempt the rain with glittering red or blue or green. The first view of the city from the top of the last pass is very beautiful. It rests on an uneven plain well supplied with trees and completely surrounded by high hills, many of which stand solitary on the plain in remarkable forms. There were natural fortresses faced with smooth black rock at the top, otherwise clothed in rich vegetation, and which had been cleverly seized upon by bonzes to build imposing temples up in the air. Then again there was a perfect plum pudding and several pyramids with remarkably pointed apexes. The inequalities of the ground raised all the imposing buildings above the veil of the walls, which everywhere in China provokingly hide every vestige of a city from the traveller's approaching view.

The last mile of the road was literally overloaded with memorial arches of white marble, or other subtitute, in perpetual honor of maidens distinguished for piety, and widows constant to the memory of the deceased. Their distant effect certainly added to the liveliness of the scene.

We shall follow the remainder of the journey—to Tali-fu, in another paper.

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Oct 1.

TIENTSIN.

Since my last was sent, two couriers have arrived from Peking;—one at the British Consulate, and one at the Customs. They bring information confirmatory of what you have already received. There can be no doubt of the intention of Mr. Wade to withdraw his Legation from Peking, on or about the 28th inst., unless a satisfactory settlement is concluded by that time. The three Northern Consulates will also be withdrawn. Opinions differ as to the meaning of this last contemplated action. Some think it looks towarks the North, as the seat of War, if it actually comes to this. But there seems to be no good reason for this view. To us, it seems much more probable that Yunnan will be the battlefield, while withal, the withdrawal of these Consulates may be a politic movement.

Many rumours are afloat, both among natives and foreigners. Speculation is also busy as to the future. Probabilities, contingencies, and possible necessities, are considered and reconsidered, discussed and rediscussed, till there are few possible suppositions that have not suggested themselves to some one.

While all must feel much anxiety concerning the present state of affairs at Peking, we think the feeling prevails that there is no immediate or serious cause for alarm. Business—everything indeed—seems to be pursuing the even tenor of its way, as if nothing serious was disturbing men's minds. But a very decided interest will be felt in the developments of the next few days.

The remains of the late Emperor are to be removed from the capital to the Imperial Cemetery, at the beginning of the next Chinese month. We understand that Li Hung-chang leaves in a few days, to participate in the imposing ceremonies connected therewith.

A large tract of country East of the Pei Ho has been flooded recently, consequent upon the breaking of the banks of the canal dug by Governor Li more than a year ago, and intended to connect the Pei Tang Ho and the Pei Ho. It is reported to be over two feet deep around the Arsenal. The weather continues fine.

25th Sept.

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REVIEW. Oct 2

Notes of a Journey from Hankow to Tali-foo, by the late Augustus Raymond Margary.

*(Concluded.)*

The civility which Mr. Margary received at Kweichow seems to have extended to all classes, from the Governor downwards; and the occasion was taken to enlist His Excellency's sympathy in favour of the boatman whose property was wrecked by the Chenyuen mob. The hostility shown was attributed by him to the fact of there having recently been a collision with some Roman missionaries at the place.

Three days were spent in preparations for a fresh start, as henceforward ponies were to take the place of bearers, and Margary eventually got away on the 8th November. He describes the country through which he now passed as showing in its ruined villages and deserted fields, terrible evidence of the effects of the war. The courtesy of the mandarins seems to have increased, as a rule, as he advanced further. The chief military officer of Chin-ch'i for instance, paid him all the honors due to a high mandarin, by turning out in full dress on the road some two *li* beyond the gates. Now and again a surly official is encountered, but courtesy is the rule. The description of the country becomes more and more interesting as we advance further into Kweichow:—

One thinks of Kwei Chou as an impenetrable mass of mountains, but it was most agreeable to find it possessed of many fine plains lying in the right direction. A nearer view of the conical hills brought to sight their rocky construction. Although vegetation climbed over their summits, yet the black craggy rock showed itself through the cloak. In most cases this weather-beaten sandstone broke out in even concentric circles from base to summit, giving the hill a fortified appearance, or at a distance a rich fluted look. But in a few instances a complete eruption of knotty crumpled boulders covered the whole surface like a disease. We passed several Miautze women toiling along the road with very heavy loads for market, and shortly after came upon their picturesque retreats. These people perch their villages up on hills at a considerable height, and mostly choose out inviting spots where trees and shelter afford the best sites.

It is an ill wind that blows no good, and one advantage had resulted even from the ruin of villages and towns; all that existed were newly built, so that the traveller had clean inns to rest at. Coal was noted at more than one place along the road, but the usual mode of collecting it seemed to be to scrape the surface dust; though occasionally, as at Puan-chow, more effectual working was observed. It is curious to note the value of money in these out-the-way regions. Mr. Margary incurred the censure of one of his chair-bearers for an extravagant expenditure of 2d. for a piece of polished sandstone:—

A respectable gentleman only pays 100 cash for board and lodging per night at an inn; that, is about 4d. I bought half a sheep at Ching-ch'i Hsien for a tael and a half, or nine shillings, which was at the rate of 3½d. per pound. It is sufficient to cumshaw an official messenger who has walked twenty miles in the rain for you, with the handsome sum of fourpence, which will make him *K'o-t'ou* with joy; a Chinaman would give him two pence. Coolies and bearers can eat and drink their fill for 3d. Many a gentleman is well off with Tls. 25 a year. Imagine an income £8.6.0 sufficing. My literatus will wrangle for two cash with the poor roadside purveyors. He will also go for any given time without a bath, sleep in the same room with filthy coolies, smoke their dirty pipes, and do an infinity of other unnecessary acts of condescension, which mark China as the true home of Democracy, and the place where Fraternity and Equality have taken root with advantage to the lower orders, but at the expense of a good deal to the more respectable classes. Yet, in ceremonious etiquette, this dirty pauper will claim equality with any one, and seem the polished gentleman.

The road in places was simply awful, but to judge from the state of the province, both labour and money to mend it must be deficient. Some interesting particulars are given of the Miaotze tribes, who took the opportunity of the Mahomedan and Taeping rebellions to rebel against Chinese oppression; no one will doubt that they had good reason for rising; though, as they are certainly inferior in civilisation to their conquerors, it is probably better for the country that the latter have again subjugated them.

On the 20th November the party crossed the Yunnan frontier, and met with marked incivility from the mandarin of the frontier city. A reference to the Tsung-li yamên despatches and the orders of the Kweichow Viceroy, however, brought him to his senses. The same habit of stacking straw in trees which exists in Chekeang was also noticed in Yunnan, as the baggage cart of Chihli is there used for purposes of agriculture.

While halting to breakfast at a village near Ma-lung-chow, Margary encountered a Catholic missionary who was also on his way to the capital, and who was delighted to see a foreign face in his solitude.

Yunnan-fu was reached on the 27th November. The people were neither curious nor troublesome, and the greatest courtesy way shown by the officials.

Yesterday I had just had time to establish myself at the inn and unpack all my baggage in order to rearrange it, when a couple of messengers came from the Chih-hsien, inviting me to remove into the official quarters, which had been prepared; and by way of stopping all objection on my part, they urged that the Acting Viceroy had directed these arrangements, and that the Magistrate had sent a couple of men to meet me in the suburbs, but that they had missed me altogether. We moved accordingly into the temple where quarters were assigned to us, and found everything very clean and convenient. A splendid double repast of choicest Chinese dishes was also sent down by the Magistrate, for me and my servants. Eight large wooden trays containing fifty six bowls of different dishes and sweetmeats, all ready for the cook's hands, met my view on entering the room, and four cooks from the Yamên were ready to operate. But as I had already dined, I requested them to come on the morrow and prepare the banquet at eleven. Accordingly this morning I invited my writer to help me to do justice to the rich vianda, and set to work with chopsticks and a keen relish. I never enjoyed a better dinner. A crowd of harpies in the kitchen fell upon the abundant remainder and soon reduced it to nothing. After this I proceeded in my chair to call on the Magistrate, who received me very well and pleased me so thoroughly in his appearance, bearing, and straightforward manner, that I no longer cared to see the Governor, and entrusted all I wanted to him. He said if I particularly wished it the Governor would appoint a place to meet me, but that he was very busy, and the Revenue Commissioner was engaged in handing over his charge to a successor; so that if I had no objection he, the Hsien, would attend to my wants, and convey messages to and from these high officials. I readily assented, and delivered the Yamên letter into his hands.

The result of all this business, however, was that a day or two were lost before an escort was got ready; but eventually two intelligent Mandarins were appointed, and a start was made on the 2nd December. A symptom that the goal was being neared, was a call from a man who had recently been to Bhamo, and who was well acquainted with Mr. Cooper, our late political agent at that town. As a sample of what were now encountered in the way of inns, we may quote a passage describing the first day's halt outside the capital, and a conversation with his two guides, which Mr. Margary incidentally quotes:—

There was only one decent inn to be found, which consisted of a single large chamber, a small corner of which was boxed off with clean woodwork for superior guests. Two gaunt buffaloes were stabled in close proximity on a floor of slush; the kitchen filled a third corner, and Messrs. Chou, Yang, and three or four of our servants found their roosts along the other sides. Chou filled up the time by smoking opium. There is something attractive in the process of taking opium, which must compensate a Chinaman for a great deal of discomfort. His bedding, which merely consists of a couple of quilts, is neatly arranged by his servant, part as couch and part as pillow, and he throws himself down to play with his pipe, and tray full of inviting nicknacks (treasures in themselves), careless of surrounding circumstances. And each whiff costs him some pleasant exertion, for fully ten minutes

pse before the pinch of opium is reduced the proper consistency by being twisted d twirled about at the end of a short it in the opium lamp. I had a long con- ration at night with the two officers, on subject of railways and modern inven- ns. They praised up the English with flattery that I was obliged to rebuke. t their appreciation of our moderation war was genuine, and the name of een Victoria was mentioned in terms of pect and admiration. They knew the tory of Her Majesty's accession and gn, and the exalted character of our vereign reflected most favourably on the imation in which they held the nation, d its representatives in China.

At An Ning-chow, Margary was received th extraordinary honors; the Sub Prefect d Deputy came out to meet him in full ess, and actually knelt when he left his air to acknowledge the compliment. He as installed in the Yamên as though aster of the establishment, and in every y most hospitably treated. An Ning, wever, was a sad specimen of the effects of rebellion. The city walls were com- tely destroyed, and the city itself com- ised only a couple of hundred houses. The avellers began now to come in contact with ntier tribes, though these seldom come yond Tali-fu. Those met to-day were h ponies carrying salt, which seems to stitute a large item of trade in this ighbourhood. The road now became so perately bad, that we are tempted to ote a paragraph of vivid description, ich brings the country and the incident once before our eyes :—

The road to-day has outdone everything herto encountered in utter badness. In dition to its natural imperfection, I lieve the retreating Mahomedans pur- ely destroyed the pavement in order throw difficulties in the way of the perial troops. It is far from being an y task to describe the incredible tacles which are suffered to remain ceded on this track. In the first place re is scarcely any level ground in the le length of this tedious stage of 72 *li* to ng Hsien. It is full of steep passes, chief of which rises to 3,500 feet (by neroid), and the track by which it is ounted is simply a chaos of deep ruts broken stones, offering the acme of gerous footing to animals as well as iers. Chair-bearers have to be sup- mented by six or eight coolies dragging ope passed round the chair, and even h this aid it is difficult to conceive how y retain their footing at the rate they s up the incline. Often it appears to only a feat of balancing skill which es a dangerous fall, and many are the ocks sustained by the traveller from the llisions between his chair and projecting ones. In many places the steep path s a horizontal slope as well, and to com- icate the danger, pack animals passing th ways have to be avoided. At one int in this wretched highway, I was ved from an imminent collapse by the ength and marvellous stability of the ur bearers. There was a stampede of se animals trying to pass by us in a rrow place just as a string of loaded ules arrived from the opposite direction he result of which was that the rope llers got entangled and thrown over, agging the chair aside in their fall.

We have been amused to note a some- hat similar incident described in a late umber of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The Vicar postolic of Kweichow, in describing a cent tour through that province, says "On my arrival at Ting-lan, I was luted with a discharge of eighteen guns, to say nothing of fireworks. . . . Some f them (the natives) tied a long rope to he poles of my palanquin, as is done when reat Chinese dignitaries travel abroad, nd begun to pull with all their might." t is evident from Margary's modest nar- ative, that what the Bishop claims as an xceptional honor is simply a necessary incident of travel—rarely accorded probably except to Mandarins, because few but Mandarins on official business travel in such a country.

By the 7th December the weather was getting cool, the thermometer in the morning marking only 42, though it rose to 60 as the sun gained power. The road was still full of difficult passes and deserted villages, and the existence is deplored, of such barriers to the advance of commerce :—

If only an easy road lay ready between Yun Nan Fu and Bhamo, a perfect flood of British goods would be swallowed up at once for the Kwei Chou and Szŭ Ch'uan markets. The merchants of the latter province would naturally prefer to buy at Yun Nan, and float their goods down the Yangtzŭ, to the risk and expense of the difficult ascent from Hankow up the I-ch'ang gorge. Native cloth is so dear in Kwei Chou and Yun Nan, that the people cannot afford to buy it, and their ragged appearance is due not so much to poverty as to the price of cloth being beyond their means. There would be an immense sale if only Manchester goods could be cheaply conveyed. Matches have not penetrated so far, and the people envy me the possession of them. Watches are wanted badly by the rich classes. And there is a great eagerness to know the price of most of my foreign productions. Cutlery and ordinary crockery excite admiration, and almost anything foreign would speedily entice buyers, if I may judge by the high appreciation and unfeigned coveting displayed by the few who examined my possessions.

And now the time has come for us to part company with the traveller. The 11th December is the last entry in the journal before us, written apparently at the town of Lien-peng, four stages from Tali-fu. And it is not a little curious to note how he expatiates, in this last entry, on the incomparable civility of the people at whose hands he was so soon to meet his untimely death. The Prefect of Yaochow, for instance, actually sent his servants down 180 *li*, or two days' journey from the city, to cater and cook for the party; and there is something inexpressibly sad in the eulogy passed in the closing sentence on the Viceroy, read by the light of our subsequent knowledge of the cruel treachery which followed. :—

Such incomparable civility proves how thoroughly the Viceroy is to be relied on. His career has been marked by "thoroughness." I listen daily to stories of his remarkable campaigns against the Miautzŭ in Kwei Chou, and the Mahomedans in Yun Nan, which the old soldier Yang loves to dilate upon after dinner. But as his accent is provokingly provincial, I unfortunately cannot keep pace with his rapid utterance, but I hope to know all about this hero (the Viceroy) before returning to Yun-nan Fu, where I have been promised the honour of an interview. The Ta-li Fu people are troublesome and dangerous. I was told so by the Chên-nan Magistrate, and it was for this reason that the Viceroy sent two Mandarins with me. We are four stages from that city, and I am to remain a whole day at the previous stage, while Chou and Yang go ahead to ensure arrangements for my comfort and safety.

Effectual means were taken to prevent Margary ever claiming the interview to which he looked forward. We can only hope that the treachery which prevented it will be effectually punished by his countrymen, and that the very act which was designed to keep the frontier closed will prove to have been an effectual means to its permanent opening.

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TIENTSIN. 004

A high state of expectancy has filled most minds as we neared the day which it was understood was fixed as the time when negotiations between Mr. Wade and the Chinese Government would terminate. It is understood by those best fitted to form an opinion, that a settlement has now been reached. Some uncertainty is felt, however, whether the adjustment effected is final and permanent, covering all the points at issue, or is of the nature of an armistice—some or all the issues being held in abeyance for the time being, and in a measure dependent on other things. This latter is possible. It assumes a show of probability, if the information be correct that no Commission is to be sent to Yunnan; but, instead, that Mr. Grosvenor is to proceed to London as a bearer of special despatches.

It is rumoured that Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber, who went to Hankow in July last, intended at that time to accompany the Governor-General of Hupeh to Yunnan, for the purpose of making an investigation regarding the murder of Mr. Margary. But upon reaching Wuchang, these gentlemen received such cool treatment from the Viceroy, that they determined to return to Shanghai, believing, very properly, that with such treatment to begin with at Wuchang, they themselves might be made the subject of investigation by the time they reached the capital of Yunnan; instead of the real culprits. Hence the belief, although there is no positive announcement to that effect, that Yunnan will not be visited by a Commission. I must repeat, however, that this is only gossip.

We can, therefore, at this writing, give you but little more than a reasonably certain assurance that we are to have *peace*—at least for the present.

We understand that Li Hung-chang goes to Pe-king next Thursday (the 2nd inst.), to participate in the obsequies of the late Emperor.

28th September.

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005

We have only the vaguest hints from Peking that, included in the demands made by Mr. Wade on the Tsung-li Yamên, and to which that body has a decided objection, are certain stipulations with regard to Transit Dues. We have had so few opportunities of hearing the opinions expressed by Mr. Wade, and sanctioned by the British Government, on this important question, that we are scarcely in a position even to offer a surmise on the probable nature of the demands made. We, however, do know that in Szechuen, and through the greater portion of the Southern provinces, Transit Passes have hitherto been a dead letter; while in the central provinces, though nominally granting them in accordance with the Treaties, the Chinese have contrived to insert so many petty stipulations, and to clog the delivery of the goods with so many difficulties, that the trade in Imports with the interior is sadly hampered, and shows signs of decadence both in amount and profitableness. We have abundance of proof from native sources, both official and mercantile, in addition to the experience of Foreign merchants, to prove that the main reason of this decadence is not any falling off in the demand, but proceeds from the heavy and irregular exactions to which the articles of trade are at the present moment, even more than at any previous period, subjected. Mr. Wade, we believe, acknowledges the existence of this state of affairs; in fact, with the proofs before him, he could not do other-

wise; but he has not taken the mercantile community into his confidence, as to the best method of effecting a cure. Lord Elgin, from his want of special training in economical matters, committed a grave error in framing his Treaty, by confounding persons and goods; and, really, by the nominal privileges granted to British merchants, laid the foundation for many of the disputes, and nearly all of the abuses which have since arisen. In this respect the Treaty of Nanking, in its care for goods irrespective of holders, showed a more intimate acquaintance with the principles of commerce. The effective opening of a road to Burmah, will of necessity carry with it the settlement of the transit difficulty on the upper Yangtze. It would be little more than a farce to stipulate for the opening of a trade route without a strict insistance that Treaty rights shall be respected. Here however, again, the same obstructiveness which is now injuring the trade of Chinkeang may be expected to arise, unless the British Minister makes some arrangement to meet the acknowledged difficulties of the case. Szechuen is rich in products which do not grow elsewhere in China, and if a free passage outwards for these commodities is found, we may expect to see a large and profitable business arising. If, however, as about Chinkeang, the flow of goods from the interior to the port or the trading station is checked by prohibitory taxation, one of the privileges of trade will become as effectually a dead letter as if no Transit rights were in existence. Trade cannot any more be conducted in one direction only, than can ocean currents exist without a return. Cut off the return currents from the Arctic regions, and the North of Europe would very soon be reduced to the condition of Siberia. Prohibit, in similar manner, the outflow of goods from the interior of China to the large marts on the coast or elsewhere, and the Import trade must speedily come to an end. It may be said that any stipulation to do away with these excessive charges would be an unwarranted interference with the internal finance of the Empire. We have however, already, in the Transit-due stipulations of our Treaties obtained the acknowledgment that some interference is necessary; and it is only in order to make these provisions, whose justice has been universally allowed, effective, that we seek an amelioration of the additional burdens which Chinese official ingenuity has contrived to place upon the development of a healthy commerce. Here, as in Imports, we would like to see the element of personality rigorously excluded. Fortunately, the Trade Regulations made after the Treaty of Tientsin, rather than the Treaty itself, have mainly led up to the personal view of matters. We do not desire to see in China a repetition of the state of affairs in the Herzogovina, where Turks are charged 3%, Foreigners 5%, and Native Christians 7%, on the same goods. In some respects, China is better. The Government would certainly, if it could, elect to charge all equally—that is, at the highest rate it could possibly wring out of the articles. The Chinese merchant might at present, at least, consider himself lucky if he escaped even at the highest of the above rates.

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### PEKING.

Our news from the North gives some clue to the progress of negociations there. It will be remembered that we named as one of the conditions laid down by Mr. Wade at Tientsin, free intercourse between the British Minister and the Heads of the Chief Departments of Government—other than the Tsung-li Yamên; the purport of the demand evidently being to place Foreign Ministers on a proper footing. The Tsung-li Yamên is a special office constituted to deal with Foreign Affairs, and comprising some of the highest Mandarins. But it is not one of the recognised and traditional Government offices; and to place Foreign Ministers in relation with these, is to recognise their real status more distinctly than has been hitherto done.—The following Imperial Decree, published in the *Peking Gazette* of the 28th Sept., seems to yield this point; and it may be this concession which has determined Mr. Wade to continue negociations:—

"The Tsungli Yamên has presented a memorial praying a declaration from the Throne on the subject of certain prescriptions in our Decrees, and regarding the conclusions arrived at (by the Yamên) in the matter of intercourse between the chiefs of the principal departments of state and the Foreign Ministers residing in the capital. The explanation of the prescriptions that apply to the Decrees is prefectly correct. As regards intercourse with the chiefs of departments, We command that action be taken in the manner the Yamên has proposed.

八月二十九日奉
上諭總理各國事務衙門
奏請宣示諭旨體制及
酌定各部院大臣與各
國駐京大臣往來一摺
所奏辭明諭旨體制甚
是至與各部院大臣往
來之處着照所擬辦理
欽此

We are informed that the Yamên's memorial (referred to in the edict) is satisfactory in tone, and will be published in due course. The publication of the edict before the memorial which called it forth, is habitual, and to be noticed in every day's *Gazette*. We believe that, in the edict quoted above, the proper designation for Foreign Ministers appears for the first time in an official document of this kind.—We also publish a translation of a memorial presented by the Tsung-li Yamên, in August last, regarding the Yünnan outrage, and of a consequent decree, which will be read with interest. It is impossible to say what further complications may not arise in the course of the pending negociations. But the decree certainly records one important step gained, in the shape of a better recognition of the position of foreigners than has yet been granted. It is difficult to estimate the exact value, till we see the memorial itself.

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MEMORIAL from the Tsungli Yamên, with reference to the Yünnan affair. Aug. 28th, 1875.

The Tsungli Yamên memorialize requesting, with reference to the murder of Ma *Kia-li* (Mr. Margary) on the Yünnan frontier, that commands be laid upon the Governor General of Hu Kwang, Li Hanchang, to proceed with all despatch to Yünnan and fulfil his mission of enquiry.

Your servants have already laid a Memorial before the Throne* setting forth the particulars they had in their possession concerning the murder of Ma Kia-li which took place on the Yünnan frontier in the first moon of this year, in reply to which a Decree was received to the following effect:—

"The Yamên of Foreign Affairs memorializes stating that a British Consular Interpreter has been murdered in Yünnan, and requesting that injunctions be issued for enquiry and action. The memorial states that in the course of the first moon of the present year (February, 1875,) the British Interpreter, Margary, and his party, were proceeding from Burmah into Yünnan, when at a town fifty *li* (17 miles) southwest from the seat of Government of the Shan principality of Sanda, subject to the prefecture of Yung-ch'ang, they were attacked by troops in the service of Government, and [Mr. Margary was] murdered. Let Ta'en Yü-ying institute effective enquiry and action in this case. We likewise ordain that Li Yoh-chau† do with all promptitude betake himself to his post, and co-operate with the Governor in selecting officials of intelligence and ability to deal with the matter as justice requires. Let there be not the slightest approach to trifling (or ambiguity) in the matter."

Subsequently to the foregoing, there was further received, on the 16th of the 5th moon (June 19) a Decree commanding Li Han-chang to proceed to Yünnan to carry out an enquiry; and copies of the mandates received have been reverently forwarded by the Yamên to Li Han-chang and to the Governor-General and Governor of Yünnan for their information and guidance. It should be observed that in all cases of the taking of life occurring in China, it is a bounden duty that the murderer be discovered, that accurate and veracious deposition and testimony be taken, and that sentence be pronounced within the proper limit of time. Still more requisite is it that in cases connected with foreign relations, prompt and efficient action should be taken. Moreover, peace and friendship having subsisted for many years between the two countries, and the circumstances of the murder, which took place at the beginning of this year, being of so very grave a nature it is an obvious duty that the most minute particulars of this case should be authentically elicited by enquiry, in fulfilment of the demands of justice. Although Ta'en Yü-ying has memorialized, reporting the witnesses whom it is necessary to examine in reference to this case have already been brought up from T'êngyüeh to the provincial capital, to await the trial (*lit.*, confronting, or examination in presence of, other parties or witnesses), yet that six months should have elapsed without his having accurately established by enquiry the real facts of the case and reported them to the Throne is assuredly a grave dereliction of duty. As regards Li Han-chang, he has but just reported his intention to set out on the 18th of this month from the provincial capital of Hupeh on his way to Yünnan; and [the Yamên] feel bound to request a rescript commanding him to proceed with all despatch to the province to co-operate with the Governor-General and the Governor in investigating and dealing with the actual circumstances of this case severally [as they may be found to exist], and to lay an accurate report of the same before the Throne, forbidding at the same time any further indulgence of dilatory conduct.

This memorial, entreating that a decree be issued enjoining speedy action for accurate enquiry and satisfactory action with reference to the murder of Ma Kia-li, it is the duty of the Yamên to submit with

# THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD EXPRESS.

No. 714.

FRIDAY,
29th October, 1875.

Despatched.....11.15 *a.m.*

## FOR NEW YORK,

*Via Coast Ports.*

The S.S.

## "FLEURS CASTLE"

Will clear To-morrow, and leave on SUNDAY MORNING.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

No. 112.

Ship Ocean Eye
FRIDAY,

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FOR NEW YORK.



Will clear to-morrow, and leave on SUNDAY MORNING.

"EUGENE CASTLE."

Tug 2.2 p.m.

# OUT-GOING MAIL.

# "North-China Herald" Express.

THURSDAY, 28TH OCTOBER, 1875.

**The "NORTH-CHINA HERALD," for Dispatch by the "AVA," will be Published at 4 p.m.**

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Containing all the news of the Week — Leading Articles — Peking Gazettes — Letters from Outports — Reports of Public Meetings — Law Reports — Commercial Report & Prices Current, &c., &c.

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### Of this day will be published at 4 o'clock, and will contain:

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Decree in reply to above Memorial :—

"We have perused and fully acquainted Ourselves with the contents of the Tsung-li Yamên's memorial, requesting that Li Han-chang be commanded to hasten forward to Yünnan to institute his enquiry. The circumstances attending the murder of the British Official Interpreter Margary, which took place in the first moon of this year, are grave in the extreme ; and it was the duty of Ts'ên Yü-ying, in his capacity as head of the provincial government, to make a prompt investigation into the minutest details of the occurrence, in fulfilment of the demands of justice. That, on the contrary, six months should have elapsed without his having proved able to make effectual enquiry and to report the result to the Throne, is assuredly a grave dereliction of duty ‡ As regards Li Han-chang, he has not set out on his journey until the 18th of this month. Let him hasten forward to Yünnan with all despatch, and institute a searching and thorough enquiry into the actual circumstances of this case. Let him at the same time investigate minutely the obstruction of [the Mission of Colonel] Browne. He is to report forthwith for Our information the truth he elicits, and he is at the same time to devise the measures needful to be taken, in a satisfactory manner and without delay. If Li Han-chang and others concerned, indulge in any further dilatoriness or allow their conduct to partake in the slightest degree of an attempt at evasion, [let it be asked] whether they are capable of facing the consequences of so grave an offence."

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* On March 21st, 1875.

† Liu Yoh-chao, Governor-General of Yünnan and Kwei-chow, having lately received leave of absence, had gone to his native place in Hu-nan.

‡ Lit. non-fulfilment, or lack of completion, of the *corpus rerum*, the matter in hand. This phrase is commonly used to convey censure for an aggravated shortcoming in official matters.

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### TIENTSIN.

There have been no new developments since my last. All that is known, is confirmatory of what I wrote by the *Pooting*. Still no definite statement, assuring in its nature, comes from Mr. Wade, to quiet the apprehensions of his own countrymen in regard to the felt possibility of their being compelled to withdraw from the North for the winter. This they certainly are entitled to. To us, it does not seem diplomatic, wise, or just to the subjects of his own Government, to be so excessively reticent. If State interests, or a wise diplomacy, require that the details of the settlement be kept secret for a time, the interests of trade, the interests of those of his Government who have large sums of money invested in China, are surely worthy of some indication of what is going on.

The *Dwarf* arrived here yesterday with despatches for Mr. Wade. She awaits return despatches, but as Mr. Wade is expected here to-morrow—or soon—he himself may be the "despatch" borne back to Chefoo.

Yesterday's *Peking Gazette* contains an edict, announcing that the representatives of foreign Governments have the privilege of communicating with the different boards or departments of State. This is a concession of some importance, how much it is difficult to say—and is one of the points pressed by Mr. Wade.

"Important" despatches went from Mr. Wade to Admiral Ryder by the *Haiming*. The *Appin* also brought despatches from the Indian Government to Mr. Wade, which may be of importance.

Li Hung-chang left to-day, to attend the funeral of the late Emperor.

Ting Jih-chang, late Futai of Kiangsu, and recently associated with Li Hung-chang in negotiating the Peruvian treaty, returns home to Canton in a few days.

Last evening we had a fine shower, to-day the air is cool and bracing.

Sept. 30th.

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Our letters from the North are beginning to throw some light on the progress of negotiations. Mr. Wade seems to be carrying out his programme piecemeal, and the process seems to be very much like drawing eye-teeth. It is evident that the report which came down a fortnight ago, of the matter having been settled at Tientsin, was premature in conclusion, though substantially correct as to the terms which had been laid down. It would be unfair to criticise too closely Mr. Wade's action in dallying with Li Hung-chang, until we know whether he had any good motive for opening negotiations at Tientsin instead of proceeding to the Capital. The instinct of the Chinese Government has always been to keep Foreign Envoys away from Peking, and to make them negotiate with Mandarins delegated for the purpose. But our opinion has been strongly adverse to allowing Li to assume this position—to stand guard as it were at the gates of the capital; and we expressed it clearly a few weeks ago, on the occasion of the Peruvian Minister's detention by the Viceroy. To outsiders, generally, it will seem that Mr. Wade was mistaken in delaying at Tientsin, instead of going straight to the capital, and that so much time and dignity were lost. But it is possible there may have been motives of which the public have not cognisance. At any rate, it is clear that whatever was done at Tientsin was not recognised by the Government as binding, and that negotiations had eventually to be carried on directly with the Tsung-li Yamên. If it is true that Li wished to pose as Plenipotentiary, and that both his own Government and Mr. Wade threw him over at the last moment, the blow to his prestige will be severe ; and the surmise is by no means unlikely, in view of his notorious arrogance. Our Admirals seem best to appreciate Li's character. It is well known that Admiral Ryder refused to call on him, on the occasion of his late visit to Tientsin, and there is a tradition that Admiral Keppel refused to receive him at Hankow, in 1870, on account his insolent carriage.

However this may be, the Li Hung-chang episode is past; and, for the last three weeks, negotiations have been carried on directly with the Foreign Office at the capital. The points gained, so far, seem to be the despatch of an Ambassador to England to apologise for the outrage; the accordance to our Minister of right of intercourse with the several Government Departments at Peking, other than the Tsung-li Yamên ; the publication of this concession in the *Peking Gazette;* and the despatch of a high mandarin to Yunnan, to investigate the circumstances of the outrage. The last of these conditions is believed to have been Mr. Wade's first demand, on receiving news of Margary's murder, and to have been only yielded by the Chinese under threat of immediately withdrawing the Legation; the second is said to have been conceded under equal pressure, at the last moment, on the evening of the 28th September; and though the first was granted more readily, its fulfilment seems for the present to be in abeyance. Thus far we are dealing with facts. We have seen the edict delegating Li Han-chang to Yunnan, and we have a copy of a memorial and edict, couched in satisfactory language, condemning the murder of Margary and the supineness of the Yunnan officials, and ordering Li Han-chang to hasten his steps to the scene of the outrage. We have also the edict appointing Kwo and Hsu as Ambassadors to England ; and we have the edict granting right of intercourse between the Foreign Ministers and the several departments of the Chinese Government. These latter concessions involve also, to a certain extent, the demand for publication of important Foreign matters in the *Peking Gazette*, from the very fact of their being notified in that organ.

We presume that the demand for right of intercourse between the Legation and the Departments of the Chinese Government at Peking, other than the Tsung-li Yamên, was made by Mr. Wade in part execution of the design to place our relations on a more satisfactory footing; and we infer the interpretation to be this: The Tsung-li Yamên is not a recognised Government Department, in the same sense as the Grand Secretariat, or the Boards of Rites, or Revenue ; it is more in the nature of a Commission—comprising, certainly, high Cabinet Ministers, and practically permanent in its constitution, but constituted only in 1859 to meet the occasion, and not ranking officially as one of the great Departments of State. This position accorded with the Chinese profession to regard Foreigners as accidents, waifs and strays from afar, thrown up on the coast of the Central Land, and charitably allowed to remain and eat the rice of hospitality, by the Monarch of the human race. The exclusion of all reference to Foreigners from the *Peking Gazette* was part of the same conception ; and the principle has been pregnant with trouble to us, in our intercourse both with the officials and the people. The concession, then, of right of intercourse with the old and recognised State Departments, and the publication of the fact in the *Peking Gazette*, are important steps gained towards placing our relations with the country on a better footing. We congratulate Mr. Wade in having attained this object, and have no doubt that he will see the Chinese do not put him off this time with a hollow promise, but that he will exercise the right accorded, and see that the edict is really circulated throughout the empire. We have no need to recall how the Chinese have previously evaded their promises in this respect. The annoyance must be fresh in His Excellency's mind, and we may rely that, this time, he will not tolerate evasion.

Leaving, now, what has been actually settled, and turning to the remainder of the programme, we find ourselves left to very vague conjecture. It is believed that Mr. Wade had threatened to withdraw from Peking at the end of September if a satisfactory settlement

were not arrived at; and the date of the edict conceding the last point yielded coincides with that alleged by report as the last of his intended stay. It remains to be seen whether his other demands have been also yielded, or whether he deemed this concession of sufficient importance to justify him in prolonging negotiations. The reticence of the Legation is extreme; but the outside world has all along contrived to get an impression of what was doing; and the impression in the present instance seems to be that the settlement is partial; and that though there is no present likelihood of rupture, other matters remain to be settled which are pregnant with difficulty in the future. It is notable that we have no word, yet, regarding the crucial points—the *fons et origo* of the whole negotiation—the punishment of Margary's murderers, and the opening of a trade route between British India and Yunnan. We have yet to learn whether these have been conceded, or whether they are still in abeyance. In the meantime, the rumour that Mr. Grosvenor is going home with despatches instead of going to Yunnan, leaves open a wide field for conjecture, into which we have not at present time to enter.

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Our news from the North is still indefinite; but an impression prevails that the question of intercourse is the only point conceded, and that the other important demands made by Mr. Wade are not yielded. In the meantime, Li Hung-chang has gone to Peking for the funeral of the late Emperor, which takes place on the 16th. The reason for his going to the capital before that day, is supposed to be that he may take part in the negociations. —It may be interesting to explain that the high State Departments at Peking are the "Nei-ko," or grand secretariat, which is a special Yamên independent of the 6 Boards, and the "Chün-chi-ch'u," or Grand Council, as foreigners call it, and which is composed of members of Boards or other high functionaries indiscriminately. The term used in the edict would include the members of these departments, and it is, we presume, with them that the right of intercourse is acquired.

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It is generally the best plan to pass over hostile commentary; but it is almost a question whether the following paragraph in the *I-pao* does not claim official notice. The remarks that foreigners are disliked, and that their going up-country is a source of quarrelling and trouble, may pass. The *I-pao* is entitled to its opinion. There is no particular reason why it should not suggest the withholding from them of passports, if the utterance of the suggestion gives it any gratification; but talking about killing them with impunity, is going a little far.

"The general feeling of the people is unfriendly to foreigners, and the tendency of the latter to go up-country can only lead to quarreling and trouble. It would be better therefore that foreigners should be asked to refrain from going up country for three years; but if they are determined obstinately to go, and will not yield, then the Chinese officials should withhold travelling passes. If, then, Foreigners, not being willing to give in, and having no passports, get into trouble, it will not be the concern of our officials. Our officials having every day a great pressure of public business, how can they follow foreigners to protect them? If foreigners will obstinately go up country having no passports, then if the people in the country kill every one of them it will be only the foreigners themselves seeking death. China would be right, and the Westerners would be wrong."

This effusion will prepare our readers for the following eulogy of Li Sitai, in another number of the same paper, and his nomination for command in case of a war with England, when he is to be rewarded in proportion to the slaughter he can effect.

"A loyal old man said to me, in regard to the Yunnan affair:—Will it be necessary to wait till Li Han-chang arrives at Teng-yueh, to discern the right or wrong of England and China, and the merit or guilt of Li Sitai? If Margary was guilty of leading Indian soldiers, and surreptitiously attacking our country, and Li Sitai killed him, then truly Li is a loyal subject, truly he is a meritorious subject. He is without fault, and although Margary has died, he died in guilt. Wherefore? China and the West being at peace, the Sovereign and Government of England and the Envoy of England would certainly not instruct Margary to treacherously attack us. By treacherously attacking us without the authority of the Sovereign or the Government, although he dies for it he carries his guilt with him. If, after he has been killed, China also kills a loyal subject and a meritorious officer as a compensation for his life, it will not only be unreasonable in China, but will be held contrary to reason in all Western countries. If our country listens to the request of England, and kills a loyal subject, then the hearts of the loyal and faithful people in the country will be scared and their loyalty will evaporate. The instance would be worse than the case of the Sung dynasty degrading Li Wang in deference to Ching. What the Government depends upon is the hearts of their subjects. If the hearts of his subjects are intact, the ruler is secure in his power. If Margary surreptitiously attacked us and was killed in consequence, then the officer's (Li Sitai) merits should be largely rewarded. If by chance China, being at peace with all other nations, and only England is at enmity and wishes to fight, then Li Sitai should be chosen out as a great general to conduct the war. Then, the more he can kill, the more should he be rewarded; in order that all the people under the heavens may hear of it, and be desirous of dying to serve their country. This should also be a warning to those who rely upon coercion. They are very few, we are numerous; what is there to fear?"

We commend to our readers these specimens of the *I-pao's* political sentiments. The translations are very rough ones, but they will give a fair idea of the original. Attacks on the *personnel* of its contemporary's staff; and the filthiest of anecdotes are also among the spicy elements with which its readers' palates are tickled.

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## MISCELLANEA.

The latest news from the North is ... indecisive, and unsatisfactory. Telegra... received on Saturday say that there is ... apparent change in the position, wh... amounts to a prolonged endeavour on the p... of the Chinese to get out of, or at le... modify, some of the conditi ns agreed to ... Li Hung-chang. Mr. Wade was, we belie... assured that his demands would be in pri... ple agreed to before he left for Peking, ... the fact that the Central Government ... struggling to make the actual conditions ... light as possible, does not point to any o... rupture. It is the Chinese fashion—that ... all. The stern rule of honour, which mak... beaten foe adhere punctiliously to a prom... is an unknown element in Chinese polit... "We have promised through the Viceroy ... do so and so; we will do it, but we must ... it in our own way," will probably be a cor... description of the language held by ... Peking Government to Mr. Wade. Acc... tomed as he is to Chinese diplomacy, ... cautioned from home to avoid war if possi... our Minister is not perhaps to be blamed i... sees that negociation will in the end ans... as well as force. But there can be no do... that his action is bitterly condemned throu... out China by the less patient of his crit... They would have him send in an "ultimat... in the strictest sense of the term, and we ... selves regret that in this instance any n... ciations at all were permitted. It was a ... in which, "comply or fight" should h... been the only alternative, and this not beca... we want to see bloodshed, but because ... present attitude is doing us harm in na... eyes throughout the Empire.—*China Mail*.

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THE aspect of affairs in the N... seems more satisfactory than it ... done since Mr. Wade arrived in ... king; and we begin to have hope t... the programme laid down by the E... lish Government may be attained wi... out recourse to war. What authen... news we have yet obtained, goes to sh... that the fragmentary and somew... disjointed sketches of that program... which have appeared from time to ti... in our columns, were substantially c... rect, though of course disfigured ... some inaccurate limning. There is ... doubt matters had approached ve... near a crisis when the Chinese g... way on the point of intercourse betwe... Foreign Ambassadors and their o... Ministers of State, in the edict ... published last week. There is equa... little doubt that much still remained ... be settled; and it is satisfactory to lea... by telegram from England that H... Majesty's Government, having resolv... on what they consider just demand... are determined to enforce them. It w... be long probably before details of t... late negociations will find publicity; ... long that interest in the details will ha... almost passed away; yet we imagi... that they will form a singularly interes... ing chapter in our relations with Chi... and certainly, if carried out to a fi... conclusion, will very materially impro... the conditions of our intercourse. Not... ing could well have been more unsati... factory than the tenor of our relatio... during late years. Encroachment ... treaty stipulations and insolence ... bearing have been tolerated till it seem... impossible our ground could be r... covered without war. If Her Majesty ... Minister succeed in regaining o... lost prestige and replacing his countr... men on a better footing, witho... resort to that last argument, he wi... go far to obliterate the memory ... many previous regrets. War is alway... deplorable, however inevitable; and ... the prospect was confronted witho...

ret—possibly even with some satisfion—by a majority of Foreigners China, it was because a feeling lmost intolerable irritation had been endered by the impolicy of recent s, and because it seemed impossible re-assert, without war, the position quered in 1858, which we seemed to been steadily losing. Still, as said before, war is always deplor-, and one effect of it in the present nce would be to increase the pe-iary embarrassments of the Chinese, to render it less easy for them to ndon the illegal taxes which so tly hamper trade. It will there-be a cause for satisfaction if the ssary readjustment of our relations be attained without war; and the reciation of Mr. Wade's firmness, in event of success, will be as great as be the disappointment if it is d an incomplete settlement has admitted in order to avoid a ure. From what we gather, how-, from England and from Peking, e seems reason to hope that a settle-t in full is being strictly required; the news that Burmah has con-ed to the passage of an armed rt with the next expedition, seems how that India is working steadily rds the same end. Still, as we some weeks ago, it will be nature for months hence to pro-ce the settlement a success, even all the terms we require are ded by the Chinese on paper. We had experience enough of their city for shirking the honest ful-nt of conditions to which they given a nominal assent. It will e till we have found the various ssions in practical operation, that all be able to congratulate our-s on having mended matters during present opportunity. Above all, it not be till the murderers of Mar-have been fitly punished, that we consider the prime object of the nt negociations has been at all ful-l. It is now more than eight ths since news of his untimely h startled and angered his country-wherever the report was heard. only eight months after, that we at last the British officers appointed vestigate the crime are likely to t for Yunnan. Something is always with Orientals, by delay under conditions. However much they be brought to understand the ce which is far-reaching, they reciate better that which is prompt; we do not cease to regret that getic measures were not at once n from the Indian side, to prosecute enquiry and secure the punishment the guilty in the beginning of year. The delay, however, will rgiven, if the punishment inflicted t last far-reaching and complete. tever has been lost by delay will more than compensated by the dance of war, if the delay was in-ed in order to that end, and the is at last successfully attained. would be willingly faced, but ld be more willingly avoided—if terms are fully conceded without it.

— Oct 18

Mr. Wade has written to Her Majesty's Consul, for publication, a despatch which will be found on our front page, explaining to some extent the purport of recent negociations at Peking. It confirms the information we received on Thursday, that the causes which had delayed the journey of Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber to Yunnan have been at length removed. In regard to the welfare of British trade, Her Majesty's Minister states that he has insisted very earnestly upon the duty of more perfectly observing various treaty provisions, and has obtained from the Chinese Government an engagement that enquiry shall be made into the question of taxation of Foreign trade, and that a report should be prepared on which, if necessary, modification of existent conditions might be negociated. The views on this subject enunciated by Mr. Wade will be read with interest.

## NOTIFICATION.

No. 18 of 1875.

THE undersigned has much pleasure in publishing for general information the accompanying copy of a despatch just received from T. F. WADE, Esq., H.B.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., &c.

W. H. MEDHURST,
*Consul.*

H. M. Consulate,
Shanghai, 17th Oct., 1875. 1236

Shanghai, 17th Oct., 1875.

SIR,—I have to request you to state, for the information of Her Majesty's subjects at this port, that arrangements have been made which enable me to allow Mr. Grosvenor to proceed without farther delay to Yunnan, in order that he may be present at the investigation of the circumstances of the attack on Colonel Browne's mission and the murder of Mr. Margary.

Mr. Grosvenor's long detention, and the fact that I was known to be engaged in negotiations bearing more or less on the matter of his mission, have not unnaturally excited apprehensions which will, I hope, be set at rest by the announcement I have authorised you to make.

I should not here refer farther to the negotiations in question, did I not conceive it expedient to set speculation on one point at rest. I hear it rumored that I have signed a convention by which British Trade was to be materially influenced.—This is not the case. I have availed myself of the opportunity to insist very earnestly upon the duty of more perfectly observing various Treaty provisions, indefference to which has been so frequently matter of complaint; notably of those that bear upon the Taxation of our trade. Were the conditions of the Treaty, as it stands, to be fulfilled, there would, of course, be no occasion for a convention. Were it shewn to be expedient to modify the existing conditions of the Treaty affecting trade, a Convention would be, doubtless, necessary. But no Convention could be operative, that had been negotiated by myself, or the Representative of any Treaty Power, single-handed. Foreign Trade in China is a common property changes in the regulation of which, to be effective, must have been duly considered and accepted by all alike. What I have striven to obtain, therefore, in this direction, is a formal engagement on the part of the Chinese Government that enquiry should be made into the question of Taxation of Foreign Trade, whether at the Consular Ports or beyond their limits, and that a report should be prepared on which, were it found otherwise impossible to rectify practices at present objected to, modification of existent conditions might be negotiated. An engagement by which I hope that the desired object may be attained, has been conceded.

You are at liberty to publish this despatch.

Your obedient servant
THOMAS FRANCIS WADE.

W. H. MEDHURST, Esq.
&c., &c., &c.

Oct 19

IT used to be the custom in the days of Sir Frederick Bruce and Sir Rutherford Alcock, to represent the British Merchant in China as an individual continually fulminating threats of bloody retribution, and eager on every side to light up the embers of war. We do not know that the disposition of the average Merchant has altered since that time; but it is certainly noticeable that during the present crisis, there has amongst the mercantile community, been a general absence of any desire for war on its own account. The Foreign communities in China have been so often misrepresented, and their just complaints misstated, that it is only fair and reasonable that this statement of the condition of public feeling should be taken into account. In point of fact, the Merchants, as a body, would deprecate a war undertaken before every conciliatory measure had failed. At the same time, they have had no hesitation in stating their opinion that, of two evils, that of war might possibly be the less. The measures adopted by the Chinese to recoup themselves for the expenses of the last war, and in an evil moment sanctioned by the representatives of the British Government, are not reassuring as to what might be the result of another successful campaign. Viewed economically, it is uncertain even that the finances of Great Britain were really advantaged by the amount of indemnity paid by the Chinese Government. It is notorious that these payments were made from the revenues derived from our own trade, and that the British Minister, Sir Frederick Bruce, permitted encroachments to be made on treaty rights which have ever since weighed with an almost insuperable pressure on the development of our trade with China. Doubtless Sir Frederick Bruce thought that, in yielding to the temptation induced by the momentary pressure of circumstances, he would still be in a position to check, when necessary, the downward movement. It is, however, often the first false step that determines the result, and the admissions made by the British Minister have since been steadily adopted and carried out by the Chinese Government. The indemnity has long ago been paid; the Taiping rebellion long ago extinguished; but the burdens on trade permitted in an evil moment, still continue in full force and vigour. This, however, forms but one of the reasons why the communities in China have not been anxious for war. War in fact may be distinctly described as the antagonistic element to trade, and this rule is as true in China as elsewhere. It is probable that the absurd picture of the British Merchant in China with a pistol in one hand and a piece of shirtings in the other, has ceased to scare the ordinary British official; and that

those entrusted with our interests have learned that the ordinary merchant has sense enough to perceive that his success in business depends mainly on the good understanding he has been able to cultivate with his constituents. Of course there are always men who find it their interest to fish in troubled waters, but the ordinary merchant is not of this type; and the more essentially mercantile a community becomes, the less likely is it to provoke warlike measures. Still there are conditions worse than war, as there are states of the atmosphere when a thunderstorm is a godsend; and into this condition our relations with China had very nearly drifted. It remains for experience to prove whether the negociations which have been lately going on at Peking will remedy this condition. It is not to be denied that the portion of Mr. Wade's memorandum which relates to taxation, was read yesterday with disappointment. People said it is only another promise, which the Chinese are as likely to break as former ones; and the project of a report on taxation will only tend to delay remedying a state of things that is patent to every merchant in China. Neither do we understand the necessity of requiring the joint action of other powers towards improving our mercantile relations. A country which, with her colonies, absorbs seven-eighths of the whole Foreign trade of China, may well act independently; and foreign nations are not likely to refuse any advantages we can obtain, in the future, more than they have done in the past. Still it must not be forgotten that Mr. Wade is trammelled by the "reticences of the Diplomatic Service" to which the *Times* alludes in article we reprint elsewhere. It may be that he has really succeeded in impressing on the Chinese, at last, that we will not stand the illegal exactions which have been levied right and left on our trade; and the promise that he is prepared to carry out the stipulations of former treaties is, so far as it goes, satisfactory. The plain stipulations of those treaties are in their main points satisfactory to the mercantile body, though people do think the time has arrived when additional freedom of Trade should be had. It is the subsequent gloss and attempts at explaining away these plain stipulations, which have brought affairs to the present crisis.

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Oct 23

## THE RECENT NEGOCIATIONS.

The present moment seems opportune or reconsidering the *pros* and *cons* of the late investigations which have been carried on since the murder of Mr. Margary at Momein. When the news of that sad event reached the public ear, it found three groups of Englishmen, in China, India, and Great Britain, specially interested in its being promptly and efficiently redressed—and it is difficult to give the palm to the section of Britons which was at first louder in demands for justice being obtained for such treacherous conduct on the part of the Chinese Government. At all events, the British community in China, as one of those groups most intimately affected by Mr. Margary's death, lost no time and spared no effort in proclaiming the bad effect that such a crime, if left unpunished, would have on their position in, and future relations with this Empire. At the same time, the body of merchants who thus expostulated with the Home Government contributed but a very insignificant support to the solution of the important difficulty, owing chiefly to the absence of influential persons connected with them at Home, who would press the matter; and to the indifference that had lately been shown by the Home authorities to their repeated remonstrances against a policy which had naturally culminated in the disaster that still remain unexpiated.

In India, which had also been specially touched by the Momein massacre, through its connection with the expedition that was frustrated by Chinese treachery; the feeling manifested was one of indignation at the attack made by Chinese on an undertaking directed by one of its own officers, and of alarm that such resistance to a legitimate enterprise might serve as a very unwholesome precedent to other neighbours, unless complete satisfaction was exacted from the Chinese for such an aggression on British arms. Unfortunately, the attention of the Indian Government was distracted from the vital point of the question, by mixing up the connivance of the Burmese sovereign with the Chinese responsibility for the outrage, and though great flourishes of trumpets duly announced the speedy departure of British troops from Madras to Rangoon, and ostensible demands for explanation were made at Mandalay; no fact or deed of the Government of Lord Northbrook has appeared, by which the wound to the prestige of British interest in Eastern Asia has been even tended towards the first stage of its cure. Whatever formal difficulties might have existed last spring against the passage of British troops through Burmah to Yunnan, it is evident from the unconditional assent on the part of the Burmese king which has now been obtained, that the same pressure which has secured this free passage of an escort or expeditionary force across the territory at present dividing British Burmah from China could have been as efficaciously employed some months ago; and it is equally certain that if troops had been then sent to Momein to demand reparation for the massacre of Mr. Margary, who to all appearance was identified with the Indian Government, and whose death undoubtedly compromised the Indian Government in the minds of all who know Eastern thoughts, much time and advantage could have been gained. Instead of a firm and prompt action on the part of India, there has been nothing but hesitation and abstention. Colonel Horace Brown was sent to China to enlighten the British Legation there, and to urge energetic diplomatic action on the well-nigh overworked Resident-guardian of British interests, instead of supporting his negotiations with the appearance of a force on the western frontier of China. The future history of this phase of Indo-Chinese politics will have to allot no small share of responsibility to Lord Northbrook and his advisers, for their having neglected to strengthen Mr. Wade's diplomatic efforts by an armed expedition to Momein; and if it were not too irreverent, one could be almost tempted to see Fable instead of History repeating itself in the Governor-General of India the monkey, and the British Plenipotentiary as the cat, whose paws were bei dexterously used to draw the desired fru from the fire in China in order to sa trouble to the former. Unfortunatel the operation has been unsuccessful, a the glowing embers of the Chinese fu nace still retain at least the semblance the unhappy Margary, which refuses disappear or to be drawn out till mo vigorous hands extinguish the fires blood-thirsty ferocity that shroud his u avenged memory. So much for what h been actually done by India in support her interest in China; and too much stre cannot be laid on the negative mista committed as now pointed out, and al on the positive political obligation Ind has to share in directing and upholdi British influence in this Empire.

Turning now to the third group of tho specially interested in the maintenance British influence in China, namely, t British people and Home Governmen although there is much reason for than fulness that a Conservative administratio is at the helm, instead of the miserab Liberal ministry which has mismanag China affairs for so many years pa the line of conduct adopted by the does not come up to the mark which co responds to the view taken of China polic by those who may fairly claim to know th merits of the question. It is curious th the British Press, when the news of M Margary's murder was made known i London, was filled with fruitless reproache against the Ministry for not urgentl taking measures to exact reparation, an whatever secret instructions were sent t Peking to the British Plenipotentiary abou the case, every one outside that exalte precinct was permitted to suppose that th British Government was really indifferen to the outrage committed in China, an which as long as it was not made a cause serious complaint against the Governmen of the Emperor, was a source of serio apprehension to every resident in th country. It was not till the dissolution Parliament, that the determination of Gre Britain was made known by the Queen speech; from which it was gathered th the fullest efforts would be made to bri to justice the instigators and perpetrato of the murder of Mr. Margary. The were words of grave importance and beg great expectations. The English Press i terpreted them to mean the advent o vigorous policy, and Englishmen in Chi felt relieved from the alarm that t murder of one of their countrymen was be passed over similarly to the massacre the unprotected and neglected Fren Sisters of Charity at Tientsin in 18 Such anticipations were justified by assurance given by our gracious soverei but to our confusion their realisation adjourned if not defeated. It is no shutting our eyes to the fact, that at present moment China has not been m to feel in the slightest that her rulers h grievously wounded the power and pres of Great Britain by the wicked mur of one of its officials, and moreover has not been punished or even accuse a public criminal ought to be, after committal of such an offence. Expl tions have been politely demanded of Tsung-li Yamên, and arrangements been made for an investigation the circumstances of the Yunnan c trophe—but the apprehensions which Majesty's Plenipotentiary tells Be

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD
EXPRESS.

THURSDAY, 28th OCTOBER, 1875.

No. 702. (Orders must be accompanied by the Name of the Sender.) DESPATCHED., 10.10 A.M.

# THE SHANGHAI TRADE REPORT.

EXCHANGE.—For "Bank Bills were offering at 5s. 8$\frac{1}{8}$d. at 5s. 8$\frac{5}{8}$d." read, and please alter to 5s. 7$\frac{7}{8}$d. at 5s. 8d.

P. MACLEAN.

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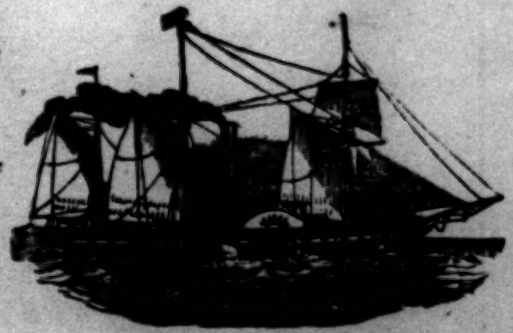
# THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD

## EXPRESS.

No. 704.

THURSDAY,
28th October, 1875.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## "AVA,"

Capt. Fleuriais, L. de V., will leave TO-MORROW, 29th instant, at 11 A.M.

Cayley Aviation Services

No. 704

Thursday 13th October 1983

The M.V. "Avalon"

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes

SHANGHAI AGENCY

Dept Electrical Engineer 1 de Avalon 3002 Sault Instant

at 11 AM

subjects have not unnaturally been excited, will not be set at rest, as he supposes, by the announcement he has authorised to be published of this sole issue of his protracted negotiations. Thus far the Queen's promise of vigorous efforts to bring the perpetrators of Mr. Margary's murder to justice, have not resulted in anything like what was required by the grave nature of the events which elicited such an assurance from the Crown. The feeling amongst Chinese at the consequences of all the diplomatic correspondence and interviews during last summer, is simply that they have defeated our demands for immediate justice, and that all their promises can be as easily evaded in the future as their treaty obligations have been during the last fourteen years. And yet those who have fair opportunities of knowing what is passing at Peking, have reason to believe that the Chinese Government would have conceded the utmost which the British Minister might have asked rather than come to an open rupture with our Government. It cannot be said that they have yielded much, or even a slight advantage to British interests. All that has been published in the *Peking Gazette* affords but scanty satisfaction in the form of concessions, and we are absolutely without any guarantee for the proper and faithful observance of even the little which has been stipulated for. The more the Imperial edicts and memorials are analysed, the less they are capable of bearing a strict obligation to secure any of our rights, and the less do they even appear to mention with any completeness the acknowledgment of the breach of solemn treaties which ought to have been in the foreground of all representations made to them. No sincere expression of regret for Mr. Margary's murder has been elicited from the Chinese Government by our Minister; no promise is apparent of punishing the offenders. It is said that the projected Embassy to England will convey the apology of the Emperor for the misdeeds of his subordinates, much the same that the Embassy of Chung How to France expressed the feigned regret to Monsieur Thiers for the murder of his countrymen at Tientsin. If the apology tendered at St. James' is not accompanied by some tangible proof of contrition, it is to be hoped that it will be unacceptable and even resented.

It is also made a subject of contentment that our Minister in future is to have access to the different ministries or boards at Peking instead of being committed to the care of the Tsung-li Yamên; but however this may be useful as a formality, it is astonishing that we have waited fourteen years without demanding what is now discovered to be a necessary element for diplomatic intercourse. Much more to the point will it be if the access to these ministries is used for our substantial benefit, and to secure this will require a very different policy from that which has been so patiently knocking at the wrong door with the most timid of raps, during the period that was required to learn the right quarter, for transacting public business.

There may be some hidden sense in the edicts and decrees which have been drawn forth by the vigorous efforts foreshadowed in the Queen's speech, and this mysterious meaning may be favorable to us; but looking at the common reading of the documents they fail to convey any real advantage. Like despatches written with invisible ink, the *Peking Gazette* may require warming by the fire to bring out distinctly the characters which at present are not discernable in its pages; and when that day is at hand, possibly the veil may be raised that now conceals from the public the meaning that is supposed to be there recorded. The expectations formed are still waiting for a future reality. China has not offered any reparation for her crime, nor any assurance that she will not commit precisely the same again when an opportunity occurs.

British influence has not recovered from the harm Mr. Margary's murder has caused it, and before the eyes of the Chinese and other Eastern nations, we appear as insulted barbarians incapable of getting redress. No native of China or Japan, if called on to judge of the result of the late negotiations by those documents, would perceive that British diplomacy had gained anything by them. Probably they would feel a secret self-congratulation that they had got the better of the Western nations.

Far better, however humiliating it is, to have our eyes opened now to the danger which threatens us by non-success, lest we complete our distress by thorough failure hereafter. If the British Government do not take up the Chinese question in a very different way from that in which they seem to have authorised our Minister at Peking to follow, our influence and security will be compromised. It is no use advising theoretically, without suggesting a practical remedy for what is complained of. To fulfil therefore a duty, it becomes necessary to point out a means of re-establishing our influence and security in China, and of obtaining a guarantee that we shall not be molested in future. It is simply to occupy some portion of China, which would convince the Chinese people of our superiority in every way. The fear of other nations doing the same might be well disregarded, as our occupation of part of China could never be a cause of quarrel with them, and would certainly be a source of good to all who would accept the welcome of settling under the protection of our flag as at Hongkong. The annexation of any part of China in itself cannot be judged by strict principles of international law, seeing that this legislation is not applicable to semi-barbarous states such as the so-called Chinese Empire. This vast country will fall sooner or later to a superior race, and all the imaginary strength and power which the Chinese in their childish minds fancy they will attain, will never help them to escape from their destiny of being a subservient people whenever they come into serious contact with Western nations. With a portion of China in our hands, we should be exempt from our present tribulations, arising from our intercourse on a footing of pretended equality with a people possessing neither truth, honor, nor virtue, such as Westerns understand them; and if we are to expand peacefully and successfully in China, it must be done by governing one part of it directly, and the rest indirectly by the force and example of our institutions. The late negotiations have failed to strengthen our position, but the interim elapsing between the departure of Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Baber for Momein and their return to Peking, may possibly bring forth opportunities for reconsidering what means will bring about the desired advancement of Great Britain's power in this extreme edge of the largest territory of Eastern Asia.

SCRUTATOR.

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While agreeing with very much that Scrutator says, in his able paper on the Recent Negociations, we demur to his assertion that "China has not yet been made to feel in the slightest," the consequences of the Yunnan outrage. We place a higher estimate on the several edicts that have appeared in the *Peking Gazette*, and incline to think that both their composition and publication have harassed the Peking Government severely and that their effect will be good. That they do not in themselves constitute a satisfactory settlement, is obvious; but neither is it pretended that they do so. However deplorable the delay has been, it is well understood that the punishment of Margary's murderers does stand as a firm demand; and we hope and believe that no shuffling or condonation will be tolerated. No one would be better pleased than we should be, to see a part of China annexed as a material guarantee, in the meantime; but we fear it won't be done; at least the time is not yet; though the *Spectator* does say it would like to see the Formosans enrolled among Lord Carnarvon's subjects.

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### THE RECENT NEGOCIATIONS.

*To the Editor of the*
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I perceive from your comments on "The Recent Negotiations," that I have failed to express my meaning clearly on one of the points which you there allude to. I meant to state that the *Chinese people* had not been made to feel in the slightest that its *rulers* had wounded British prestige;—and perhaps you will draw the distinction between my assertion as now explained, and the broader statement that *China* had not been made to feel, &c. You are certainly correct in maintaining that the Peking authorities were severely harassed by the composition and publication of the Edicts and Decrees and Memorials in the *Peking Gazette*; but how far they have shown the *Chinese people* the extent of their mental sufferings, is what has failed to be perceived. The Chinese people all know of Mr. Margary's murder. Nothing that has been done yet has reached the masses. There is nothing to show them that an Englishman may not be murdered with impunity, or that their rulers have been called to account, and have had to bear the proper consequences of their misdeeds. Possibly the hangers-on of the provincial yamêns may bestow a glance on the precious pages of the official *Gazette*; and if half the anti-foreign feeling exists in their minds which they have credit for, they will take good care that the people shall not read any humiliating repentances on the part of the Emperor, for the crime they know has been committed in his realm. If a decree had been promulgated in every town and village of China, expressing sorrow for the murder of Margary, the people then would have some idea of its rulers being brought to book. The actual result of the present negotiations is that the grandees of Peking are mortified, and are full of resentment at being obliged by Mr. Wade's firmness to publish certain protocols to note the progress of discussion on the Yunnan case. At the same time, the people are purposely left ignorant of any retractation of adverse feeling to Foreigners, and when the time

comes for an attempt to blot out all Foreigners from the Middle Kingdom, the people will have no misgivings of the perdition to which they will be exposed by war; for they will only look back to outrages on Englishmen as one of the few things which they have understood their rulers have, from time immemorial, been allowed to indulge in successfully.

The future of the Yunnan case has its bright side in the firmness of our Government. The present aspect of it, which I have endeavoured to consider, is certainly far from reassuring after a past which still remains in the minds of the Chinese people as unatoned for.

This is all I meant, in the remarks which I have thus endeavoured to re-state at greater length. I thank you exceedingly that your comments have given me the opportunity of setting the matter in a clearer light.

SCRUTATOR.

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Oct 27

If any proof were wanted, of the power of the Peking Government over its Provincial Governors, the case of the Viceroy of Canton would afford it; and the case occurs opportunely, as a contrast to the neglect which has been hitherto shown to call the Governor of Yunnan to account for the murder of Margary. The one case is a perfectly ordinary one of bribery and corruption, though the scandal does seems to have been a little loud. But the order from Peking is prompt and decisive. "Let the penalty incurred by Ying-han be determined by the Board, and let him vacate his office, and come to Peking, to await the decision the Board will arrive at." And that is what—if the Peking Government had been hearty in its condemnation of Margary's murder and of the attack on Colonel Browne—could have been done in the case of the Governor of Yunnan. It is true that the act of the Canton Viceroy was more ostensibly personal. The re-establishment of the lotteries and the billeting of retainers on the Provincial revenues were clearly his individual acts; and it is open to the Peking Government to plead that the participation of the Governor in the Yunnan outrage is not patent. But no one would believe the plea to be genuine. If the crime had been one which the Government really wished to punish, we have very little doubt that the Governor would have been held responsible; and the principle of responsibility asserted in the case of Ying-han expressly covers the point. For sanctioning the re-establishment of the gambling lotteries, he is only adjudged to lose two degrees of rank, which is nothing, and does not disturb him in office; it is for his shortcomings in respect of his retainers, that he is *destitué*. When remonstrated with by the Tartar General, about the proceedings of his factotum Yu-keng, he replied that the officer in question was a man of the utmost integrity, and that he would guarantee no harm came. So that, says the General, "like Lu-ki (an ill-famed minister of the Tang dynasty) he deserves to be called iniquitous, for failing to discover the workers of iniquity."

It seems to us that a great deal of misplaced sympathy has been wasted upon the Chinese Government and its difficulties in regard to the Yunnan Mandarins. That the degradation of the Governor of Yunnan and the execution of Li Sitai, for murdering a foreigner and repelling a foreign party, would be less easy than recalling a Viceroy of Canton for malpractices, we can well believe. The punishment would not have the same popular sympathy; there is no room for the same outpouring of unctious platitudes. Confucius might be quoted, about hospitality to the stranger from afar, but the appeal would not come home to people so clearly as a sentence about the duty of protecting the people from exactions, and upholding the morality of Government. The Chinese admit that the murder of Margary was wrong; but as the crime was committed against a Foreigner, it is very far from exciting the same feeling that a purely Chinese crime would do—even if it has not a latent sympathy. The action of the Government in punishing it, therefore, instead of being supported by Public opinion, would rather run counter to it; and these difficulties would be in a measure aggravated, as Yunnan is less well in hand than the provinces on the East Coast. All these are perfectly good reasons why the Government should be disinclined to exert itself; but they are not reasons why it ought not, nor why it should not be required, to do justice. The power which sufficed to re-conquer Yunnan must be sufficient to coerce the local mandarins, if it is honestly brought to bear; and to relax our pressure on any plea of embarassment, would be to admit a false plea. If the Peking Government resolve to do justice in Yunnan, they can; and we have hope that they have been persuaded that that resolve on their part is expedient. Straws are feeble and somewhat unreliable things, but tradition allows that they may be sometimes taken as showing which way the wind blows. So, a rumour from Rangoon, that the Chinese officials are squeezing and worrying the people of Manwein, may, perhaps, be taken to show that the necessity of action has been forced upon them. We repeat that we have ourselves little doubt of their power, if they can be inspired with a will; and the appearance of a strong detachment of British troops on the frontier would go far to quell any fancy for resistance which might otherwise exist.

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### THE RECENT NEGOCIATIONS.

*(Daily Press.)*

Now that the difficulty between England and China has been settled, it is not easy to see what purpose can be served by keeping back from the public the terms of settlement. As yet they have not been vouchsafed, though it must be manifest to Mr. Wade that the British communities in China are naturally anxious to learn the conditions to which the Peking Government has subscribed to preserve its present peaceful relations with Great Britain. He has certainly been good enough to drop a few crumbs of information, for which the public are properly thankful. But surely there is no objection to the publication of the terms agreed upon. As a matter of courtesy to the British communities, this privilege might surely be accorded. We trust it will not be withheld until, as usual in such cases, the news has first been made public in England.

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*(China Mail.)*

The latest telegraphic intelligence from Shanghai is somewhat strange. The [illegible] communicates are meagre, and the op[illegible] which it represents Mr. Wade as holdin[illegible] curious. Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber [illegible] start for Yunnan on Saturday, if po[illegible] and Mr. Wade purposes returning to P[illegible] shortly. Everybody in this colony [illegible] expectation of learning what terms ha[illegible] obtained for Mr. Margary's murder, [illegible] nothing remotely relating to the main [illegible] of the recent negociations appears t[illegible] transpired. On the other hand, we h[illegible] very full resumè regarding some extra[illegible] matters. Mr. Wade has added t[illegible] former notification "that the Honourab[illegible] Grosvenor was proceeding to Yunnan, [illegible] he availed himself of the opportunity af[illegible] by the recent negociations to insist upo[illegible] better observance of the Treaty, especia[illegible] regards the taxation of trade; and [illegible] nounces that the Chinese have agre[illegible] enquire and prepare a report upon this s[illegible] as a basis for future negociations. This [illegible] very well, but is, of course, beside the [illegible] questions regarding which public curio[illegible] excited. Yet more, Mr. Wade is cr[illegible] with having stated that no new Trade [illegible] vention could be operative if negociat[illegible] one minister single handed (!) but t[illegible] must be accepted by all the represent[illegible] alike. The telegrapher adds—"This [illegible] nouncement has caused us much ast[illegible] ment." We should rather think it [illegible] but we prefer rather to conclude tha[illegible] Wade was never guilty of making [illegible] an observation than that he has been rep[illegible] correctly. The passion for co-operation [illegible] has so often injured our progress wit[illegible] Chinese will not surely be exhibited b[illegible] present minister. Moreover, as a mat[illegible] fact, the assertion is nonsensical. W[illegible] obtain what privileges we like, and und[illegible] favoured-nation clauses of the treaties [illegible] nationalities may share them if they ch[illegible] But why we should concern ourselves [illegible] the trade of other countries is to us i[illegible] prehensible. We sincerely trust that [illegible] Wade has shewn a better appreciation [illegible] duties as British Minister than to utter [illegible] a notification. Meanwhile we would su[illegible] that as a matter of mere courtesy to the [illegible] suffering foreign communities, the terms [illegible] actual satisfaction accorded by the Ch[illegible] for the Yunnan outrage be at once [illegible] public.

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*(Daily Press.)*

As we indicated in Thursday's issue, [illegible] is little prospect of the recent settle[illegible] of the difficulties arising out of the Yu[illegible] affair having any very potentially good [illegible] on the condition of foreign trade in C[illegible] If the news last forwarded by Reute[illegible] correct, the hope that the interest of B[illegible] trade had not been overlooked durin[illegible] late negotiations has proved ill-gro[illegible] indeed. It is true Mr. Wade wa[illegible] entirely oblivious of these important inte[illegible] and it would seem that he rather p[illegible] himself on having done a good stro[illegible] business in that direction. But the [illegible] cantile communities will scarcely coinci[illegible] this view of the matter. What they w[illegible] free transit through China, the aboliti[illegible] those vexatious, annoying, and obstru[illegible] barrier dues, for which one fixed payme[illegible] be made to the Provincial Governments, [illegible] be substituted. Under the present syst[illegible] is impossible to secure anything like [illegible] competition with native traders, and [illegible] multiplied inland imposts levied on fo[illegible] goods enhances their cost to such a degr[illegible] to render them unsaleable. But there is [illegible] no hope, it is to be feared, of gaining [illegible] reform. The Chinese Government has a[illegible] to enquire and prepare a Report upo[illegible] subject, as a basis for future negotiat[illegible] This will, however, end, as most enquiri[illegible] in nothing but talk, unless the Chines[illegible] kept up to the mark by Mr. Wade. I[illegible] British merchants feel that any good re[illegible] are attainable through this enquiry, the [illegible] plan would be for them to prepare a plain s[illegible] ment of the restrictions imposed upon tra[illegible] foreign goods, and also of the working o[illegible] present system of taxation. An unvarni[illegible] Report of this character, followed by prac[illegible] suggestions for the removal of these restric[illegible] without detriment to the Imperial or pr[illegible] cial revenues, placed in Mr. Wade's h[illegible] would enable him to lay the case distin[illegible]

before the Chinese Government on the production of the result of the inquiry instituted by it, and to suggest some reasonable reforms to which no valid objection could be offered. It is probable, however, that the British communities will not stir in the matter. And though the matter is one that vitally concerns their interests, it can hardly be wondered at if they allow things to take their course without attempting to influence or arrest it. They have met with so much discouragement in the past that they do not care to court farther rebuffs, and prefer to wait until the mistakes of British policy in China bring affairs to a crisis and compel Her Majesty's Government to resort to active measures to stop the encroachments of the Chinese and to restore declining trade.

THE N... HERALD

# EXPRESS.

THURSDAY, 28th OCTOBER, 1875.

No. 708. (Orders must be accompanied by the Name of the Sender.) DESPATCHED... 4.10 P.M.

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## FOR THE RACES.

# A BUTTERFLY CARRIAGE,

Just from the hands of the Painter; has been thoroughly overhauled, and is nearly, if not quite, as good as new.

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THE [illegible] ERALD

# EXPRESS.

No. 709.

THURSDAY,
28th October, 1875.

Despatched..... 4 30 *p.m.*

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DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
DEC
14
1875
OF STATE

No. 995.

U.S. Consulate General Shanghai.
to the Department of State.

ACKNOWLEDGED
DEC
17
1875

Mr. Seward.

Subject:

Sending a copy of a
dispatch to Mr. Consul Lincoln
in his miscellaneous Expense a/c.

No. 995.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. October 29th 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir;

I have the honor to hand to you a copy of a dispatch which I have addressed to Mr. Lincoln in regard to his Miscellaneous Expense account for the third quarter of 1875;

I am.
Sir.
Your Obedient Servant.
Wm. F. Seward

Inclosure
Mr. Seward to Mr. Lincoln Oct. 29/75;

Copie.

No. 178.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. October 29th. 1875.

Charles P. Lincoln Esqr.
United States Consul.
Canton.

Sir:

Referring to your account for Miscellaneous Expenses for the Nine quarter 1870; I beg leave to ask whether the Department has not advised your predecessor that $15- a month only will be allowed for the wages of a Chinese writer; and whether any part of the Consular building at Canton is used by you as a residence. In such case the Government should be charged only two-thirds of the whole rent expense.

I have the honor to be.

Sir.

Your Obedient Servant.

Edgar Forbes.

Mr Ward

No. 996.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED DEC 27 1875

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

ACKNOWLEDGED JAN 7 1876

Mr. Seward.

to the

Department of State,

Dec 1 enclosures

Subject,

Annual Report,

Abstract,

Transmits Mr. Seward's Report and those of the several Consuls in China, Canton excepted.

Inclosure — Remainder of this report filed for publication.

No 996.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, November 1.st 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you herewith my Annual Commercial Report and Returns, and also those of the Consuls at Newchwang, Tientsin, Hankow, Chinkiang, Ningpo, Foochow, Amoy, and Swatow. No returns have been received from Canton, and none can be expected as the officer at that port has but recently taken charge.

The Chart referred to in the Newchwang report has not come to hand.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward,
Consul General.

Inclosures.

Inclosures,

1. Mr. Seward's Annual Report on Trade.

No 508 China. [h. 241]

China

(Series (Dec. 27)

Shanghai November 1875.

By paragraph 311 of the Consular Regulations of the United States each Consul General is instructed to transmit annually to the Department of State a full report upon the Trade and industry of the district within his view, arranged so as to show, — 1st. its agriculture; 2d. its manufactures: 3d. the condition of its mines: 4th its fisheries; 5th its forests; 6th its commerce; 7th its revenue; and 8th matters of interest not above enumerated.

In most countries the progress of the times would afford matter of interest to be spoken of in each year under each of the heads given. But it is not so in China. What has been said of her forests and fisheries, her agriculture and mines, her manufactures and her internal revenue at any time within the last ten years (one might almost say One hundred years) is as true now as then.

Such being the case, I shall not attempt

attempt to elaborate an article such as that contemplated by the Department. And this would seem the less necessary because I have recently gone over the general subjects mentioned in the Regulations. I refer to my Trade Report for 1871, and the article "China" in Appleton's new Encyclopedia.

This course will leave me the more free to make such notes as my time will permit, upon subjects which are of immediate interest.

## Commerce. Imports.

The following table will show in detail the articles which entered into the import trade of China for the year 1874, with the quantities and values of each.

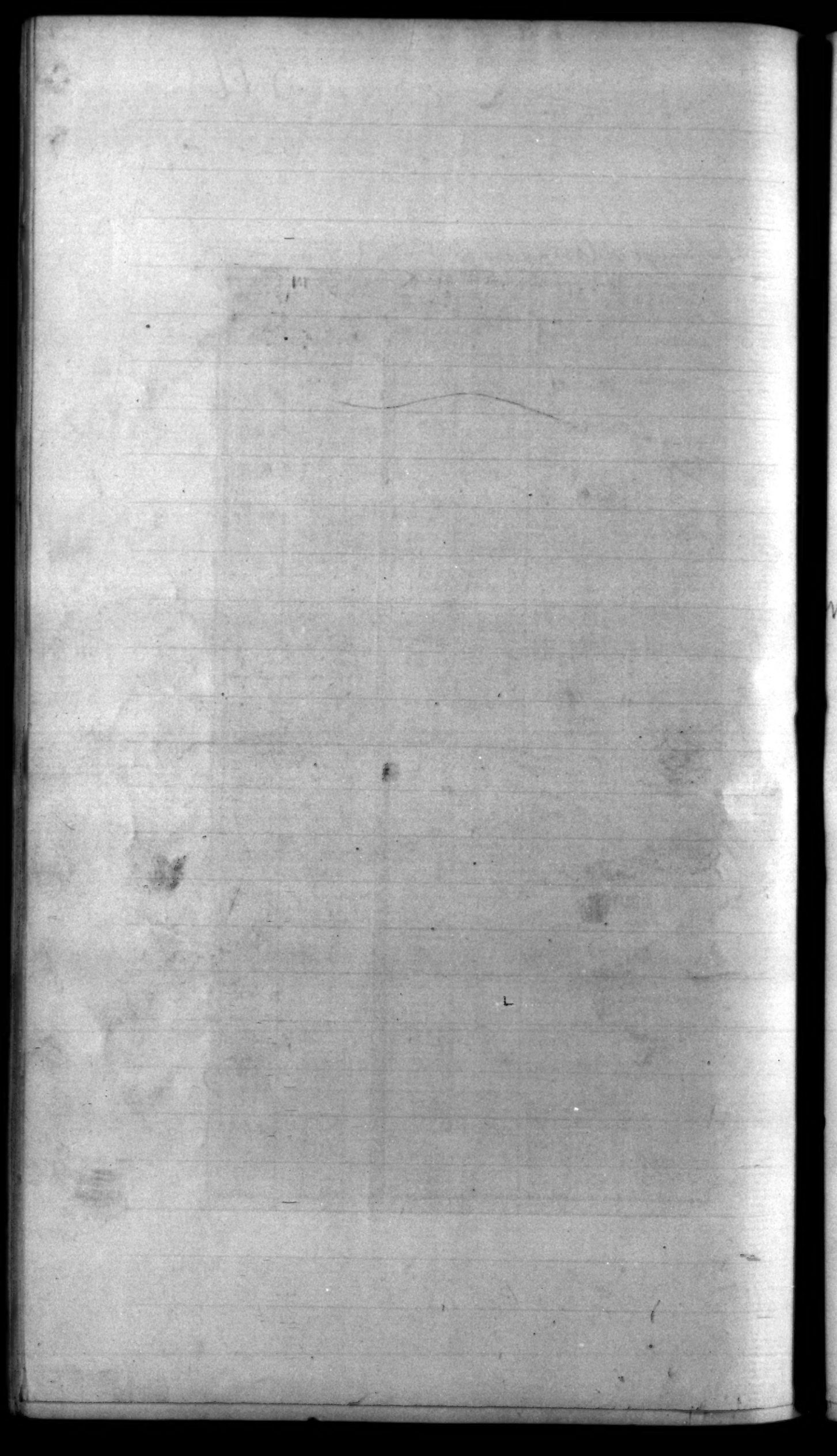
511

Statement showing the

# IMPORTS OF FOREIGN GOODS IN 1874.

(at China)

| Description of Goods. | Classifier of Quantity. | 1874. Quantity. | | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Opium:—** | | | | |
| Malwa, | *Peculs* | 43,706 | 34 | 20,766,498 |
| Patna, | „ | 17,421 | 87 | 7,232,600 |
| Benares, | „ | 7,916 | 14 | 3,330,550 |
| Other kinds, | „ | 799 | 99 | 345,485 |
| Opium, Total, | | 69,844 | 34 | 31,675,133 |
| **Cotton Goods:—** | | | | |
| Shirtings, Grey, Plain, | *Pieces* | 5,399,613 | | 10,035,487 |
| „ White, „ | „ | 739,289 | | 1,630,225 |
| „ „ Figured, Brocaded, Spotted, &c. | „ | 12,908 | | 28,434 |
| „ Dyed, Plain, | „ | 55,640 | | 143,459 |
| „ „ Figured, Brocaded, Spotted, &c., | „ | 88,002 | | 239,615 |
| *T*-Cloths, | „ | 1,903,878 | | 2,718,540 |
| Drills, English, Dutch, American, | „ | 909,171 | | 2,065,582 |
| Sheetings, | „ | 26,195 | | 76,397 |
| Jeans and Twills, | „ | 28,515 | | 57,439 |
| Chintzes, Furnitures and Cotton Prints, | „ | 159,279 | | 212,324 |
| Turkey Red Cloths and Cambrics, | „ | 109,294 | | 215,350 |
| Damasks, Dyed, | „ | 29,330 | | 135,599 |
| Velvets, Velveteens, and Fustians, | „ | 17,704 | | 335,943 |
| Jacconets, Cambrics, Lawns and Muslins, | „ | 41,459 | | 28,933 |
| Domestics, Grey, | „ | ... | | ... |
| Handkerchiefs, | *Dozens* | 187,707 | | 87,942 |
| Cotton Goods, Unclassed, | *Pieces* | 55,108 | | 132,814 |
| „ Yarn and Thread, | *Peculs* | 68,819 | 30 | 2,190,387 |
| Cotton Goods, Total, | *Value* | ... | | 20,334,470 |
| **Woollen Goods:—** | | | | |
| Alpaca, | *Pieces* | 7 | | 81 |
| Blankets, | *Pairs* | 7,033 | | 24,541 |
| Bombazettes, | *Pieces* | 6,270 | | 43,751 |
| Bunting, | „ | 342 | | 1,487 |
| Camlets, English, | „ | 87,853 | | 1,267,052 |
| „ Dutch, | „ | 2,276 | | 42,325 |
| „ Imitation, Camleteens, Japanese Cords, | „ | 139 | | 1,072 |
| Cloth, Broad, Medium and Habit, | „ | 26,175 | | 600,827 |
| Spanish Stripes, | „ | 46,553 | | 541,038 |
| Russian Cloth, | „ | 4,592 | | 142,340 |
| Flannels, | „ | 2,715 | | 28,785 |
| Lastings, | „ | 47,450 | | 522,609 |
| „ Crape, | „ | 12,848 | | 80,202 |
| „ Imitation, | „ | 21 | | 214 |
| Long Ells, | „ | 74,353 | | 491,086 |
| Lustres and Orleans, Plain and Figured, (China Brocades, Corded Lustres, Cotton Cords, Russell Cords, Martaban Crape, Union Crape, Fancy Crape, China Crape, Demi-Mohair, &c., &c., &c., ...) | „ | 152,766 | | 546,859 |
| Woollen Goods, Unclassed, | „ | 9,315 | | 182,066 |
| Woollen Goods, Total, | *Value* | ... | | 4,516,335 |
| **Miscellaneous Piece Goods:—** | | | | |
| Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, | *Pieces* | 8,099 | | 57,717 |
| Linen Goods, | „ | 4,448 | | 27,625 |
| Canvas, | *Bolts* | 2,139 | | 13,211 |
| Miscellaneous Piece Goods, Total, | *Value* | ... | | 98,553 |



# IMPORTS OF FOREIGN GOODS, 1874—*Continued.*

(All China.)

| Description of Goods. | Classifier of Quantity. | 1874. Quantity. | | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Metals:—†** | | | | |
| Copper, Bar and Rod, | *Peculs* | 6,089 | 53 | 110,029 |
| " Sheet and Nails, and Muntz Metal, | " | 4,191 | 79 | 88,373 |
| " Old, | " | 803 | 59 | 11,250 |
| " Wire, | " | 3 | 30 | 86 |
| " Manufactured and Ware, Unclassed, | " | 102 | | 3,005 |
| Iron, Nail-rod, | " | 159,937 | 76 | 495,512 |
| " Bar, | " | 42,726 | 12 | 130,178 |
| " Wire, | " | 3,828 | 90 | 25,488 |
| " Pig and Kentledge, | " | 11,652 | 28 | 19,226 |
| " Ware and Manufactured, Unclassed, | " | 19,858 | 97 | 82,049 |
| " Unmanufactured, Unclassed, | " | 8,756 | 61 | 20,357 |
| Lead, in Pigs, | " | 153,839 | 10 | 886,612 |
| " Tea and Sheet, | " | 875 | 02 | 5,220 |
| Quicksilver, | " | 1,988 | 98 | 251,009 |
| Spelter and Zinc, | " | 2,423 | 75 | 22,309 |
| Steel, | " | 15,630 | 73 | 63,212 |
| Tin in Slabs, | " | 76,135 | 24 | 1,621,836 |
| " Plates, | " | 2,475 | 66 | 17,686 |
| Metals, Manufactured, Unclassed, as Hardware, Brass-ware, Brass Buttons, Steel-ware, Tin-ware, Cutlery, | *Value* | ... | | 94,829 |
| Metals, Total, | *Value* | ... | | 3,948,266 |
| **Sundries:—†** | | | | |
| Sugar, Brown, | *Peculs* | 277,945 | 63 | 799,181 |
| " White, | " | 161,528 | 31 | 867,061 |
| Betel-nuts, | " | 25,445 | 30 | 80,544 |
| Birds' Nests, | " | 608 | 63 | 366,457 |
| Bicho de Mar, | " | 23,908 | 82 | 500,350 |
| Cloves and Spices, | " | 7,357 | 31 | 274,226 |
| Coal, | *Tons* | 116,291 | | 751,044 |
| Cotton, Raw, | *Peculs* | 11,825 | 08 | 109,798 |
| Fish, Dry and Salt, | " | 35,502 | 16 | 257,119 |
| Flint Stones, | " | 20,672 | 01 | 9,432 |
| Ginseng, | " | 2,732 | 89 | 695,681 |
| Grain and Pulse, | " | 263 | 22 | 869 |
| Indigo, | " | 38,136 | 93 | 223,935 |
| Isinglass, | " | 3,868 | 07 | 98,975 |
| Matches, | *Gross* | 213,723 | | 189,016 |
| Mangrove Bark, | *Peculs* | 60,713 | 81 | 56,083 |
| Needles, | *Mille* | 1,330,675 | | 238,858 |
| Oil, | *Value* | ... | | ... |
| Paints, | *Peculs* | 2,828 | 60 | 32,284 |
| Pepper, Black and White, | " | 93,448 | 60 | 582,276 |
| Rattans, | " | 40,179 | 02 | 147,193 |
| Rice, | " | 6,293 | 45 | 8,316 |
| Seaweed and Agar-Agar, | " | 327,843 | 69 | 626,360 |
| Sandalwood, | " | 69,828 | 20 | 551,259 |
| Sapanwood, | " | 170,902 | 25 | 438,999 |
| Wood, other sorts, Unclassed, | *Value* | ... | | 107,586 |
| Shellfish, Awabi, Shrimps, &c., | *Peculs* | 17,800 | 05 | 231,457 |
| Silk, Raw, | " | 132 | 47 | 42,591 |
| " Manufactured, | " | 6 | 58 | 2,632 |
| Tea, Japan, | " | 8,933 | 52 | 46,256 |
| Timber, of all kinds, | *Value* | ... | | 472,247 |
| Vegetable Wax, | *Peculs* | 938 | 83 | 4,097 |
| Window Glass, | *Boxes* | 35,819 | | 116,198 |
| Sundries, Unenumerated, | *Value* | ... | | 1,894,664 |
| Sundries, Total, | *Value* | ... | | 10,823,044 |
| Grand Total, | *Value* | ... | | 71,395,801 |

Import into China from the United States.

In looking over this list it will be seen that there are only five articles of importation classified which come from the United States. The first is Coal, the second American Drills, the third Kerosene Oil, the fourth, Quicksilver, and the fifth Wood and Timber. —The coal which comes is anthracite. The quantity is inconsiderable.

I advised the Department last year that there was but little reason to hope for a development of our Cotton Goods trade with China. I see now no occasion to change my opinion. Even the Drills set down in the returns as American are largely of English manufacture, the term describing the sort rather than the origin of the article. I am even told that the Chinese dealers have become so used to buying the inferior English imitation of our Cotton Goods that with a conservative habit which is characteristic of the race, they prefer the imitation to the genuine and superior article.

The following table will show the quantity of our Cotton Goods which ——————

have

have been imported since and including 1870. The importation of the present years will be much in excess of those of the preceding years given. The market is in fact over supplied and the goods can only be sold at a loss. The fact however that so many are being brought forward indicates hopefulness for the trade on the part of manufacturers and shippers. There is no doubt we could establish a very large Cotton Goods trade in China if we could produce them more cheaply.

Shipments of American Cotton Goods to China via Cape, and via Liverpool.

| Year | Pieces Drills | Pieces Jeans | Pieces Sheetings |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1870 | 23,595. | 5,000 | |
| 1871 | 79,695. | | 12,240 |
| 1872 | 1,200 | | 1,000 |
| 1873 | 4,500 | | 41,280 |
| 1874 | 38,730 | | 12,360 |
| 1875 | Arrived 87,000 | 2,000 | 40,000 |
| | Afloat 43,500 | | 22,000 |

The value of Quicksilver imported in 1874 is set down in the returns at 251000 Taels, equal in American currency to about $351,400. The value of this metal imported in 1873 was 154,443 Taels; in 1872 - 281,158 Taels; in 1871 - 216,849 Taels. All or nearly all of the quicksilver comes from California. The trade is likely to be a slowly increasing one.

Kerosene

The importation of Kerosene Oil has developed to a very great degree. I am not able to give you statistics for all China, but probably nine tenths of the whole importation comes to this port. The arrivals here are as follows

Arrivals of Kerosene Oil from 1867 to 1875.

| Years | Gallons | Value in Taels |
|---|---|---|
| 1867 | 8,130 | 3,028 |
| 1868 | 16,051 | 6,482 |
| 1869 | 27,502 | 5,500 |
| 1870 | 54,566 | 21,465 |
| 1871 | 156,781 | 47,556 |
| 1872 | 172,119 | 51,599 |
| 1873 | 376,660 | 75,332 |
| 1874 | 860,481 | 172,096 |
| 1875 | | |
| 1st Quarter | 460,740 | 92,148 |
| 2d " Quarter | 247,450 | 49,490 |
| 3d " Quarter | 770,100 | 154,020 |

There is every reason to expect a still greater development of this trade. The Chinese have oil wells in the province of Szechuen, in Formosa, and probably elsewhere in the Empire, but they show no disposition to work them.

Import of Wood and timber.

The importation of wood and timber is increasing: a considerable part of it coming from our Pacific coast; the greater portion however from Japan. The latter country seems to possess extensive tracts of pine and other soft wood forests, offering in this respect a marked contrast to China. There is however but little large timber in Japan, and sooner or later the Eastern market must be to a great extent supplied from America.

Import of Opium.

Of general imports it will be noticed that opium leads the list; the value for 1874 being 31,000,000 Taels against a total value of all imports of 71,000,000 Taels. To the amount of opium imported as thus shown ~~must~~

must be added the excess of the importation at HongKong over that at Treaty ports in China. This excess for last year was 23,614 Peculs valued at 6,595,773 Taels. It represents the quantity of opium which enters China at ports which are not open to foreign trade or is smuggled. The total value consumed is seen to be 36824870 Taels which is more than one half of the declared imports into China of all foreign goods.

The total exports of native products and goods for 1874 was upwards of 74,000,000. Taels, so that opium amounts to ~~more than~~ nearly one half the sum of all the exports of China.

Two thirds of the whole quantity imported comes to Shanghai. About one quarter of this is consumed in this district; the remainder is distributed to the riverine and northern ports, Chinkiang taking a third of the whole amount re-exported.

In the reports on trade for 1874 of the Commissioners of Customs at ~~Chinese~~ Native opium.

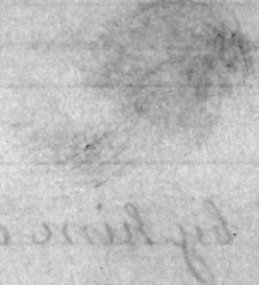
Chinese ports some statements are made in regard to the growth of native opium. The Commissioner at Newchwang remarks that the poppy is grown very largely in all Manchuria and that in his opinion the native article will soon displace the foreign. The Commissioner at Tientsin gives the following particulars of last years crop in the provinces north of the Yangtsze

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shantung .. | produced a fair crop, | | ...selling at | Tls. 220 | per pecul in the province. | | | |
| Chihli ..... | " | " | small crop, | " | " | Tls. 320 | " | " |
| Shansi ..... | " | " | fair crop, | " | " | Tls. 510 | " | " |
| Honan ..... | " | " | very large crop, | " | " | Tls. 220 | " | " |
| Shêngking... | " | " | very large crop, | " | " | Tls. 220 | " | " |
| Kansuh..... | " | " | fair crop, | " | " | Tls. 230 | " | " |
| Szechuen ... | " | " | large crop, | " | " | Tls. 170 | " | " |
| Yünnan ..... | " | " | large crop, | " | " | Tls. 110 | " | " |

The prices quoted by him are, excepting in the case of Shansi, from one half to two thirds less than the value of the Indian opium. It would seem under these circumstances that the native drug may supersede the Indian throughout China.

Putting aside all considerations of the influence of opium upon the Chinese people in a moral and physical point of view, it appears very desirable that if they are to continue to use opium they should produce it for themselves. They

~~cannot~~



cannot be expected to think well of foreign trade when they get in return for one half of the value of all their exports only a drug which adds nothing to the material wealth of their country, but detracts from it. Those countries which in buying or bartering in this market must pay in money or in merchandise of intrinsic value would find it very satisfactory if opium was not a competing article of importation.

3/ Cotton and Cotton Goods.

Cotton Goods to the value of 20,000,000. Taels were imported in 1874. The value of the importation in Shanghai was nearly 16,000,000. Taels, the main portion of which was sent to northern ports.

The Cotton Goods trade has shown a large improvement in recent years, and has more than doubled in the last (8) years.

Up to this time no sustained efforts have been made to establish Cotton factories in China. They have been successfully introduced into India. The aptness of the Chinese as operatives

is

is undoubted, and it may be expected when enterprises of this sort have been introduced that the importation of foreign cotton cloths will materially diminish. A very large part of China is admirably adapted for the growth of cotton. Some varieties of it are found as far north as 42° ~~degrees~~ of Latitude. There are probably few districts in which cotton sufficient for the requirements of the population could not be cultivated.

The imports ~~of~~ Woolen ~~fabrics~~ goods are inconsiderable in proportion to those of cotton goods, the economical Chinaman preferring to dress himself in the latter. He makes garments which are really very comfortable by padding the cloth with cotton wadding. The expense of such a dress is of course small as compared with that of woolen clothing.

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## Exports.

The following table shows the exports of native goods for all China in 1874. Their gross value was more than 74,495,215. Taels of which tea represents 41,000,000. and silk nearly 26,000,000. Taels, aggregating together more than eleven twelfths of the whole.

# Work

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Statement showing the

# EXPORTS OF NATIVE GOODS, 1874.

| Description of Goods. | Classified Quantity. | 1874. Quantity. | | 1874. Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw and Thrown, | Peculs | 68,350 | 21 | 21,673,967 |
| „ Refuse, | „ | 8,749 | 01 | 480,492 |
| „ Coarse and Wild, | „ | 6,399 | 45 | 449,275 |
| „ Cocoons, | „ | 1,685 | 82 | 235,587 |
| „ Piece Goods, | „ | 5,777 | 77 | 2,644,887 |
| „ Manufactured Goods, Unclassed, | „ | 614 | 34 | 228,803 |
| „ Worms' Eggs, | „ | 1 | | 12 |
| Tea, Black, | „ | 1,444,249 | 30 | 35,012,086 |
| „ Green, | „ | 212,833 | 67 | 5,263,351 |
| „ Brick, | „ | 74,791 | 91 | 892,255 |
| „ Dust, | „ | 3,504 | 31 | 18,314 |
| Bags, of all kinds, | Pieces | 535,850 | | 20,503 |
| Bamboo, of all kinds, and Ware, | Value | ... | | 64,120 |
| Beans, | Peculs | 62,326 | 45 | 51,653 |
| Cassia Lignea, | „ | 54,502 | 15 | 543,837 |
| Camphor, | „ | 12,190 | 85 | 87,358 |
| China-ware, Earthen-ware, and Pottery, | „ | 74,703 | 12 | 388,435 |
| Coal, | „ | 7,762 | 60 | 2,995 |
| Clothing, Chinese, Boots and Shoes, | Value | ... | | 230,119 |
| Cotton, Raw, | Peculs | 94,183 | 26 | 847,907 |
| Curios, | Value | ... | | 24,441 |
| Dyes, Colours and Paints, | Peculs | 287 | 32 | 1,959 |
| Fans, of all kinds, | Pieces | 2,514,429 | | 56,905 |
| Fish, „ „ | Peculs | 2,785 | 76 | 15,935 |
| Fire Crackers, | „ | 29,528 | 65 | 221,861 |
| Flour, | „ | 1,769 | 97 | 2,570 |
| Fruits, of all kinds, | „ | 30,055 | 54 | 49,338 |
| Fungus, | „ | 86 | 78 | 1,356 |
| Glass-ware, Bangles, &c., | „ | 6,409 | 07 | 192,053 |
| Grasscloth, | „ | 693 | 47 | 75,237 |
| Hair, of all kinds, | „ | 5,610 | 84 | 128,368 |
| Hemp Rope and Twine, | „ | 888 | 64 | 14,357 |
| Hides, of all kinds, | „ | 5,952 | 67 | 47,621 |
| Hoofs, „ „ | „ | 985 | 19 | 2,981 |
| Horns, „ „ | „ | 110 | 97 | 8,986 |
| Indigo, | „ | 258 | 06 | 7,562 |
| Lung-ngans, | „ | 4,430 | 19 | 23,778 |
| Mats and Matting, | Pieces | 343,579 | | 411,052 |
| Medicines, | Peculs | 9,949 | 35 | 74,061 |
| Metals, Manufactured, Unclassed, as Knives, Cutlery, Brass-ware, Copper-ware, Iron, Tin, and Pewter Ware, | „ | 12,032 | 05 | 176,038 |
| Metals, Unmanufactured, Unclassed, | „ | 304 | 11 | 895 |
| Musk, | „ | 20 | 12½ | 236,210 |
| Nankeens, | „ | 968 | 74 | 53,665 |
| Nut-galls, | „ | 15,318 | 50 | 93,360 |
| Oil, of all kinds, | „ | 2,446 | 21 | 13,341 |
| Paper, of all kinds, and Paper-ware, Books, Tin-foil, Brass-foil, | „ | 36,467 | 69 | 321,791 |
| Preserves, | „ | 13,287 | 78 | 104,674 |
| Provisions and Vegetables, | „ | 58,996 | 80 | 98,489 |
| Rattans and Rattan-ware, | „ | 699 | 87 | 5,002 |
| Rhubarb, | „ | 2,998 | 20 | 89,942 |
| Safflower, | „ | 2,703 | 69 | 202,777 |
| Skins, of all kinds, | Pieces | 11,095 | | 17,659 |
| Straw Braid, | Peculs | 16,615 | 69 | 248,809 |
| Sugar, White, | „ | 58,593 | 47 | 268,379 |
| „ Brown, | „ | 487,160 | 18 | 1,013,340 |
| „ Candy, | „ | 23,009 | 05 | 150,065 |
| Tobacco, | „ | 9,447 | 99 | 89,745 |
| Vermicelli and Macaroni, | „ | 15,339 | 74 | 49,672 |
| Wax, | „ | ... | | ... |
| Wool, | „ | 5,141 | 54 | 40,196 |
| Sundries, Unenumerated, | Value | ... | | 724,789 |
| Total, | Value | ... | | 74,495,215 |

in Taels.

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## Production & export of Tea.

The production of tea in China seems to be capable of great development. The number of Peculs exported in 1866 was 1,192,138. in 1874 - 1,735,379.

The largest exportations in 1874 were from Foochow and the next from Shanghai and Hankow respectively.

England and her dependencies took 1,372,148 Peculs, ~~and~~ the United States 209,514. and Russia 138,199 Peculs respectively.

It is curious to note that of the quantity taken by England 1,032,724 Peculs were of the varieties known as black, while of the quantity taken by the United States 112,868 Peculs were green teas.

There has lately been a disposition among shippers to send teas which formerly came to this port from Hankow and Kiukiang for re-shipment directly from these ports to Europe and America. Many persons have thought that this course of trade would seriously injure ——— Shanghai. I find on an examination of ~~statistics~~

statistics that in face of it our exportations have increased from 595,000. Peculs in 1867 to 683,000. in 1874.

Silk Export to the United States.

Exportations of silk go from Shanghai and Canton exclusively, about three fourths of the whole from Shanghai. The exportation at this port has increased from 44,500, bales in 1867 to 65,000. bales last year. The prices of the different varieties have shown a marked decline since the period of highest prices in 1870, the fall averaging about 40 per cent.

The articles of exportation to the United States are shown in the following table. It will be seen that silk has taken a very prominent place in our trade. I am informed that a considerable increase of exportation to our country may be anticipated.

As I have said elsewhere exportations of tea are not likely to increase to any great extent from year to year.

525

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the Consular district of Shanghai to the United States during the 4th quarter of 1874 and the 1st 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1875

| Articles | Value in U.S. Gold |
|---|---|
| Curios | 1.802.14 |
| Furs | 4.655.90 |
| Ginger preserved | 154328 |
| Goat Skins | 2.327.44 |
| Hair | 5.249.56 |
| " Camels | 2.409.88 |
| Opium prepared | 30.839.14 |
| Straw Braid | 131.346.51 |
| " Hats | 127.497.99 |
| " Matting | 3.179.04 |
| Silk | 2.293.823.83 |
| Sundries | 42.352.43 |
| Tea | 7.720.426.46 |
| 4 2/14 | |
| Total | $ 10.367.453.60 |

4 2/14

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## Re-exports.

For the sake of exactness I send the following table which will show the quantities and values of the articles of foreign production which were exported in 1874.

527

## Re-Exports of Foreign Goods. All China.

| Description of Goods | Classifier of Quantity | Quantity | Value in Taels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opium, | Peculs | 426.64 | 182,481. |
| Cotton Goods, | Various | | 1.660,471 |
| Woolen Goods, | " | | 521,052 |
| Miscellaneous | " | | 32,078 |
| Piece Goods, | | | |
| Metals, | " | | 207,913 |
| Sundries. | " | | 604,376 |
| Grand Total | | | 3.208,371. |

## China
## Trade with each Country.

The following table gives the value of the trade with each country for the same period. It will be seen that the trade with Great Britain and her dependencies forms a great part of the whole, and that that of the United States comes next. The aggregate trade with the former amounts to 124,873,219. Taels a sum with which our 7,500,000 Taels does not compare favorably.

Marden Kung.

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China

## ANNUAL VALUE OF THE TRADE WITH EACH COUNTRY, 1874.

| COUNTRY. | | 1874. Th | Total, Th |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain, | Imports from | 22,267,012 | |
| | Exports to | 37,538,771 | 59,805,783 |
| Hongkong,* | Imports from | 26,258,780 | |
| | Exports to | 12,622,675 | 38,881,455 |
| India, | Imports from | 20,328,455 | |
| | Exports to | 999,604 | 21,328,059 |
| Singapore and Straits, | Imports from | 705,272 | |
| | Exports to | 676,749 | 1,382,021 |
| Australia, | Imports from | 661,277 | |
| | Exports to | 2,285,983 | 2,947,260 |
| New Zealand, | Imports from | ... | |
| | Exports to | 191,989 | 191,989 |
| South Africa, | Imports from | ... | |
| | Exports to | 67,388 | 67,388 |
| British America, | Imports from | 181,693 | |
| | Exports to | 87,571 | 269,264 |
| British Channel, | Imports from | ... | |
| | Exports to | ... | ... |
| Continent of Europe, | Imports from | 573,331 | |
| | Exports to | 7,153,318 | 7,726,649 |
| U. S. of America, | Imports from | 294,612 | |
| | Exports to | 7,204,321 | 7,498,933 |
| South America, | Imports from | ... | |
| | Exports to | 48,579 | 48,579 |
| Russia (Odessa), | Imports from | ... | |
| | Exports to | 1,009,041 | 1,009,041 |
| Siberia and Russia viâ Kiakhta, | Imports from | 680 | |
| | Exports to | 1,587,685 | 1,588,365 |
| Russian Manchuria, | Imports from | 83,451 | |
| | Exports to | 82,478 | 165,929 |
| Japan, | Imports from | 2,677,873 | |
| | Exports to | 1,960,842 | 4,638,715 |
| Philippine Islands, | Imports from | 95,551 | |
| | Exports to | 278,804 | 374,355 |
| Cochin China, | Imports from | 88,439 | |
| | Exports to | 75,552 | 163,991 |
| Siam, | Imports from | 262,550 | |
| | Exports to | 166,443 | 428,993 |
| Java, | Imports from | 94,619 | |
| | Exports to | 437,512 | 532,131 |
| Suez, | Imports from | 30,577 | |
| | Exports to | 19,910 | 50,487 |
| Total Imports, | | 74,604,172 | |
| Less Re-exports to Foreign Countries, | | 3,208,371 | |
| TOTAL, | Net Imports, | 71,395,801 | |
| | Exports, | 74,495,215 | 145,891,016 |

39½

52
12½
39½

530

~~The Trade an increasing one.~~

Increase of the trade of China.

The following table shows that the imports and exports of China are steadily increasing, and to a very marked extent.

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Statement showing the

## ANNUAL VALUE OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA, 1864 TO 1874.

| YEAR. | IMPORTS. | EXPORTS. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Taels.* | *Taels.* | *Taels.* |
| 1864 | 51,293,578 | 54,006,509 | 105,300,087 |
| 1865 | 61,844,158 | 60,054,634 | 121,898,792 |
| 1866 | 74,563,674 | 56,161,807 | 130,725,481 |
| 1867 | 69,329,741 | 57,895,713 | 127,225,454 |
| 1868 | 71,121,213 | 69,114,733 | 140,235,946 |
| 1869 | 74,923,201 | 67,143,988 | 142,067,189 |
| 1870 | 71,000,278 | 61,990,235 | 132,990,513 |
| 1871 | 78,190,093 | 74,860,550 | 153,050,643 |
| 1872 | 74,826,130 | 83,719,887 | 158,546,017 |
| 1873 | 73,992,903 | 77,540,919 | 151,533,822 |
| 1874 | 71,395,801 | 74,495,215 | 145,891,016 |

It has to be remembered that the want of Trade statistics at Hongkong makes the Returns of the Treaty Ports but an imperfect ment of the Foreign Trade of China. [redacted]

# Direct Trade with the United States. 1867—1874.

The following table gives the trade with the United States for the last eight years, and shows remarkable fluctuations in the amounts of importations and exportations. The largest importations were made in 1869. Nearly the whole value of the imports of that year was in cotton goods. The unfortunate result is shown in the decreased values of succeeding years. The highest point for exports was touched in 1872. Nearly the whole of our exports for that year were those of tea. Losses in this branch of trade have been literally immense. It is not likely that we have a healthy demand for more than 7.000,000 Taels worth of Chinese tea.

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Statement showing the

Annual value of Trade with the United States,

during the years 1867—1874 inclusive.

For all China.

| Year | Imports. | Exports | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Taels. | Taels | Taels |
| 1867. | 702.683 | 7.493.318 | 8.196.001 |
| 1868. | 833.393 | 6.582676 | 7.416.069 |
| 1869. | 1.543.991 | 9.125.549 | 10.669.540 |
| 1870. | 416.445 | 8.519.480 | 8.935.925 |
| 1871. | 501.106 | 11.597.745 | 12.098.850 |
| 1872. | 410.405 | 13.279.988 | 13.690.393 |
| 1873. | 241.168 | 8.401.526 | 8.672.694 |
| 1874. | 294.612 | 7.204.321 | 7.498.933 |

Annual value of Goods with the United States,
during the years 1867 - 1878 inclusive.

| Years | Imports. | Exports. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Gold. | Gold. | Gold. |
| 1867 | 7,024,853 | 7,449,318 | 14,474,171 |
| 1868 | 8,333,393 | 6,852,676 | 15,186,069 |
| 1869 | 1,643,441 | 9,123,440 | 10,766,881 |
| 1870 | 1,184,142 | 8,219,180 | 9,403,322 |
| 1871 | 2,011,106 | 11,244,442 | 13,255,548 |
| 1872 | 4,104,402 | 13,274,988 | 17,379,390 |
| 1873 | 3,411,158 | 8,461,032 | 11,872,190 |
| 1874 | 3,944,612 | 7,204,821 | 11,149,433 |

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## The Trade of each Port.

The following table will indicate the foreign commerce of those ports which are open to us under the Treaties. The notable thing shown is that Shanghai is the metropolis of foreign trade in China, taking to herself 86,000,000. of Taels out of 149,000,000 Taels. Mr. Hart, Inspector General of the Chinese Customs, has predicted that Shanghai is to be displaced by Chinkiang. It will be noticed that the table shows Chinkiang to be the only port which last year had no foreign trade. It is difficult under these circumstances to recognize the merit of his prediction.

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## VALUE OF THE DIRECT FOREIGN TRADE OF EACH PORT, 1873 AND 1874.

| PORT. | 1873. | | | 1874. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IMPORTS. | EXPORTS. | TOTAL. | IMPORTS. | EXPORTS. | TOTAL. |
| | *Taels.* | *Taels.* | *Taels.* | *Taels.* | *Taels.* | *Taels.* |
| chwang, | 175,269 | 27,445 | 202,714 | 307,754 | 11,639 | 319,393 |
| tsin, | 623,949 | 2,197,458 | 2,821,407 | 883,662 | 1,593,657 | 2,477,319 |
| oo, | 625,617 | 112,807 | 738,424 | 767,921 | 134,604 | 902,525 |
| kow, | 9,607 | 4,411,929 | 4,421,536 | ... | 5,718,957 | 5,718,957 |
| kiang, | ... | ... | ... | ... | 88,496 | 88,496 |
| kiang, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ghai, | 51,513,290 | 41,833,819 | 93,347,109 | 51,967,082 | 34,293,638 | 86,260,720 |
| po, | 1,984,343 | 2,933 | 1,987,276 | 1,977,925 | 6,396 | 1,984,321 |
| how, | 2,777,214 | 12,081,714 | 14,858,928 | 2,982,895 | 14,599,548 | 17,582,443 |
| ui, | 663,929 | 172,164 | 836,093 | 599,280 | 135,133 | 734,413 |
| w, | 429,004 | 516,012 | 945,016 | 666,685 | 744,515 | 1,411,200 |
| y, | 4,960,041 | 2,650,534 | 7,610,575 | 4,373,264 | 3,663,135 | 8,036,399 |
| ow, | 6,396,326 | 1,102,458 | 7,498,784 | 6,928,225 | 518,336 | 7,446,561 |
| on, | 6,642,247 | 12,431,646 | 19,073,893 | 3,149,479 | 12,987,161 | 16,136,640 |
| TOTAL, | 76,800,836 | 77,540,919 | 154,341,755 | 74,604,172 | 74,495,215 | 149,099,387 |
| Exports abroad from Shanghai, (chiefly to Japan,) | 2,618,482 | | | 2,991,709 | | |
| Exports abroad from all the other Ports, | 189,451 | | | 216,662 | | |
| Total Re-exports, | 2,807,933 | | 2,807,933 | 3,208,371 | | 3,208,371 |
| NET TOTAL, | 73,992,903 | 77,540,919 | 151,533,822 | 71,395,801 | 74,495,215 | 145,891,016 |

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## Shipping for the China.

The following table shows the shipping which has entered and cleared through the foreign Custom House, at all the open ports for the last six years. It is gratifying to note the place which American vessels take in this list. I shall speak elsewhere of our prospects in this connection.

In the appended table it will be noticed that the number of steamers which entered and cleared in 1869 was 7215 and in 1874-10769 while in the former year 7584 sailing vessels are reported and only 4853 in the latter. This change affords convincing proof that steamers are destined in great part, if not entirely, to displace sailing craft as the ocean carriers of the commerce of the world. Between this and England this tendency has been more perfectly worked out. I doubt whether five per cent in value of the goods carried, go in sailing vessels.

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## SHIPPING, 1869 TO 1874. For all China.

| FLAG. | 1869. Vessels entered and cleared. | | 1870. Vessels entered and cleared. | | 1871. Vessels entered and cleared. | | 1872. Vessels entered and cleared. | | 1873. Vessels entered and cleared. | | 1874. Vessels entered and cleared. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| ...an, | 4,165 | 2,746,515 | 4,547 | 3,004,746 | 4,600 | 3,187,643 | 5,174 | 3,471,293 | 5,001 | 3,483,203 | 4,279 | 3,184,360 |
| ...ese, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ...tine Republic, | 2 | 980 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ...ian, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 3,084 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ...an, | ... | ... | 16 | 3,394 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 7,004 | ... | ... |
| ...h, | 6,727 | 3,052,320 | 6,577 | 3,125,590 | 7,160 | 3,330,881 | 8,360 | 3,954,130 | 6,955 | 3,645,557 | 7,382 | 4,738,793 |
| ...se, Shipping,* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 344 | 176,017 | 899 | 444,771 |
| Junks,† | 482 | 29,636 | 469 | 29,939 | 474 | 30,013 | 545 | 36,117 | 521 | 31,101 | 747 | 49,466 |
| ...bian, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1,246 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ...h, | 231 | 46,157 | 333 | 76,866 | 273 | 59,371 | 221 | 51,367 | 195 | 51,448 | 153 | 53,577 |
| ...h, | 184 | 50,954 | 276 | 81,547 | 203 | 59,791 | 82 | 21,672 | 55 | 12,368 | 47 | 13,350 |
| ...ch, | 218 | 109,173 | 194 | 79,824 | 277 | 135,829 | 225 | 164,346 | 189 | 151,233 | 145 | 137,253 |
| ...an, | 2,387 | 666,266 | 1,304 | 370,607 | 1,480 | 428,747 | 1,976 | 607,948 | 1,702 | 492,033 | 1,638 | 530,377 |
| ...aiian, | 12 | 1,800 | 10 | 1,500 | 12 | 1,800 | 8 | 1,768 | ... | ... | 14 | 6,622 |
| ...an, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3,004 | 7 | 3,328 | ... | ... |
| ...nese, | 2 | 476 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 5,108 | 3 | 734 | 2 | 480 |
| ...vian, | 14 | 1,400 | 4 | 440 | 11 | 440 | 4 | 160 | 17 | 16,760 | 6 | 5,654 |
| ...guese, | 10 | 1,730 | 5 | 702 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ...ian, | 27 | 10,919 | 23 | 7,990 | 88 | 34,340 | 31 | 33,068 | 62 | 49,893 | 40 | 35,837 |
| Salvador, | 5 | 4,738 | 1 | 1,626 | 2 | 2,908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ...ese, | 202 | 86,132 | 141 | 63,705 | 115 | 45,456 | 146 | 56,857 | 147 | 60,980 | 127 | 53,951 |
| ...ish, | 34 | 10,130 | 41 | 9,926 | 50 | 18,454 | 79 | 23,959 | 48 | 16,727 | 66 | 28,803 |
| ...ish & Norwegian, | 100 | 23,746 | 195 | 49,226 | 218 | 45,884 | 209 | 50,346 | 131 | 29,368 | 77 | 22,507 |
| TOTAL, | 14,802 | 6,843,072 | 14,136 | 6,907,828 | 14,963 | 7,381,557 | 17,090 | 8,486,473 | 15,381 | 8,227,754 | 15,622 | 9,305,801 |

* Vessels of the Foreign type, owned by Chinese, and sailing under the Chinese flag.

† Vessels built and owned by Chinese, but sailing under Special Licenses issued by the Superintendents of Customs at Shanghai and Ningpo.

The Shipping during this period has been divided between Steamers and Sailing Vessels in the following proportions, nearly :+

| YEAR. | Steamers entered and cleared. | | Sailing Vessels entered and cleared. | | Total entered and cleared. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| 1869 | 7,215 | ... | 7,587 | ... | 14,802 | ... |
| 1870 | 7,724 | 5,058,528 | 6,412 | 1,849,300 | 14,136 | 6,907,828 |
| 1871 | 8,218 | 5,637,415 | 6,745 | 1,744,142 | 14,963 | 7,381,557 |
| 1872 | 9,711 | 6,512,463 | 7,379 | 1,974,010 | 17,090 | 8,486,473 |
| 1873 | 9,591 | 6,748,220 | 5,790 | 1,479,534 | 15,381 | 8,227,754 |
| 1874 | 10,769 | 8,085,716 | 4,853 | 1,220,085 | 15,622 | 9,305,801 |

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# Customs Revenue.

The following table shows the revenue of China collected by the foreign Customs establishment for the last ten years. The gradual increment shown must be gratifying to the Chinese revenue officials and gratifying also to foreigners to whom it indicates that foreign commerce in China is established upon a basis which is sufficiently satisfactory to secure a regular and rapid expansion of trading interests.

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# CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1864 TO 1874.

| YEAR. | IMPORT DUTIES. | EXPORT DUTIES.* | COAST TRADE DUTIES. | TONNAGE DUES. | TRANSIT DUES. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Hk. Tls* | *Hk. Tls* | *Hk. Tls* | *Hk. Tls* | *Hk. Tls* | *Hk. Tls* |
| ..... | 2,420,782 | 4,485,246 | 495,752 | 294,799 | 175,678 | 7,872,257 |
| ..... | 2,735,524 | 4,696,894 | 401,374 | 269,195 | 186,294 | 8,289,281 |
| ..... | 3,266,650 | 4,644,913 | 491,606 | 217,732 | 160,974 | 8,781,875 |
| ..... | 3,157,445 | 4,879,045 | 478,020 | 203,647 | 146,660 | 8,864,817 |
| ..... | 3,287,792 | 5,335,655 | 471,316 | 203,614 | 150,097 | 9,448,474 |
| ..... | 3,472,821 | 5,546,967 | 488,168 | 223,549 | 147,343 | 9,878,848 |
| ..... | 3,569,250 | 5,160,938 | 447,343 | 207,815 | 158,631 | 9,543,977 |
| ..... | 3,847,989 | 6,384,583 | 569,058 | 204,798 | 209,718 | 11,216,146 |
| ..... | 3,676,089 | 6,939,985 | 549,862 | 242,227 | 270,473 | 11,678,636 |
| ..... | 3,804,855 | 6,137,117 | 579,469 | 212,554 | 243,087 | 10,977,082 |
| ..... | 3,814,121 | 6,682,727 | 573,843 | 200,832 | 225,749 | 11,497,272 |

* Under this head are included Export Duties on Native Produce carried from port to port, in Foreign vessels, for Native consumption. The amount of these Duties may be fairly estimated by taking it as double the Coast Trade or half Duty paid on the Produce at the ports where it is delivered; and may, with tolerable correctness, be apportioned between the Foreign and Home Trades as follows:—

| YEAR. | DUTIES ON NATIVE PRODUCE EXPORTED TO | | GIVING AS THE TOTAL REVENUE FROM | | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Foreign Countries. | Chinese Ports. | Foreign Trade. | Home Trade. | |
| | Tls | Tls | Tls | Tls | Tls |
| 1865,..... | 3,884,146 | 802,748 | 7,085,139 | 1,204,122 | 8,289,281 |
| 1866,..... | 3,661,701 | 983,212 | 7,307,057 | 1,474,818 | 8,781,875 |
| 1867,..... | 3,923,003 | 956,040 | 7,430,757 | 1,434,060 | 8,864,817 |
| 1868,..... | 4,393,023 | 942,632 | 8,034,526 | 1,413,948 | 9,448,474 |
| 1869,..... | 4,570,631 | 976,336 | 8,414,344 | 1,464,504 | 9,878,848 |
| 1870,..... | 4,266,252 | 894,686 | 8,201,948 | 1,342,029 | 9,543,977 |
| 1871,..... | 5,248,467 | 1,138,116 | 9,508,972 | 1,707,174 | 11,216,146 |
| 1872,..... | 5,840,261 | 1,099,724 | 10,039,050 | 1,649,586 | 11,678,636 |
| 1873,..... | 4,978,179 | 1,158,938 | 9,238,675 | 1,738,407 | 10,977,082 |
| 1874,..... | 5,535,041 | 1,147,686 | 9,775,743 | 1,721,529 | 11,497,272 |

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## Foreign Population

The following table gives the foreign and native population of the several treaty ports, and the ensuing one the foreign and native population of Shanghai. It will be noticed that our countrymen number about one seventh of the whole foreign population. A great many missionaries are not included in this census. There are 436 Protestant missionaries in China, of which 210 are American. Of all the Protestant missionaries in China and Japan the United States has sent ~~Fifty five and a half~~ 55½ per cent. Great Britain ~~Thirty nine~~ 39 per cent, and Germany ~~Five and a half~~ 5½ per cent.

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# Foreign and Native Population of Treaty Ports.

| Nationality | POPULATION. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | FOREIGN. | | Chinese Population estimated at— | |
| | No. of Firms. | No. of Residents | | |
| British, | 215 | 1,537 | Newchwang, | 60,000 |
| American, | 50 | 530 | Tientsin, | 950,000 |
| German, | 42 | 387 | Chefoo, | 27,000 |
| French, | 7 | 307 | Hankow, | 600,000 |
| Dutch, | ... | 28 | Kiukiang, | 40,000 |
| Danish, | 4 | 65 | Chinkiang, | 131,000 |
| Spanish, | ... | 103 | Shanghai, | 278,000 |
| Swedish and Norwegian, | 2 | 33 | Ningpo, | 115,000 |
| Russian, | 10 | 58 | Foochow, | 600,000 |
| Austrian, | ... | 34 | Tamsui, | 50,000 |
| Belgian, | 1 | 10 | Takow & Taiwan-fu City | 220,000 |
| Italian, | 2 | 25 | Amoy, | 350,000 |
| Japanese, | 1 | 23 | Swatow, | 20,000 |
| Non-Treaty Powers, | 6 | 349 | Canton, | 1,500,000 |
| Chinese, | ... | ... | | |
| TOTAL, | 340 | 3,489 | TOTAL, | 4,941,000 |

19 3 4 193/4 5

Surveyor and Marine Upholsterer

of

Treaty Port.

# Foreign and Native Population of Shanghai.

| Nationality. | POPULATION. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | FOREIGN. | | Chinese Population estimated at— |
| | No. of Firms. | No. of Residents | |
| British, | 95 | 700 | FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS: |
| American, | 27 | 294 | British, 70,000 |
| German, | 26 | 200 | Hongkew, 20,000 |
| French, | 5 | 213 | French (including Northern and North-Eastern Suburbs of Chinese City), 50,000 |
| Dutch, | ... | 14 | 140,000 |
| Danish, | ... | 33 | Boat Population of the three Settlements, 11,000 |
| Spanish, | ... | 94 | 151,000 |
| Swedish and Norwegian, | 1 | 9 | City and Eastern and Southern Suburbs, 120,000 |
| Russian, | ... | 1 | Boat Population, 7,000 |
| Austrian, | ... | 32 | 127,000 |
| Belgian, | ... | 8 | TOTAL, 278,000 |
| Italian, | 2 | 18 | |
| Japanese, | 1 | 23 | |
| Non-Treaty Powers, | 3 | 310 | |
| Chinese, | ... | ... | |
| TOTAL, | 160 | 1,949 | |

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# Commerce of Shanghai.

The trade of Shanghai is so vast that it is appropriate to introduce here the following special tables which give the gross and net values of its commerce for the years 1870, 1872 and 1874, and its shipping in detail for 1874.

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# GROSS AND NET VALUES OF THE TRADE OF THE PORT OF SHANGHAI.

| | 1870. | | 1872. | | 1874. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FOREIGN GOODS.** | Net Values. | Gross Values. | Net Values. | Gross Values. | Net Values. | Gross Values. |
| | Th | Th | Th | Th | Th | Th |
| Imported from Foreign Countries and Hongkong, | 51,640,005 | | 56,246,677 | | 51,967,082 | |
| Imported from Chinese Ports, | 813,443 | | 815,611 | | 935,020 | |
| **Total Foreign Imports,** | | 52,453,448 | | 57,062,288 | | 52,902,102 |
| Re-exported to Foreign Countries and Hongkong, (chiefly to Japan,) | 1,889,015 | | 2,912,390 | | 2,991,709 | |
| Re-exported to Chinese Ports, (chiefly to Ningpo, the Northern and the Yangtsze Ports,) | 38,635,544 | | 44,053,479 | | 40,773,269 | |
| Total Foreign Re-exports, | 40,524,559 | | 46,965,869 | | 43,764,978 | |
| **Net Total Foreign Imports,** | 11,928,889 | | 10,096,419 | | 9,137,124 | |
| **NATIVE PRODUCE.** | | | | | | |
| Imported, (chiefly from Hankow, Kiukiang, and Ningpo,) | | 30,971,638 | | 42,701,162 | | 36,734,241 |
| Re-exported to Foreign Countries, | 19,499,048 | | 24,914,335 | | 16,856,873 | |
| Re-exported to Chinese Ports, | 6,961,373 | | 10,419,427 | | 13,089,316 | |
| Total Native Re-exports, | 26,460,421 | | 35,333,762 | | 29,946,189 | |
| **Net Total Native Imports,** | 4,511,217 | | 7,367,400 | | 6,788,052 | |
| **Native Produce of local origin Exported to Foreign Countries,** | 15,873,375 | | 20,150,121 | | 17,436,765 | |
| **Native Produce of local origin Exported to Chinese Ports,** | 7,127,311 | | 11,450,470 | | 10,105,069 | |
| **Total Exports of local origin,** | | 23,000,686 | | 31,600,591 | | 27,541,834 |
| **Gross Value of the Trade of the Port,** | | 106,425,772 | | 131,364,041 | | 117,178,177 |
| **Net Value of the Trade of the Port,** i.e., Foreign and Native Imports less Re-exports, and Native Exports of local origin, | 39,440,792 | | 49,064,410 | | 43,467,010 | |

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# Shipping at Shanghai.

Statement Showing the

~~TABLE NO. I. SHIPPING.~~

Number and Tonnage of Foreign Vessels Entered and Cleared under each Flag, for the Year ending 31st December, 1874.

## STEAMERS.

| FLAG. | Entered Inwards. With Cargo. No. | Tons. | In Ballast. No. | Tons. | Total. No. | Tons. | Cleared Outwards. With Cargo. No. | Tons. | In Ballast. No. | Tons. | Total. No. | Tons. | Total Entered and Cleared. No. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ....., | 506 | 460,104 | 20 | 8,931 | 526 | 469,035 | 493 | 443,580 | 28 | 12,535 | 521 | 456,115 | 1,047 | 925,150 |
| ican, ..... | 512 | 423,932 | 26 | 8,866 | 538 | 432,798 | 507 | 422,979 | 20 | 7,972 | 527 | 430,951 | 1,065 | 863,749 |
| an, ..... | 40 | 30,622 | ... | ... | 40 | 30,622 | 42 | 31,633 | 1 | 758 | 43 | 32,391 | 83 | 63,013 |
| ..... | 26 | 48,509 | 1 | 1,008 | 27 | 49,517 | 27 | 49,090 | ... | ... | 27 | 49,090 | 54 | 98,607 |
| ..... | 2 | 1,580 | 9 | 3,033 | 11 | 4,613 | 3 | 1,917 | 6 | 2,022 | 9 | 3,939 | 20 | 8,552 |
| ..... | 1 | 278 | ... | ... | 1 | 278 | ... | ... | 1 | 278 | 1 | 278 | 2 | 556 |
| ..... | 6 | 6,084 | ... | ... | 6 | 6,084 | 5 | 5,575 | 1 | 472 | 6 | 6,047 | 12 | 12,131 |
| ..... | 103 | 53,764 | 12 | 7,196 | 115 | 60,960 | 108 | 55,298 | 3 | 1,667 | 111 | 56,965 | 226 | 117,925 |
| l Steamers, ..... | 1,196 | 1,024,873 | 68 | 29,034 | 1,264 | 1,053,907 | 1,185 | 1,010,072 | 60 | 25,704 | 1,245 | 1,035,776 | 2,509 | 2,089,683 |

## SAILING VESSELS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ....., | 193 | 68,075 | 13 | 2,389 | 206 | 70,464 | 173 | 59,473 | 36 | 16,560 | 209 | 76,033 | 415 | 146,497 |
| ican, ..... | 74 | 23,986 | 3 | 280 | 77 | 24,266 | 67 | 18,918 | 15 | 8,270 | 82 | 27,188 | 159 | 51,454 |
| an, ..... | 39 | 9,218 | 1 | 59 | 40 | 9,277 | 31 | 6,830 | 10 | 2,529 | 41 | 9,359 | 81 | 18,636 |
| ..... | 11 | 4,364 | ... | ... | 11 | 4,364 | 6 | 2,781 | 4 | 1,481 | 10 | 4,262 | 21 | 8,626 |
| ..... | 1 | 289 | ... | ... | 1 | 289 | 1 | 268 | ... | ... | 1 | 268 | 2 | 557 |
| ..... | 9 | 2,609 | ... | ... | 9 | 2,609 | 7 | 2,080 | 1 | 46 | 8 | 2,126 | 17 | 4,735 |
| ..... | 1 | 501 | ... | ... | 1 | 501 | 1 | 526 | ... | ... | 1 | 526 | 2 | 1,027 |
| ah, ..... | 1 | 162 | ... | ... | 1 | 162 | ... | ... | 1 | 162 | 1 | 162 | 2 | 324 |
| ..... | 5 | 1,686 | ... | ... | 5 | 1,686 | 5 | 1,691 | ... | ... | 5 | 1,691 | 10 | 3,377 |
| ese, ..... | 1 | 240 | ... | ... | 1 | 240 | 1 | 240 | ... | ... | 1 | 240 | 2 | 480 |
| ..... | 138 | 8,308 | 2 | 133 | 140 | 8,441 | 138 | 8,305 | ... | ... | 138 | 8,305 | 278 | 16,746 |
| l Sailing Vessels, | 473 | 119,438 | 19 | 2,861 | 492 | 122,299 | 430 | 101,112 | 67 | 29,048 | 497 | 130,160 | 989 | 252,459 |

## TOTAL STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ....., | 699 | 528,179 | 33 | 11,320 | 732 | 539,499 | 666 | 503,053 | 64 | 29,095 | 730 | 532,148 | 1,462 | 1,071,647 |
| ican, ..... | 586 | 447,918 | 29 | 9,146 | 615 | 457,064 | 574 | 441,897 | 35 | 16,242 | 609 | 458,139 | 1,224 | 915,203 |
| an, ..... | 79 | 39,840 | 1 | 59 | 80 | 39,899 | 73 | 38,463 | 11 | 3,287 | 84 | 41,750 | 164 | 81,649 |
| ..... | 37 | 52,873 | 1 | 1,008 | 38 | 53,881 | 33 | 51,871 | 4 | 1,481 | 37 | 53,352 | 75 | 107,233 |
| ..... | 1 | 289 | ... | ... | 1 | 289 | 1 | 268 | ... | ... | 1 | 268 | 2 | 557 |
| ..... | 11 | 4,189 | 9 | 3,033 | 20 | 7,222 | 10 | 3,997 | 7 | 2,068 | 17 | 6,065 | 37 | 13,287 |
| ah, ..... | 2 | 779 | ... | ... | 2 | 779 | 1 | 526 | 1 | 278 | 2 | 804 | 4 | 1,583 |
| an, ..... | 6 | 6,084 | ... | ... | 6 | 6,084 | 5 | 5,575 | 1 | 472 | 6 | 6,047 | 12 | 12,131 |
| ah, ..... | 1 | 162 | ... | ... | 1 | 162 | ... | ... | 1 | 162 | 1 | 162 | 2 | 324 |
| ..... | 5 | 1,686 | ... | ... | 5 | 1,686 | 5 | 1,691 | ... | ... | 5 | 1,691 | 10 | 3,377 |
| ese, ..... | 1 | 240 | ... | ... | 1 | 240 | 1 | 240 | ... | ... | 1 | 240 | 2 | 480 |
| ..... | 241 | 62,072 | 14 | 7,329 | 255 | 69,401 | 246 | 63,603 | 3 | 1,667 | 249 | 65,270 | 504 | 134,671 |
| Grand Total, ... | 1,669 | 1,144,311 | 87 | 31,895 | 1,756 | 1,176,206 | 1,615 | 1,111,184 | 127 | 54,752 | 1,742 | 1,165,936 | 3,498 | 2,342,142 |

23 4 6 2 4 4 6 4 6 3 4 4 6 1 5

28
24
10
23
3½
88½

Foreign & Native Steam Navigation. 5246

You will notice that over 33 % of all the tonnage entered and cleared through the foreign Customs at Chinese ports last year was American.

It may be predicated of this interest that its development in the face of a small international commerce is very remarkable. It is due partly to the superiority of the models of our ships for certain branches of trade, as for instance river work, and partly to the enterprise and good fortune of a few of our citizens.

Whether this interest is not already on the wane is a question of the time. Superiority of model is but a poor reliance in a contest extending over a series of years. Indeed, to day, a very considerable part of our shipping on this coast is British built, while British subjects are adopting so far as may be wise the peculiarities of our ships in building for themselves. The superior

superior enterprise of our people too, if it be asserted, will need to be very marked if it can sustain a long contest where in all material respects competition runs against them.

The shipping tables for the last two or three years show a falling off in our lead, and I shall not be surprised if the result of the future shall be more positive in that direction.

But whether our interest in this respect is a failing one will depend largely upon the future of Steam navigation by foreigners in this part of the world.

In 1861, when I came to China, there was but one line of steamers by which a person could make the voyage from Europe or America. This was the Peninsular and Oriental. These steamers were then affording semi-monthly communication with Europe, and are now running each second week. Soon afterward the French established a line which also gives now bi-weekly communication with Europe. This was followed by the American line in 1867. Our steamers run ~~regularly~~

regularly, or with an approximation to regularity once a month, and for several years past we have had also extra steamers of this line with their departures arranged for intermediate dates. The "Holt" line of English steamers between Shanghai and London or Liverpool has been very carefully and successfully operated for several years, first via the Cape of Good Hope, and via the Suez canal since it was opened. I judge that Holts vessels arrive as frequently as once in (15) days. Besides the three European lines mentioned, quite a number of steamers chiefly English, but some German, and some Russian, are engaged in the European trade. The Occidental and Oriental company have just begun to run a monthly line between China and San Francisco. Occasionally a steamer sails from China for New York via the canal.

This vast development of steam navigation between China and Japan and Western countries has been accompanied by an equally marked increase of local steam navigation.

A

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In 1862 there was one semi-monthly steam line between China and Japan, that of the Peninsular and Oriental Company from Shanghai to Yokohama. Now the company named runs a bi-weekly steamer from HongKong to Yokohama. The French line gives bi-weekly communication over the same route. From Shanghai the Pacific Mail and a Japanese Company each dispatch a steamer every week for Nagasaki, the Inland Sea and Yokohama. In the same year Mr. Burlingame had to wait two months for a steamer from Shanghai to Tientsin the port of Peking. Now there are three lines, each of which dispatches two steamers a week. At that period the Yangtsze river had already been navigated by foreign vessels for a year, but the vessels engaged were of a motley and generally very inferior sort. Now three lines, two of which have large and beautiful ships of the American river steamer model, ~~and~~ and dispatch their vessels on alternate days, occupy the river. A line of local steamers is worked between Shanghai and HongKong;

~~while~~

while a considerable number of vessels, belonging to no regular line, are engaged on the same route and elsewhere in China. There is, ~~already~~ daily steam communication between Shanghai and Ningpo, and weekly between Shanghai and Foochow. There is semi-weekly communication between HongKong and Foochow.

I doubt whether steam navigation is carried on in any part of the world with vessels of better construction, or with more certainty, regularity, and general regard for the comfort and convenience of passengers and shippers than in China and Japan and between these countries and Europe and America.

The steamship is one of the most recent achievements of the mechanical skill of the people of western countries. It indicates many of the higher developments of our civilization, — our disposition to embark in large enterprises, our capacity to organize corporations of great power for these purposes, our regard to all details which affect the safety of property, and our personal comfort and well being. The steamship, so ~~Complete~~

complete and grand within itself, so mysterious to Asiatic peoples has brought to them, in very large measure, respect for the West. The vessel which is looked upon to day in San Francisco, or New York, or London, may be seen within a few weeks at Yokohama or Shanghai. It is the one feature of our advanced civilization which we can and do most readily place before the eyes of distant peoples who otherwise would hardly come to appreciate us.

This appreciation is taking, after the expiration of so many years, a form which is not altogether satisfactory to those foreigners who are engaged in steam-navigation interests. Both the Chinese and the Japanese are beginning to compete with us in this direction. The latter have outstripped the Chinese, in this respect as in many others involving an acceptance of Western ideas and appliances. The "Mitsu Bishi Company" of Japan is said to own twenty steam vessels. The National Mail line has also a large number of ships. Whether these

~~vessels~~

vessels are doing well is very questionable. The enterprise is new however, and success could not be expected to crown the earliest efforts in so difficult a field.

The Chinese have as yet only one line of merchant steamships; those of the Chinese Merchants Company. They have about ten vessels.

In China and Japan alike, great efforts are being made to oust foreigners from the domestic carrying trade. In the latter country the Government is said to have a direct ownership in many of the vessels operated by the native companies. In case of the failure of the companies it is likely that the chief losses would fall upon the Government. Their vessels compete with foreign ships at the open ports, and have a great advantage in the fact that they can visit also unopened ports. I have been told that Customs Regulations are less stringently enforced against native vessels than foreign. In China the effort to displace foreign vessels is as I think directly encouraged by the Government as a settled matter of national ~~policy~~.

policy. The Merchants Company was founded at the instance of Li Hung Chang, Vice Roy of Chihli, and has his direct and active support. It has been asserted that some of the members of the Government at Peking have a pecuniary interest in its success. It is very certain that the central Government is well informed of its existence and of the means upon which it relies for success.

The most important of these is the monopoly of the carriage of tribute rice.

The total quantity of this rice is 1750000. peculs, or something more than 100.000. tons. It is sent from Shanghai, Ningpo, and the Yangtsze ports, but mainly from Shanghai. About one third of the whole quantity is to be carried this year by the Company's steamers. The freight allowed from Shanghai to Tientsin is 4 mace 1 candareen, about 55 cents gold for each pecul of 133 pounds, or over $9. a ton for a voyage of 708 miles. It is not too much to say that this rice would be carried for about one half of this rate if the business were thrown open to public competition. The subsidy on the rice to be carried this year will amount therefore ~~to~~

to about $150,000. ~~more than $400,000.~~ As the quantity of rice going forward in steamers is only about one third of the whole tribute it becomes evident that if the Government chooses to continue its present arrangement with the Company, giving it all the rice, it will have a great advantage over foreign lines, and be able to compete with them, not only on the routes where tribute rice is carried, but also on all others where it may choose to establish a trade.

This advantage is not the only one possessed by the Chinese Company. By an old rule the rice junks were allowed to carry one pecul of dutiable cargo free of duty for every four peculs of rice carried. This privilege appears to have been extended to the vessels of the Merchants Company and will amount to a considerable subsidy by itself, if continued.

Again, during recent years in China, dues known as Lekin or War dues have been imposed upon merchandise, foreign and native, at many of the ports. It has been asserted that these dues are abated or modified in favor of ~~merchandise~~

merchandize which has arrived or is to be shipped in the Company's vessels.

I have no doubt as I have said that the Government has embraced the idea of breaking down foreign navigation interests upon the coast-waters, and rivers of China. It is yet too early to foresee the result. Mr. Hart has predicted that the foreign flags will disappear. This may happen, but the contest in such case will be a long and stubborn one. Foreigners are at home in steam navigation, and all the varied interests which are concerned in it, the production of the materials which enter into ships; their combination, to produce the ship; navigation; the insurance of hulls and cargo; the advancing of money on the same; the settlement of difficulties arising from collisions; losses of vessels; damage to cargo, &c. All these are important elements in the success of any navigation enterprise, but foreign to the experience of the Chinese.

If the contest is to be an open one, with no great advantages granted to ~~the~~ native

native owned vessels on the part of the Government, foreign craft will certainly carry the day. But if the Government is to sacrifice other interests in order to build up native navigation it has the means to command a more or less complete success. I have spoken of some of these means. Still further it is to be remembered that only some (15) ports in all China are open to foreign vessels, while all the ports of the Empire may be visited by their own craft. It is true that heretofore Chinese Steamers

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have only traded at the open ports, but it is not likely that this restriction will be continued for any considerable period. The ability of native companies to send their ships into way ports will certainly prove of great advantage to them, and detrimental to foreign companies, detriment which so far as navigation interests are concerned will not be made good by the general rise of commercial interests consequent upon the facilities afforded to ports and districts now comparatively shut off from the currents of commerce. Still other means which the Chinese may use to break down foreign navigation interests upon their waters are the opportunities afforded by the salt trade. This is a Government monopoly. The immensity of the trade for all the millions of China may be imagined. The water transport of this salt is now confined to native junks and boats, but may be extended to vessels of foreign construction or models owned and operated by natives, in such manner as to greatly strengthen and defend

~~natives~~

native steam navigation interests

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Rees

# Telegraphs in China.

The first telegraph on the coast of China was established by the Danish Great Northern company in 1870. The Russians had established their land lines across Siberia, and while English and American companies were proposing to extend deep-sea lines from India and America to the Chinese coast, the shrewd managers of the Danish line arranged to lay a cable from Vladivostock in southern littoral Siberia to Nagasaki and Shanghai, a distance of only 1209 miles. In anticipation of the completion of this line, they, by a masterly stroke established a cable in advance from Shanghai on the middle coast to HongKong in the south of China, thus securing all the lower ports of China as feeders of their European connection. At a later date an English company made a connection between HongKong and the Indian lines, so that we have now two telegraphic connections between China and the Western world.

I have before me a circular of a Telegraph Agency in which it is stated that the average mean time of all messages sent from China

to London by its route during the month of March of this year was six hours and fifty minutes.

The Danish Company could not get permission to land its cables in China. They were compelled therefore to smuggle them ashore as it were. It is likely that their cables were laid in the Yangtsze and up the Whangpoo to Shanghai and landed without the officials knowing the fact. When they did become aware of it they treated the matter as a fait accompli and said nothing. But when the Company attempted to land their cable below Shanghai at the junction of the two rivers and to carry a wire to Shanghai overland, a distance of ten miles along a road owned by foreigners, the officials objected. The Department is in possession of my correspondence in relation to this matter. The line was completed however and has been operated for nearly two years, the Government appearing unwilling to take positive action to have it removed. This would be very ungracious indeed since it does not hesitate to use the line for the transmission of Government messages.

~~During~~

During the complications between China and Japan in regard to the singular invasion of Formosa by the latter country, the Chinese became somewhat alive to the need of establishing telegraphs. An agreement was made at Foochow, permitting the Danish company to establish a line between the city and the shipping, a distance of twelve miles. A contract was also made upon the suggestion and active intervention of Mr. De Lano under which the company was to establish for its own account a land line between Foochow and Amoy, at which latter place it had already landed its cables, a distance of nearly two hundred miles. When the Formosa question was settled the Chinese wished to withdraw from this arrangement. The matter has been settled in such manner that the line will be built by the company for the Government.

This beginning in China is small enough. The Western man will not think very well of a people which is so backward in accepting an appliance so simple yet so useful as the telegraph. But the Chinese have not much faith in ~~things~~

things unseen. The foreigner must bring his appliance into operation before his eyes before he will even think about it. It may be hoped however that the telegraph has now a clear field; and that in a few years Peking will have communication by wire with the leading cities of the Empire.

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# Mines and Minerals.

I have described in a previous report (that of 1871,) the great mineral wealth of China. This wealth lies however almost untouched by the hands of men. Only a small fraction of the gold and silver existing in the Empire has been produced here. The coarser metals too are largely imported, ~~their own mines furnishing probably but a small part of the quantities consumed~~. The consumption ~~to~~ is vastly less than would be expected; the industries into which iron, copper, and other metals enter having been comparatively but little developed.

~~Some~~ Steps are now being taken for the opening of mines. The Vice Roy Li Hung Chang has sent to Europe for machines with which to work some coal fields situated nearly a hundred miles westward from Tientsin. It is probable that the coal is good, but the distance from the seaport and the lack of adequate water transport (in the absence of railroads) make it doubtful ~~whether~~

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whether the produce of his mines can compete even at Tientsin with foreign, and notably, Japanese coal. It is said that a European Engineer is examining the coal fields of northern Formosa, and that the Government is not unlikely, if his report prove favorable, to begin work there. I have some reason to believe that the deposits in Formosa occur in narrow seams. The ports of shipment are dangerous, and it therefore becomes doubtful whether these mines ~~too~~ can compete with those of Japan. There are however deposits of coal sufficiently near the northern ports of the mainland and those of the Yangtsze to be very valuable if worked with the aid of steam and steam carriage. Even now the Yangtsze river steamers depend largely upon coal which is brought to the ports of Hankow and Kiukiang. The coals of Japan and China heretofore worked are chiefly bituminous, but anthracite exists and is brought into market in both countries.

The entry of the Chinese and Japanese upon steam navigation will certainly be followed by the more extended working of mines. ——

~~Their~~

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Their steamers will need coal. Iron is being used in an increasing measure, and this will induce the production of it. The various developments of the mechanical skill of the period, contributing to the comfort, convenience, and safety of individuals and communities, are all so dependent, the one upon the other, that the acceptance of any part of the system implies that of all.

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# Railroads.

China has yet to make her first essay in this direction. Japan has already two short lines of about 20 miles each; but there is not a rod of rail in all the Central Flowery Kingdom.

Acting upon a keen appreciation of the fact ~~which I have adverted to,~~ that the Chinese have no faith in the unseen, an effort is now being made by some public spirited citizens of this port to construct a railroad, from this city to Woosung, ten miles below on the Yangtsze. The promoters have no idea of making a speculation out of this little line. They desire simply ~~(as I have said)~~ to exhibit to the people a steam railroad. They have been so fortunate as to secure the land needed. It is understood that a part of the capital required has been subscribed in London, and that the work will go on during the coming winter

~~Progress~~

Preliminaries.

Planning ahead to make her feel as
important as this director. Informing of
nearly two school lives of ordinary 20 miles
daily, but there is not enough of real
in all the Central Pennsylvania.

Helping others to keep enthusiasm
of the local schools of have relieved by
that the Chinese have no faith in the
unseen, nor allowed to grow beyond
by doors public spirited activities of this
rural to Consolidated ~~Preliminaries~~
Given this city to Pressing, in unless
Helen on the young Lage. She knows less
more no value of teaching to Pennsylvania
cost of this little time. They change sym-
pathy as I have said to exhibit to the
trouble a pleasure meetings. Thirty hours
been no journals as to secure the local
readers. All a undergraduate that enjoyment
of the capital required has been such
secured in Keystone, and that the
work will go on during the coming
months.

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## The Chinese Monetary Unit.

The Chinese monetary unit is a tael weight of so called pure silver. Each port or district of China has however its own standard of weight, and its own standard touch of silver. There is therefore much confusion in these matters. This has of late been the subject of correspondence between the Treasury Department at Washington and the several Consulates in China, the object being to determine for our revenue purposes the value of the tael at each exporting point. The result of this correspondence and of other inquiries has been embodied by Mr. Linderman in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he gives for each port the value of the Haikwan or standard tael, as well as that of the local tael of the port.

There ought however to be no variation in the value of the Haikwan tael. In order to ascertain whether practically such variations do exist I have ~~recently~~

# The Chinese Mystery Book.

recently asked our Consuls at leading points, viz: Tientsin, Hankow, Foo-chow and Canton to send me ten taels weight, according to the Hai-Kwan standard, of lead or other metal. I will add to the weights received a weight procured by me here, and send the whole to Mr. Linderman. From these he can determine as nearly as possible what the Hai Kwan tael weighs by our standard. He knows already I think what may be assumed to be the purity of the Hai-Kwan standard of silver, and can thus arrive at the value of the Hai-Kwan silver tael.

I shall send to Mr. Linderman also statements showing the relative values in exchange at each port of the Hai-Kwan and local tael. As these exchanges do not fluctuate, and are accepted at the several ports, both by traders and the Government, I think the Treasury can adopt them as sufficiently accurate for our purposes.

Parker

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# Corea.

You will see from Mr. Knight's* report that the Coreans have lately relaxed their trading regulations and that a considerable business has been done at the Corean gate. Down to this date however no advances have been made toward a general intercourse with foreigners. It was hoped that the late political revolution in that country would bring about this result.

All indications now point to the prospect that the Japanese will sooner or later get involved in a war with the Coreans. Whether this will result in opening Corea to trade generally cannot be foretold as the Japanese may prefer to make special arrangements for their own benefit.

I have always thought that the best way to open relations with Corea would be to arrange a convention with her for the protection of seamen, as contemplated by the Department in 1870, letting this be the beginning of an undemonstrative intercourse which would gradually disarm the suspicions of ~~the Coreans~~

* Report for Li Hung-chang.

# Queen.

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the Coreans, and bring about the same result as Commodore Perry's Expedition to Japan. The failure of one mission was the result of a desire to get along too rapidly with the work that was in hand, and to accomplish more than it was quite reasonable to hope for. I do not doubt however that the prompt and very gallant punishment of the Coreans for their unnecessary attack upon our vessels had a good effect and will go a long way to secure the respectful treatment of shipwrecked people.

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## The French Treaty with Annam.

I have heretofore informed the Department that the French authorities have declared certain ports of Annam open to trade. I now inclose a translation of the French Treaty.

Copy.

[Translation.] with

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# Treaty
# Concluded at Saigon
# between France
# and
# The Kingdom of Annam
# March 15th 1874.

His Excellency the President of the French Republic and His Majesty the King of Annam, desirous of uniting their two Countries by ties of lasting friendship, have resolved to conclude a treaty of peace and alliance in place of that of the 5th June 1862 and have in consequence appointed their plenipotentiaries for that purpose;

His Excellency the President of the French Republic,

Rear Admiral Dupré, Governor and Commander in chief of Lower Cochin China, Grand officer of the National order of the Legion of Honor, officer of Public Instruction &c

and His Majesty the King of Annam,

Le-tuan, Minister of Justice, first Ambassador and Nguyen-van-tuong, First Councillor of the Ministry of Rites, second ambassador;

who, after exchange of their respective powers, found

found in good and due form, have agreed to the following Articles;

Art. 1st

There shall be peace and perpetual friendship and alliance between France and the Kingdom of Annam.

Art. 2d

His Excellency the President of the French Republic, acknowledging the sovereignty of the King of Annam and his entire independence of all foreign power of any name, promises him aid and assistance, and engages to give, upon his request and gratuitously, the necessary support for the maintenance of order and tranquility in his States, to defend him against all attack, and to destroy the piracy which desolates a portion of the coast of the Kingdom.

Art. 3.

In consideration of this protection His Majesty the King of Annam engages to conform his foreign policy to that of France and to make no change in his present diplomatic relations.

This political engagement does not extend to Treaties of Commerce. But in no case shall

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shall His Majesty the King of Annam make with any nation whatever any Commercial Treaty not in accordance with that Concluded between France and the Kingdom of Annam and without having previously informed the French Government.

His Excellency the President of the Republic engages to make a gift to His Majesty the King of Annam;

1st. 12 steam vessels of 500 Horse power, in perfect order, as well as their boilers and engines, armed and equipped conformably to the requirements of the Rule of Armament.

2nd. 100 Guns from 7 to 16 Centimetres in diameter, with 200 rounds of ammunition for each gun.

3rd. 1000 Rifles and 500 Cartridges.

These vessels and arms shall be brought to Cochin China and delivered within one year at the latest from the date of the exchange of ratifications.

Art. 4.

His Excellency the President of the French Republic promises further to place at the disposition of the King, military and marine instructors in sufficient number to reconstitute his army and navy, 2nd Engineers and

Master-

master mastmen capable of directing the work which it may please His Majesty to undertake; men expert in matters of finance to organise the service of Taxes and Customs in the Kingdom; professors to establish a College at Hué. —
He promises further to furnish the King with vessels of war, arms and munitions which His Majesty may deem necessary for his service.

Equitable payment for services thus rendered to be fixed by a mutual agreement between the high contracting parties. —

Art. 5th

His Majesty the King of Annam acknowledges the full and entire sovereignty of France over all the territory now occupied by her and comprised between the following borders:

On the East, the China Sea and the Kingdom of Annam (province of Binh-thuan);
On the West, the Gulf of Siam;
On the South, the China Sea;
On the North, the Kingdom of Cambodge and the Kingdom of Annam (province of Binh-thuan.)

The eleven tombs of the Pham family, situated on the territory of the villages of Tannien and

Tam-geam-dang

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Tan-guan-dang (province of Saigon) and the three tombs of the Hô family, situated on the territories of the villages of Lin-chun-tay and Tan-may (province of Bien-hoà) shall be neither opened, dug up, violated or destroyed.

There shall be a lot of land of 100 Mavs extent assigned to the tombs of the Pham family and a lot of equal extent to those of the Hô family. The revenues of these lands shall be devoted to the support of the tombs and to the maintenance of the families charged with their preservation. The lands shall be exempt from taxes and the men of these families shall be equally exempt from personal taxes, military service and forced labor.

Art. 6

France remits all that remains due by the King of the old indemnity.

Art. 7.

His Majesty formally engages to pay, through the intervention of France, the balance of the indemnity due to Spain amounting to one million of dollars (at 0.72 Taels per dollar) and to appropriate to this payment one half

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of the net revenue from the Customs at the ports opened to European and American Commerce whatever may be the amount of it.

The amount will be paid each year into the Public Treasury at Saigon, appointed to make the remittance to the Spanish Government, to obtain a receipt and to forward that receipt to the Annamite Government

Art. 8.

His Excellency the President of the French Republic and His Majesty the King grant a general amnesty, full and entire, with withdrawal of all sequestrations placed upon their properties, to those of their respective subjects who, until the conclusion of the treaty and prior to it have compromised themselves for the service of the other Contracting party.

Art. 9.

His Majesty the King of Annam acknowledging that the Catholic religion teaches men to do right, revokes and annuls all the prohibitions declared against that religion and grants to all his subjects permission to embrace and practice it freely.

Therefore

Therefore Christians in the Kingdom of Annam shall be able to meet in Churches without limit to numbers for the exercise of their worship. They shall be no longer subject, under any pretext, to acts contrary to their religion nor submitted to special verification. — They shall be admitted to all public meetings and employments without being held by that to any order prohibited by their religion.

His Majesty pledges himself to the destruction of the registers of the Census of Christians made within the last fifteen years and engages to treat them as to Census and taxes exactly as all his other subjects. He engages further to renew the prohibition, so wisely declared by him, against employing in language or in writings terms injurious to religion and to have the articles of the Thâp Dieu corrected in which similar terms are employed.

Bishops and missionaries may freely enter the Kingdom and circulate in their dioceses with a passport from the Governor of Cochin China visé by the Minister of Rites or by the Governor of the province. They may preach the Catholic religion in all places. They shall not be subject to any special surveillance and

taxes

tamese shall not be bound to inform the Mandarins of their arrival, presence or departure.

Annamite priests shall exercise their ministry as freely as the missionaries. If their conduct is reprehensible and if, in the terms of the law, the offence committed by them renders them liable to the penalty of the rod or rattan, this penalty shall be commuted by an equivalent punishment.

Annamite bishops, missionaries and priests shall have the right of purchasing and leasing lands and houses, of building churches, hospitals schools, orphanages and all other edifices intended for the service of their worship.

Properties erected by Christians for religious purposes which are found still under sequestration shall be restored to them.

All the preceding stipulations, without exception, apply to the Spanish missionaries as well as to the French.

A Royal edict, to be published soon after the exchange of ratifications, shall proclaim in all the communes the liberty granted by His Majesty to the Christians of his Kingdom.

Art. 10.

The Annamite Government shall have the right

right of opening a College at Saigon to be placed under the surveillance of the Director of the Interior, and in which nothing contrary to morality, and the exercise of French authority shall be taught. Worship shall be entirely free.

In case of infraction the professor who shall have violated these stipulations shall be sent back to his country and even, if the gravity of the case demands it, the College may be closed.

Art. 11.

The Annamite Government engages to open to commerce the ports of Thin-nai, in the province of Binh-dinh; of Ninh-hai, in the province of Hai-dzuong; the city of Hanoi and the passage of the river Nhi-hà from the sea as far as Gun-nam.

An additional agreement to the treaty, having equal force with it, shall fix the conditions upon which commerce may be carried on.

The port of Ninh-hai, that of Hanoi and the passage by the river shall be opened soon after the exchange of ratifications and sooner if possible; that of Thin-nai one year after.

Other ports and rivers shall be ultimately ~~opened~~

opened if the number and importance of the established relations show the utility of that measure.

Art. 12

French subjects or Annamites of France and foreigners in general shall be allowed, as regards the laws of the country, to establish themselves, possess property and engage freely in all commercial and industrial operations in the cities above designated. His Majesty's Government shall place at their disposal the lands necessary to their establishment.

They shall also be allowed to navigate and trade between the sea and the province of Yun-nan by the way of Nhi-hà in consideration of payment of fixed duties and on the condition that all traffic is forbidden along the banks of the river between the sea and Hanoi and between Hanoi and the Chinese frontier.

They may freely select and engage in their service: compradores, interpreters, writers, workmen, boatmen and servants.

Art. 13.

France shall appoint at each of the ports opened

to commerce a Consul or Agent accredited by a sufficient force, of which the number must not exceed 100 men, to assure his security and to inspire respect for his authority, and for police surveillance over foreigners until all fear on this point may be dispelled by the establishment of the friendly relations which the loyal execution of the treaty cannot fail to create.

Art. 14

Subjects of the King shall be able on their side to freely travel, reside, possess property and trade in France and in all the French Colonies upon conforming to the laws. To assure their protection, His Majesty shall have the right to have resident Agents in such ports or cities as he shall select.

Art. 15.

When French subjects, Europeans or Cochin Chinese or other foreigners shall desire to establish themselves in one of the places above specified, they must register themselves with the French Resident, who will notify the local authority of it.

Annamite subjects wishing to establish ~~themselves~~

themselves in French territory will be subject to the same regulations.

Frenchmen or foreigners who wish to travel in the interior of the country can only do so if provided with a passport issued by a French agent and with the consent and visé of the Annamite authorities. All trading is forbidden under penalty of the confiscation of their merchandise.

This right to travel presenting dangers in the present state of the country, foreigners shall not avail of it until after the Annamite Government, in concert with the representative of France at Hué shall have declared the country sufficiently tranquil.

If French travellers pass through the country in professional capacities, declaration of it shall be equally made. They will enjoy under that title the protection of the Government who will issue the necessary passports to them, aid in the accomplishment of their mission and facilitate their researches.

Art. 16.

All contraversies between French or between French and foreigners shall be decided

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decided by the French Resident.

When French subjects or foreigners have controversies with Annamites or have any complaint or claim to make, they must first present the matter to the Resident who shall endeavour to arrange it amicably.

If arrangement is impossible, the Resident shall request the assistance of an Annamite judge appointed for that purpose, and both, after having examined the matter conjointly shall decide according to the laws of equity.

It shall be the same in case of controversy between an Annamite and a Frenchman or a foreigner, the first named shall apply to the Magistrate who, if he is unable to conciliate the parties, shall request the assistance of the French Resident, and decide with him.

But all controversies between Frenchmen or between Frenchmen and foreigners shall be decided by the French Resident only.

Art 17.

Crimes and offences committed by Frenchmen or foreigners in the territory of Annam shall be taken cognisance of and decided at Saigon by competent tribunals. On the requisition

of the French Resident the local authorities will make every effort to arrest the culprit or culprits and to deliver them to him.

If a crime or offence is committed on the French territory by a subject of His Majesty, the Consul or Agent of His Majesty must be officially informed of the proceedings taken against the accused and given opportunity to satisfy himself that all legal forms are carefully observed.

Art. 18.

If any malefactor guilty of disturbances or robbery on French territory seeks refuge on Annamite territory, the local authority shall endeavour, as soon as notice shall have been given him, to take possession of the fugitive and return him to the French authorities.

Likewise if robbers, pirates or any criminal whatever, subjects of the King, seek refuge on French territory, they must be pursued as soon as notice has been given and, if possible, arrested and delivered to the authorities of their country.

Art. 19.

In the event of the death of a French subj

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foreigner an Annamite territory or of an Annamite subject an French territory, the property of the deceased shall be delivered to his heirs, in their absence or default to the Resident who will be charged with having them forwarded to the parties concerned.

Art. 20.

In order to ensure and facilitate the execution of the clauses and stipulations of the present treaty; one year after its signature, His Excellency the President of the French Republic shall appoint a Resident, having the rank of Minister, near His Majesty the King of Annam. The Resident shall be charged with the maintenance of amicable relations between the high contracting parties and to watch over the conscientious execution of the articles of the treaty.

The rank of this Envoy, the honors and prerogatives to which he shall be entitled shall be subsequently regulated by a mutual agreement and on the basis of perfect reciprocity between the high contracting parties.

His Majesty the King of Annam shall have the right to appoint Residents at Paris and

and Saigon.

The expenses of every nature occasioned by the sojourn of these Residents near the allied government shall be borne by the Government of each of them.

Art. 21.

This treaty replaces the treaty of 1862 and the French Government undertakes to obtain the assent of the Spanish Government.

In the event of Spain not accepting these modifications of the treaty of 1862, the present treaty will have effect only between France and Annam and the former stipulations concerning Spain continue to be executory. France, in that case, undertakes the payment of the Spanish indemnity and shall be substituted for Spain as the Creditor of Annam, to be paid conformably to the stipulations of Article 7 of the present treaty.

Art. 22.

The present treaty is made in perpetuity. It shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Hué within one year

and

and less if possible.

It shall be published and put in force as soon as that exchange shall have taken place.

In Witness Whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed their seals.

Done at Saigon, at the palace of the Government of French Cochin China, in quadruplicate, Sunday, the fifteenth day of the month of March in the year of Grace 1874, corresponding to the twenty seventh day of the first month of the twenty seventh year of Tu-Duc.

(~~Signed~~) Dupré

Rear Admiral

(~~Signed~~) Le-tuan and Nguyen-van-Tuong.

# Joint Stock Associations in China & Japan

Persons desirous of uniting in joint stock enterprises in China and Japan labor under the disadvantage that there is no way in which they can form the necessary corporation upon the spot. Several enterprises are now being carried on under simple "deeds of settlement" as they are called. It will remain for the courts to determine the effect of these if the enterprises established under them shall become insolvent or get into difficulties. It will probably be held that each stockholder is a partner, under the ordinary laws of partnership and thus liable for all the debts of the concern. This danger has driven the promoters of some enterprises to incorporate their companies in the British Colony of HongKong or in England, under the provisions for limited liability afforded by the English laws or otherwise. Just now an effort is being made to procure legislation in England under which British subjects may form corporations here. The subject is attended with many ~~difficulties~~

difficulties but is of great importance. If the English can establish such a system, nearly all if not quite all local enterprises will avail of its benefits.

I presented this general subject to the Department in my dispatch No. 324 of November 1868 in the hope that a way might be found to secure for Americans engaged here the advantages of safe corporate action.

# The Woosung Bar.

I have long thought that the Chinese Government are little likely in the absence of urgent representation to take any steps to improve the Bar, and considering the great stake that Shanghai has in the prosecution of this work I have warmly united with my colleagues to raise funds to secure a report upon ~~the Bar~~ it by competent engineers. As it happens the Japanese have several Dutch Engineers in their employment who are specially educated in this branch of engineering, and two of these have been engaged to make the survey. They have already completed the examination of the river, and are now making the necessary charts, specifications, and estimates to accompany their report. I believe that they will state that the Bar may be improved without great difficulty. It will remain to be seen whether the Foreign Ministers at Peking armed with this information can induce the Government to appropriate the money which will be required for the work.

## Lekin and Defence Taxes.

During the later years of the Taiping Rebellion, the Chinese Government, being very much pressed for money authorized the levy of certain extraordinary taxes which have come to be known chiefly as "Li Kin" or "War dues". The system, thus introduced, has continued to the present time. It is believed by many that the duties ~~thus~~ levied are far more burdensome than those contemplated by the Treaties, and foreigners generally complain that so far as foreign merchandise is concerned they are levied in contravention of the Treaties. I propose to make a brief inquiry to ascertain whether this position is correct.

The first of the Treaties is that which was made by the British Plenipotentiary at Nanking in ~~1842~~ 1842

1842. That Treaty contains the following provision.—

"Article X. The Emperor of China agrees to "establish at all the ports which are, by the "second article of this treaty, to be thrown "open for the resort of British Merchants, a "fair and regular tariff of export and im-"port customs and other dues, which tariff "shall be publicly notified and promulgated for "general information; and the Emperor further "engages, that, when British merchandise shall "have once paid at any of the said ports the "regulated customs and dues, agreeable to the "tariff to be hereafter fixed, such merchan-"dise may be conveyed by Chinese merchants "to any province or city in the interior of the Em-"pire of China, on paying a further amount "as transit duties, which shall not exceed "[the amount of per centage was not agreed "upon] — per cent, on the tariff value of "such goods."

The British Treaty of Tientsin of 1858 contains the following provisions.—

Art XXVIII. Whereas it was agreed in Article X of the Treaty of Nanking, that British imports, having paid the tariff duties, should ~~be~~

"be conveyed into the interior free of all other charges,
"except a transit duty, the amount whereof was
"not to exceed a certain per-centage on tariff
"value; and whereas no accurate information having
"been furnished of the amount of such duty,
"British merchants have constantly complained
"that charges are suddenly and arbitrarily
"imposed by the provincial authorities as tran-
"sit duties upon produce on its way to the
"foreign market, and on imports on their
"way into the interior, to the detriment of
"trade; it is agreed that within four months
"from the signing of this Treaty, at all ports
"now open to British trade, and within a
"similar period at all ports that may here-
"after be opened, the authority appointed to
"superintend the collection of duties shall be
"obliged, upon application to the Consul, to
"declare the amount of duties leviable on
"produce between the place of production
"and the port of shipment, and upon im-
"ports between the Consular port in
"question and the inland markets named
"by the Consul; and that a notification
"thereof shall be published in English
"and Chinese for general information."*

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The supplementary Treaty signed at Shanghai at a later date in the same year, contains the following Rule in regard to transit-duties.—

"Rule VII. Transit Dues.—It is agreed "that Article XXVIII, of the Treaty of Tientsin "shall be interpreted to declare the amounts "of transit-dues legally leviable upon mer- "chandise imported or exported by British "subjects, to be one half of the tariff duties, "except in the case of the duty-free goods "liable to a transit duty of 2½ per cent "ad valorem, as provided in Article II of "these Rules. Merchandise shall be "cleared of its transit dues under the fol- "lowing Conditions:—

"In the case of Imports.—Notice being "given at the port of entry from which the "Imports are to be forwarded inland, of the "nature and quantity of the goods, the "ship from which they have been landed "at the place inland to which they are bound, "with all other necessary particulars, the "Collector of Customs, will, on the inspec- "tion made, and on receipt of the transit-

~~duty~~

"transit-duty due, issue a transit-duty
"certificate. This must be produced at every
"barrier station, and vised. No further duty
"will be leviable upon imports so certificated,
"no matter how distant the place of their
"destination.

"In the case of Exports. + Produce pur-
"chased by a British subject in the interior
"will be inspected, and taken account of,
"at the first barrier it passes on its way to
"the port of shipment. The memoran-
"dum showing the amount of the produce
"and the port at which it is to be shipped,
"will be deposited there by the person in
"charge of the produce; he will then re-
"ceive a certificate, which must be ex-
"hibited and vised at every barrier, on
"his way to the port of shipment. On the
"arrival of the produce at the barrier
"nearest the port, notice must be given
"to the Customs at the port, and the
"transit-dues due thereon being paid,
"it will be passed. On exportation the
"produce will pay the tariff duty."

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The Treaties mentioned, ( and the
~~other~~

other Treaties contain directly or by an agreement of reference, the same conditions,) provide, then, that foreign merchandize shall be subject to two tariffs, 1st the foreign or customs tariff, and 2d the internal or transit tariff.

The customs tariff is like that of any other country, excepting that it is the result of negotiation with foreign Powers instead of domestic legislation, and cannot be changed without further negotiation. The transit tariff is peculiar to China and requires explanations.

Each province in China may be considered practically, so far as matters of revenue and expenditure are concerned a separate state. In each it has been customary to impose duties upon merchandize and produce <u>in transitu</u>. For this purpose what are known as barrier stations are established at convenient places along the canals, rivers, roads, and other highways. At each of these, under the native system all articles of commerce are liable to pay duty. These duties are or

~~should~~

should be levied according to a determined tariff; but it is believed that the tariff rates are not adhered to, the officers in charge taking so much and as much more as they can get.

It will be noticed that the Treaty of Nanking provides that the transit or barrier duties shall not exceed a certain per cent of the customs duties, and that merchandize which has paid both duties "may be conveyed to any province or city of the Empire". The inference would be that such merchandize shall not be subject to any other duties.

The meaning of the Article is made clear I think by the wording of the first clause of the Article of the Treaty of Tientsin above quoted. The words are, "Whereas it was agreed in Article X of the Treaty of Nanking, that British imports having paid the tariff duties should be conveyed into the interior free of all other charges except a transit duty, the amount of which &c."

The interpretation of the Treaty as thus given is consonant with a common ~~sense~~

Whereas the Synod of Illinois is determined to maintain the purity of the Faith, and to exclude from the Church all who cannot conscientiously adopt the Confession of Faith, and the Form of Government, and Book of Discipline of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures, and to be the only bond of union among those who are admitted to the communion and privileges of the Church; and whereas the Synod of Illinois has been informed that the Presbytery of Schuyler has licensed and ordained Mr. Lemuel Gilbert, who refuses to receive the Confession of Faith,

sense view of the case. What possible object could the British Government serve in binding the Chinese to fixed tariffs of this sort, if these tariffs were not understood to cover all Government charges, if in fact the Government might institute a second custom house behind the first and levy other duties in it. It is true that it is the sovereign right of any state to establish by domestic legislation tariffs of external and other dues and taxes. But China has specially given up this right, as I believe, in entering upon the Treaties which she has made.

For instance, how would we regard the conduct of a western state with which we had entered upon a treaty of reciprocity, if we should find that while passing our goods at their customs as agreed, they thereafter burdened them with taxation, not duties in name but having the same effect. The treaties with China are not treaties of reciprocity, but the effect of their tariff agreements cannot be ~~regarded in~~ different light

any different light.

By the words of the Treaties then, the only duties chargeable upon foreign merchandise are the import and transit duties, and all such duties as those known as Lekin and Defence taxes must be considered as irregular so far as such merchandise is considered.

In my opinion this immunity of foreign merchandise extends to it whether it be in foreign or native hands. The article of the treaty of Nanking which I have quoted appears to me to establish the latter part of the proposition. "Chinese Merchants" are in fact specially named in it, as the persons who may send into the interior merchandise which has paid the tariff duty and the barrier dues, which merchandise shall be as the Treaty of Tientsin declares, "free of all other charges"

This subject is one of great interest. The taxation of merchandise under the best regulated system cannot fail to be burdensome and vexatious.

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Its taxation in an irregular and arbitrary manner, and heavily too, as is the case under the Lekin system, is a grave drawback upon the prosperity of trade. It is unfortunate alike for natives and foreigners:

One hears a great deal of the wrong which foreigners do in China by taking out transit-passes for goods which are really Chinese owned. It is to be said in response that if the Chinese authorities levied upon foreign merchandise only the duties contemplated by the Treaties there would be no object in practicing the evasion mentioned. In the same way, if they would allow natives to bring down from the interior native produce, upon the terms accorded by the treaties to foreigners the flow of produce to the ports would be greatly facilitated, and the occasion for foreigners to take part in this branch of trade done away with.

The British Minister has recently announced that this matter of the Lekin taxes is under discussion between him and the Chinese Government. The foreign community at this port has lately shown much interest in it; and the Consular Body are making

~~inquiries~~

inquiries as to the incidence and extent of the taxation in this neighborhood. It is hoped that much good will result.

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## Taxation of Opium.

I take it that this drug stands upon an entirely different footing from ordinary imports. The foreigners concern in it ceases when it passes into native hands, and the authorities may then deal with it as they choose. It has been argued by high authorities that at the port and as far as the first barrier for the collection of transit-dues opium is not subject to duties in excess of the tariff duty. To support this reasoning it would be necessary to show that the Treaties contemplated a port area within which there should be no taxation; or that opium can only be taxed when passing into the country like other foreign goods, that is to say at the barriers. Neither assumption can be sustained. The Treaty provides "that it may be carried into the interior by Chinese only and as Chinese "property." The privilege of the foreigner to sell or protect it ends with his ownership.

# Extraction of Cheese.

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## Taxation of Exports.

These are on an entirely different footing from imports. The foreigner may go into the interior and purchase produce. After it passes into his hands the Government can levy upon it only the transit-duty and the full duty, but before the produce is purchased the Government may tax it at will, and this privilege extends to the very port, if the produce remains so long in native hands.

# Translation of Ephorus.

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## Consuls at Interior Points.

In connection with the subject of transit-passes, lekin-duties, &c. I may point out that the transit-pass system cannot be considered well defended so long as no consular officers or agents are detailed to watch the course of trade in the interior and particularly along the leading trade routes. Our share in the importation of foreign manufactures is so inconsiderable that it is not worth while for us to make a move in this direction. It would however be very easy for Great Britain to establish Consulates at points on the Grand Canal, the upper Yangtsze river, and elsewhere as the interests of her trade may suggest. I doubt whether the transit-pass system will ever work smoothly until it has been defended in this way.

George F. Seward.

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# Journal of Interview Points

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Too much of Report not to be published — Commercial Relations

## The Status of Foreigners in the Chinese service.

A subject of much interest is the proper status of the foreigners who are employed by the Chinese Government vis-a-vis ~~with~~ that Government. I refer more particularly to those who are in the Customs service.

~~You will be aware~~ that The Customs Service of China at the ports opened by Treaty is in great part conducted by foreigners. At the head of this Department is Mr. Robert Hart. Mr. Hart may fairly be described as a man of exceptional ability. He is a complete master of the Chinese language, and his whole course has been marked by a sense of responsibility and of justice, as I believe. Under him are about 400 men. All of these have been carefully chosen and many are highly educated and able gentlemen. They are very liberally paid, and do their work well.

I understand that over the personnel of this establishment Mr. Hart has undisputed control. He appoints and dismisses all

all employe's, and determines their rate of compensation entirely as he thinks proper. They hold his letters of authorization as their sole commissions.

The revenue is not actually collected by this establishment. The foreigners simply determine how much each importer or exporter has to pay. The data thus arrived at are passed over to Chinese employe's who receive all moneys. The foreigners issue the proper shipping or landing permits upon the pay-certificates granted by the Chinese.

To meet the expenses of the foreign branch a certain sum is handed over to the foreign Commissioner each month. The gross sum of the allowances thus received amounts I beleive to about one million of dollars a year.

How far under these circumstances the gentlemen engaged in the Customs are to be considered officers of the Chinese Government or merely employe's of Mr. Hart is a question which has at different times attracted much attention. My own belief is that while their names do not appear in the Official register the Government does

consider

consider them officials in its service, ~~and~~ I have always been disposed to deal with them on this basis. Their complete subordination to one man is, however, so unlike anything known in Western countries that there is a certain logic in the position assumed by those who style them the employe's of Mr. Hart.

? the remainder of this report is taken ?
up with Judicial matters.

Jurisdiction of United States Consular Courts over persons in the Chinese Service.

A question has arisen under this head in my own Court, during the current year. A citizen of the United States had imported under Government authority a quantity of arms. The contracting official died before delivery was taken, and the arms remained upon the hands of the importer. Early in this year he offered them for sale at public auction, and the Commissioner of Customs also a citizen of the United States sent an officer of the Customs to the auction rooms who protested against the sale as being an infraction of the Treaty. The sale of the arms was prevented and the proprietor brought an action against the Commissioner for damages. Upon the trial the Commissioner admitted all the allegations of the Petition, excepting that his instruction to his subordinate was unauthorized and wrongful, and plead in defence that he was acting as an officer of the Chinese Government. He took the witness stand himself and produced his

his commission, but upon being asked by the Petitioner's Counsel whether he had instructions covering such a case he refused to answer saying that as an officer of the Chinese Government the Court had no authority over him, and that he was not bound to do more than to exhibit his commission. From this position I, as Judge, dissented, and upon my recommendation, he answered that he had instructions which would cover the case and that he was acting within the scope of his authority.

The case was rested here. In giving judgment I traversed the course of the Petitioner in offering the arms for sale, holding that he had no right to do so under the Treaty; and in regard to the act of the Defendant declaring that in my opinion it was within the scope of his authority and accepting his declaration that he had instructions covering his course.

I have reason to beleive that the Defendant and many persons in the Customs Service are not satisfied with my judgment and hold that a foreign Court has no right to pass upon the point whether,

whether a given act of one of their number is or is not authorized by instructions; that in fact when such person has exhibited his commission and perhaps claimed that he is acting under authority, the Court must non-suit the claimant.

My own view is that while a foreign officer of the Chinese Government ought not to be held personally responsible for any act done by him in the line of his duty it is entirely competent for the Court to summon him upon the application of any petitioner, and to inquire whether he has really acted within the scope of his authority.

To show that he has so acted the Defendant might take one of at least three courses. He might declare that the act was within the line of his duty and leave the Court to decide upon the point in view of its general knowledge of the functions of the class of officers in question, or exhibit his instructions covering the case; or ask for an adjournment in order to

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procure and produce to the Court, an acceptance of his act by the appropriate superior officers of the Chinese Government.

If indeed it should be conceded that upon the production of the Defendants commission, and his mere declaration that his act was within the scope of his authority it would become the duty of the Court to non-suit the Petitioner what remedy would a complainant have against such defendant for any gross and unauthorized act which he might commit. The proposition appears to me perfectly inadmissable.

I have not made any reference of this point to the Legation at Peking or to the Department because it is one that must be settled judicially. I make this note however for the benefit of other of our officers in China, who may be assisted by it in dealing with similar cases, leaving out however for the sake of brevity any extended discussion of the case or citation of authorities.

## The Exercise of Judicial Functions by Foreign Customs Officers.

An attempt was recently made by the foreign Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin to assume judicial functions which calls for comment. The remarks to be made under this head will be the more appropriate as they will lead up to a discussion of a more important point which greatly needs consideration. I refer to the proper constitution of the Courts for the trial of cases arising between Chinese and Americans and other foreigners.

The case at Tientsin was as follows. The American steamer "Shantung" had come into collision with a Chinese Junk, and the matter had been brought by the Chinese before our Consul at that port for adjudication. In accordance with his practice Mr. Sheppard had asked the Taatai, a local officer of a grade equivalent to his own, to be present at the trial. The Taotai not being able to attend, appointed two Chinese Officials to represent him in the matter,

and

and to this arrangement Mr. Sheppard assented. On the day preceding the trial the Taotai asked Mr. Sheppard to allow the Commissioner of Customs, a British subject, to sit with him to hear the case. Mr. Sheppard refused to do so. In his reply he quoted the 28th Article of the Treaty which provides, among other things, that:-

> "If controversies arise between citizens
> "of the United States and subjects of
> "China, which cannot be amicably
> "settled otherwise, the same shall be
> "examined and decided conformably
> "bly to justice and equity by the pub-
> "lic officers of the two nations acting
> "in conjunction", and argued that "the
> "phrase 'public officers of the two nations' when
> "employed in regard to the exercise of judi-
> "cial functions could not be held to include
> "the foreign employe's of the Chinese Maritime
> "Customs Service".

At the trial the Commissioner appeared and claimed that he ought to be admitted to a seat on the bench. Mr. Sheppard refused to allow this claim and the Commissioner took a ~~seat~~ place among the spectators. At

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the close of the hearing he again rose and requested permission to join in Mr. Sheppard's deliberations with the Taotai's Chinese deputies which Mr. Sheppard also refused.

In reporting this case Mr. Sheppard says:-

"Excepting those few who are specially desig-
"nated, the Chinese authorities with whom
"United States Consular officers transact
"international business are referred to through-
"out our Treaty as the 'local officers'; 'local
"authorities'; 'local authorities of govern-
"ment'; 'proper officers of the government';
"'local authorities of the Chinese government';
"'Chinese local officers'; and 'Chinese local
"officers of government'; all of which desig-
"nations are expressed in the Chinese text
"by one and the same term, i. e. Ti-Fang
"Kuan (地方官) I conceive the meaning
"of this Chinese term to be precisely what was
"intended by the framers of our Treaty who
"expressed it in so many different forms, viz:
"those officers holding commissions and appoint-
"ed by the State, to administer local government,
"according to Chinese law."

"It seems evident that the foreign em-
"ployes of the Chinese Customs service

are

"are not and never can be included within this
"category, while they remain in such special
"service. Nor until a foreigner possesses a regular
"commission from the State and is appointed
"to administer local government could he be
"recognized, it would appear, as the properly au-
"thorized person designated by Treaty to transact
"international affairs. But one instance of a
"foreigner being invested by the Chinese govern-
ment with the actual functions in distinction
"from the mere honorary rank of a civil of-
"ficer has occurred in China. That single in-
stance was Marco Polo who was appointed to the
"government of Yang Chow by a Chinese
Emperor during the 13th century. There has
"been no other exception, down to the present
"day, though brevet rank or honorary titles,
"merely the name of office, without the
"reality have been occasionally conferred
"upon foreigners."

It is one thing to recognize the foreigners
in the customs service as officers of the gov-
ernment for the purposes of that service.
It is quite another thing to admit them
to help us to do judicial work, which work
they are not otherwise admitted to
perform

perform by the Chinese, and for which they are not likely to be specially trained.

The functions of a judge are moreover of so high a sort that men who do judicial work should be as far removed from temptation or influence as may be possible. A Consular Judge holding his commission from Washington. having but little to fear from the likes or dislikes of those immediately around him, having his judicial character to sustain, with all his judicial acts subject to review in Courts of Appeal is in a very different position from the foreigner in the Customs Service who would attempt this duty.

The latter remains always an Employe'. If he displeases his Chinese masters, by a word from them to Mr. Hart he may be sent into retirement. The whole Customs institution indeed is an exotic of no strong growth whose existence is precarious. It has attained a certain strength, but the Chinese government which is showing so much desire to oust foreigners generally

generally may upset it altogether at any moment. Its utter dependence upon the good will of the Chinese and precarious life would be an argument of sufficient weight against admitting Customs officers to do judicial work.

If the Chinese would appoint a foreign judge or judges, styling them accordingly and giving them no other or inconsistent functions, I think that no one would object to act with them, but on the contrary would be greatly pleased to do so. But a Customs officer is not properly a judge, and the attempt to unite in him the functions of an overseer of revenue and of a judicial magistrate cannot safely be encouraged.

## The Trial of Mixed Cases.

Here this presents some features which have not yet been alluded to. Mr. Sheppard has quoted the Treaty and appears to beleive that under it he is bound to sit with a Chinese officer, acting conjointly, for the adjudication of such cases.* (See Note)

Here arises a question, which is so important that I must deal with it at some length.

The Treaty is perfectly explicit in regard to criminal matters, it reads:-

"Art XI. subjects of China guilty of "any criminal act towards citizens of the "United States shall be punished by the "Chinese authorities according to the laws "of China; and citizens of the United States

* Note.- Since writing the above I have had an opportunity to ascertain Mr. Sheppards' views on this subject. He informs me that he entirely agrees with me; and that his practice in asking the Chinese officials to act with him in the trial of mixed cases entirely conforms with my own as hereinafter described.

## The Trial of Mixed Cases.

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The Treaty is perfectly explicit in regard to criminal matters, it reads:-

"Art XI. subjects of China guilty of "any criminal act towards citizens of the "United States shall be punished by the "Chinese authorities according to the laws "of China; and citizens of the United States "either on shore or in any merchant vessel, "who may insult trouble or wound the per- "sons or injure the property of Chinese or "commit any other improper act in "China shall be punished only by the "Consul or other public functionary "thereto authorized according to the "laws of the United States."

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The case of civil matters is dealt with in Article XXIV and XXVIII of the Treaty;

The first reads:-

"When there are debts due by subjects of China "to citizens of the United States, the latter may "seek redress in law, and on suitable represen- "tations being made to the local authorities, "through the Consul, they will cause due ex- "amination in the premises, and take proper "steps to compel satisfaction. And if citizens "of the United States be indebted to subjects of "China, the latter may seek redress by repre- "sentation through the Consul, or by suit in the "Consular Court."

The ~~full~~ text of Article XXVIII is as follows:-

"If citizens of the United States have "special occasion to address any communica- "tion to the Chinese local officers of government, "they shall submit the same to their Consul, or "other officer, to determine if the language be "proper and respectful, and the matter just "and right, in which case he shall trans- "mit the same to the appropriate authorities "for their consideration and action in the "premises. If subjects of China have"

"occasion

"occasion to address the Consul of the United
"States, they may address him directly; at the
"same time they inform their own officers,
"representing the case for their consideration
"and action in the premises: and if contro-
"versies arise between citizens of the United
"States and subjects of China which cannot
"be amicably settled otherwise, the same shall
"be examined and decided conformably
"to justice and equity by the public officers
"of the two nations acting in conjunction."

It may be said in view of these Articles that three Courts are set up or referred to - first, the Court of the Chinese Defendant; second, that of the American Defendant; and third, a Court composed of the Consul and a "Chinese local officer of government". The Court of the Chinese Defendant may be appealed to by the American Complainant. The Court of the American Defendant may be appealed to by the Chinese Complainant. The Mixed Court, if a Court be intended may be appealed to when "controversies arise which cannot be amicably settled otherwise". The language in regard to the Courts

first

first mentioned is clear, but what does that mean which is used in regard to "controversies which cannot be amicably settled."

The corresponding Articles of the British Treaty are as follows:—

"Article XVI. "Chinese subjects who "may be guilty of any criminal act to- "wards British subjects shall be arrest- "ed and punished by the Chinese authori- "ties according to the laws of China. "British subjects who may commit "any crime in China, shall be tried "and punished by the Consul or other "public functionary thereto authorized, "according to the laws of Great Britain."

"Article XII. "Should any Chinese "subject fail to discharge debts incurred "to a British subject, or should he fraud- "ulently abscond, the Chinese authorities "will do their utmost to effect his arrest, "and enforce recovery of the debts. The "British authorities will likewise do "their utmost to bring to justice any "British subject, fraudulently absconding "or failing to discharge debts incurred

by

"him to a Chinese subject."

These two Articles standing by themselves correspond with Articles XI and XXIV of our Treaty. But between them occurs another Article as follows:-

"Article XVII. "A British subject "having reason to complain of a Chinese "must proceed to the Consulate and state "his grievance. The Consul will inquire "into the merits of the case and do his ut- "most to arrange it amicably. In like "manner, if a Chinese have reason to "complain of a British subject, the Consul "shall no less listen to his complaint, and "endeavor to settle it in a friendly manner. "If disputes take place of such a nature "that the Consul cannot arrange them "amicably, then he shall request the assis- "tance of the Chinese authorities that they may "together examine into the merits of the "case, and decide it equitably."

Looking to all these provisions, and for reasons hereinafter stated it has been my practice when controversies have arisen between Americans and Chinese and the one or the other party has

has appealed to me, to endeavor to settle the case by friendly advice and assistance. Failing this I have sometimes sought the aid of my Chinese Colleague. When the parties have been unable with such assistance, to come to an agreement I have opened my Court, constituted as provided in the Act of Congress, (Section 11. Act App. June 22nd 1861) to the Chinese Complainant, asking in such case the Chinese local officer with whom I have official intercourse as my proper Colleague, to sit with me at the trial; or if the Complainant be one of my own countrymen I ask the same officer (except in minor cases when I deal with an officer of lower grade specially appointed for the purpose) to fix a day for the trial of the case, and I go and sit with him at the trial. In making our judgments it has been customary for us to consult together, but the judgment has always been given by the Court of the Defendant, and subject to the appeals which lie from that Court.

But

But of late the Chinese at Shanghai have come to believe that international cases must be heard and determined by the officers of the two countries acting conjointly and composing as it were a Mixed Court. They have been defended in this view, if not led up to it by a judgment given in the British Supreme Court at Shanghai. The British Consul at Foochow acting conjointly with the Taotai there had heard a suit brought by a Chinese junk owner for the value of his junk and her cargo, lost in collision, against the Captain of the colliding steamer. The judgment was against the defendant. The proceeding in the Supreme Court at Shanghai was an application for an order declaring the judgment of the so called Mixed Court null and void. The Chief Judge decided as follows.—

LOCKHART—I must refuse this rule. I do ... entertained, that ... the right of ... of Taotais, and ... any matters ... between ... British subjects ... decided in ... such Chinese. ... reasons ... known to ... to abide by ... decision of ... come into ... Court; and when ... them and ... to them ... call on ... Taotai to decide ... under the ... As I have said, they have often ... and expressed themselves ... to abide by the decision of ... Court; and when, as has generally been ... they have done so, I have then put ... on the footing of other Foreigners under ... Sect. of the Order. But I look on this ... as permissive only. If Chinese choose ... into this Court, they may avail themselves ... of all the advantages of other ... or by submitting to its jurisdiction ... to the privileges of British subjects. But ... I decide ... that ... the same position ... Foreigners ... they will not ... because the Queen has no power ... authority to put them in that position. ... Treaty which she has made with China ... regulate their position, and in cases of ... differences arising between them and British subjects it is to the Treaty that they and Consuls must look, and by no act of domestic law can Her Majesty alter or modify an act of public law, which a Treaty undoubtedly is between the parties to it. She has by the Treaty in question agreed with the Sovereign of China that all questions or matters in difference shall be settled by the Consul and the Chinese authorities. The Treaty has in fact, created a Court or tribunal (although neither appellation is used), by which such differences are to be settled; and if, as is contended by Mr. Wainewright, Her Majesty has by her Order in Council changed this, the Emperor of China being no party to such change, she has exceeded her power—the clause in the Order in Council is ultra vires and is simply nugatory. But I do not think Her Majesty has done this. I think the Order in Council does not contemplate any change in the Treaty stipulations. You say that Chinese are to be considered as Foreigners, but that only means, that when they come voluntarily into an English Court the provisions of the Order in Council applicable to Foreigners are to be made applicable to them. In the present case, I think the Consul at Foochow has complied with the Treaty, and therefore his action is right. A Chinaman had a complaint against a British subject; the Consul failed in settling it, and invoked the assistance of the local authorities. That assistance was rendered, and after an examination was made into the merits of the case by the Consul and the Taotai, a decision was come to against the British subject. I hope that decision was an equitable one. I have no reason to doubt it. I cannot review that decision, it was not given under the Order in Council, but under the Treaty, and from the clause in the Treaty there is no appeal to this or any other Court. I conceive I am bound to give an interpretation to the Order in Council which will not conflict with or render nugatory the provisions, quoad the Chinese, of the more authoritative document—namely, the Treaty. To do so would be to deny justice to the Chinese. If I was to look at the defendant's protest, or attach any weight to it, the result would be to send the Chinaman whose junk had been run down, as he reports, in the China Seas, to a British Colony—to a place, the law of which he is ignorant of, and of the language of which he is also ignorant. The accident took place on the coast of China, and he is entitled to go before the British Consul, file his claim, and finally insist upon an adjudication of it under the terms of Treaty. The Consul, it appears to me, is bound to give effect to the Treaty—bound to carry out, so far as he can, its provisions, and in this case he appears to have done so—and having done so, there is no ground or pretence for my interference. The rule must be refused.

The Chief Judge of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan

and Japan occupies so prominent a post that his decision in this case is likely to be widely accepted. To my mind it is a dangerous and unwarranted position which he has taken up and I desire to set against it here the view of Mr. Cushing which I find in an opinion given by him when Attorney General, under date of September 19th 1855.

"As among the nations of "Christendom, on their own soil, "we know that alien friends may "sue and be sued in the Courts "of any country. An American "in France may recover his debt "of a Frenchman; a Spaniard in "the United States may recover his "debt of an American. Is the "same thing true, as between per- "sons of either of those nations in "China? Is it true there, as be- "tween a Chinese and an American?

"To begin with the latter case: "The Treaty stipulates that 'if con- "troversies arise (in China) between

Citizens

"citizens of the United States and subjects of China,
"which cannot be amicably settled otherwise, the
"same shall be examined and decided conform-
"ably to justice and equity, by the public of-
"ficers of the two nations acting in conjunction.
"(Art. 24) The controversy shall be settled, that
"the treaty engages: it shall be settled conformably
"to justice and equity, and it shall be settled
"by some conjoint action of the proper officers
"of the respective nations. But how?"

"I think the answer is obvious. Before
"proceeding to give it, however, it may be
"well to anticipate objection to what might,
"at first blush, appear to be an anomaly in
"jurisprudence. I mean the administration
"of law among distinct nationalities in
"the same place or territory, as applied to
"the state of things in China."

"In the middle age, the fact was common,
"as between the co-existing nationalities, to give to
"distinct codes of law a personal application,
"according to nations, instead of a merely
"territorial force. (Cathcarts Savigny, vol. 1,
"ch. 3.)

"At the present time, we have precisely
"the same fact before us in British India.
Europeans

"Europeans, when they first visited India,
"found a conqueror and a conquered race
"living together, with the law of each admin-
"istered by nationalities. (Jones's Ins. Hind.
"Law, Art. 203.) Each successive European
"conqueror followed more or less the same rule.
"(Bowyer's Pub. Law, p. 168.) The doctrine
"applies not only to civil rights and remedies,
"but also, in many respects, to crimes.
"(Morley, Ind. Cases, int. p. 169.) And
"the system is now sanctioned by the statutes
"of the imperial government, which enact
"that a case of controversy between Mo-
"hammedans is to be governed by their
"laws and usages, and a case of controversy
"between Gentoos by theirs, and where it is
"controversy between a Mohammedan and
"a Gentoo, the law of the Defendant's nation
"is to be applied to the case. (Act of Par-
"liament of 21 George III, c. 70, and of 37
"George III, c. 142.) The Acts of Parliament
"speak of Gentoo's only in addition to
"Mohammedans. This word is not a
"name of nationality, but is an English
"corruption of the Portuguese gentio. (Gentile.)
"Hence the practical construction of the
expression

"expression, in the Anglo-Indian courts, is
"to consider "Gentoo" as comprehending all
"nationalities in Hindostan except Christians
"and Moors; and the national law of
"each is applied with impartiality alike
"to Hindus, Sikhs, Parsis, and Jews.
"The Kojahs' and Memons case, Perry's
"Oriental Cases, p. 110, 124.)

"In the British colonies proper as dis-
"tinguished from the delusively-called
"possessions of the East India Company,
"the rule of public law is, to maintain
"the Municipal institutions of the con-
"quered until they be changed by the
"conqueror. (Burge's Com., vol. p. 31;
"Clark, Colonial Law, p. 4. See Vattel,
"Droit des Gens, l. III, ch. 12, s. 201; Cal-
"vin's case, VII Co. R., p. 176; Rex v Vaughan,
"VII Bur., p. 2600; Blanchard v. Galdy, II
"Salk. p. 411; Brief in U. S. v. Ritchie, p.
"5.)

"In the United States the doctrine is the
"same. (Strother v. Lucas, XII Peters,
"p. 436; Mitchell v. The United States, IX
"Peters, p. 794.)

But, in the British colonies proper,

As

"as well as in the States and organized
"Territories of the United States, the law
"is territorial in its application and
"force, not personal, — that is, it applies
"to all persons, of whatever nation, with-
"in the ceded or conquered territory.
"It will suffice to elucidate this by
"examples drawn from our own pub-
"lic law.
"The several treaties of cession, by
"which foreign territory, with its inhab-
"itants, has been transferred to the United
"States, are those of Louisiana, of the two
"Floridas, and of New Mexico and Cal-
"ifornia.
"Our treaty with France, for the ac-
"quisition of Louisiana, stipulates that: —
"'Art III. The inhabitants of the ceded
"Territory shall be incorporated in the
"Union of the United States, and ad-
"mitted as soon as possible, according to
"the principles of the Federal Constitution,
"to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages,
"and immunities of citizens of the United
"States; and, in the meantime, they shall
"be maintained and protected in the
free

"free enjoyment of their liberty, property,
"and the religion which they profess."
"(VIII Stat. at Large, p. 929)"

"In each of these instances, it has been
"adjudged, as the rule of our public law,
"and provided by statute, that the laws and
"usages of the ceded country, as they existed
"at the time of cession, continued to be the
"law, not only of the previous inhabitants,
"but of all others who should come to reside
"in it. No distinction of law was maintained
"in Louisiana, Florida, or California, be-
"tween the original French or Spanish in-
"habitants and the immigrant Anglo-Amer-
"icans. The civil law continued to be
"the law of the country, until it was mod-
"ified by the legislative act of the people of
"the Territory, — that is, the new inchoate
"state of the American Confederation, — that
"is, its free inhabitants, of whichever
"nation, acting as a political society.
"In what is now the state of Louisiana, for
"instance, the Roman, Spanish, and
"French laws, modified by statutes,
"continued to be the system of the State."
"(Louis. Code, art. 36, 21.) In the
Territory,

"Territory, now State, of Missouri, when
"the Anglo-Americans had come to pre-
"dominate in numbers, the common law
"was substituted for the civil, as the
"fundamental body of jurisprudence.
"(Acts of 1816 and 1825. See Brief, Ruggles
"v. Comtesse de Tournon p. 38.) The same
"thing was done by the State of California. (Act
"of 1850.) Thus, in each organized Territory
"or State in the Union, there is but one
"municipal code, so far as regards all
"the inhabitants of the Territory or State."
"Nevertheless, we have, in territory of
"the United States unorganized, the example
"of law administered by nationalities in the
"case of the subject Indians, more especially
"the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees.
"(Opinion, May 23. 1855, ante, p. 75.)"
"Nay, we have a striking example
"of the same thing, in substantial effect,
"in the administration of law as applied
"to the citizens of the United States."
"Every such citizen, save in the Dis-
"trict of Columbia, is a citizen of some
"State, or of a Territory, hereafter to become
"a State. But, in respect of all matters

of

of municipal resort, the several States are
in the relation to one another of foreign
"governments. That is to say, their citizens
"constitute in many respects distinct and
"independent nationalities.
" In Pennsylvania, for instance, a
"citizen of Virginia sues, or, if there, may
"be sued, either in relation to a citizen of
"Pennsylvania, or even to another quasi-
"foreigner such as a citizen of Massachu-
"setts: all, in Pennsylvania being thus
"subject to the laws and the tribunals of
"Pennsylvania. But if the subject mat-
"ter be one of Federal law, that, and not
"the law of the State, is to be applied to
"the case."

"Moreover, each citizen of a State
"has open to him the Federal Courts
"in a controversy between himself and
"a citizen of another State, either by
"the transfer of his case, or by original
"suit in the Courts of the United States. But,
"in that event, he must go into the Federal
"Courts for the State of the defendant, and,
"unless it be a question of Federal rights,
"he must accept as the rule of decision
the

"

"the Municipal law of that State.

"I apply these doctrines of public "law to citizens of the United States in "their relations to persons of other na- "tions in China.

"First, as to a demand brought by "a Chinese against an American. The "statute provides that the Consular Court "shall have jurisdiction of 'all civil "cases arising under said Treaty'. "(Sec. 3 and 11) The controversy supposed "is a civil case arising under the Treaty. "When it arises, 'the proper officers of the "two nations' will agree that the Chinese "shall go into the Consular Court as "plaintiff, and that Court will take "jurisdiction of the defendant as an "American. Or they may enter into "a general agreement, and the Commis- "sioner may provide, by a standing "regulation under the statute, that the "Consular Court shall hear and deter- "mine all private claims which Chinese "may prefer against Americans."

"Confirmatory of this conclusion, "as also of what is hereafter to be said

of

"of the case of controversy between Americans
"and foreigners in China, there is in the stat-
"ute a very significant expression, which
"assumes that the Consular Courts are to
"administer justice in some cases not
"confined to citizens of the United States.
"It extends the law which it prescribes,
"to citizens of the United States, and to
"all others' to the extent that the terms
"of the Treaty justify or require'. (See 34.)
"Among those 'others' are subjects of China
"and of any government, who, by volun-
"tarily making themselves parties com-
"plainant or demandant before the Con-
"sular Court, appeal, pro tanto, to the laws
"of the United States."

"Secondly, as to a demand by an Amer-
"ican against a Chinese: the former must
"of a necessity, be content with such ju-
"dicial or executive action of the Chinese
"government in the premises as appertains
"to their institutions, and as, by special
"application in each case, or by general
"application, may be required on the
"part of the public officers of the United
"States."

This

This is the view which as I have pointed out I have always pursued. I believe it to be the one most consistent with the Treaty, and the only one which can be practically carried out.

Cognate to this subject is that of:—

## Appeals in Mixed Cases.

It appears only fair to give to Chinese claimants who are dissatisfied with the judgments of the Consular Court, the opportunity to appeal in some way that shall not be expensive, difficult or attended by long delays. Under our system in cases involving less than Twenty Five Hundred Dollars the appeal lies to the Minister of the United States at Peking. When more than that amount is involved the appeal must go, under the Act of 1870, to the Circuit Court of California. This system is very satisfactory for cases in which Americans or other foreigners are the complainants, but it might be improved when the complaint is brought by a Chinese.

While it is scarcely just to require the Chinaman who is ignorant of our procedure,

procedure, to carry his appeal to San Francisco it would be even more unfair to the American to oblige him to carry appeals in cases where he is not satisfied with the judgment of the Chinese Court up through the regular judicial channels of the Chinese government. In doing so he would often have to visit cities of the interior where the Courts of first appeal are held. At these Courts he might not, probably would not, gain admission. I should be appalled if I had to conduct a case in this way, and I feel sure, that under all the circumstances there would be but little chance of securing justice.

The remedy in both directions would be to agree upon a set of rules with the Chinese Government for the conduct of cases of first instance and of appeals therefrom.

The following rules might I think answer all requirements.

Proposed Rules for the conduct of Cases to which Chinese and Americans are the parties in interest.

1st. Any Chinese subject who has a

claim

claim against a citizen of the United States of whatever kind such claim may be, may present, either directly or through his own authorities, a statement of the same in the form of a petition, to the United States Consul at the port at or nearest to which such citizen may be, or at or nearest to which the cause of action may have arisen. If the Consul shall be unable to settle the matter amicably he shall summon such citizen and proceed to try the matter according to law.

2d. Any citizen of the United States who has a claim against a Chinese subject of whatever kind such claim may be, may present a similar petition either directly or through his Consul, to the proper local officer of the Chinese Government of the port at or nearest to which such subject may be, or at or nearest to which the cause of action may have arisen. If the said officer shall be unable to settle the matter amicably he shall summon such subject and proceed to try the matter according to law.

3d. At any such trial both parties shall

shall be entitled to a full and careful hearing, and a careful record of all the proceedings shall be kept in English and Chinese. The appropriate Chinese officer shall be entitled to be present in the Consular Court, to take a seat upon the bench: and to consult about the case with the Consul. But the judgment shall be that of the Consul. In like manner the Consul shall be entitled to be present in the Chinese Court and to sit and consult with the Judge. But the judgment shall be that of the Chinese Magistrate.

4th. Against any judgment given in any such Chinese Court or Consular Court, either party may appeal. The appeal in the case when the Chinese subject is the party-defendant shall go to the Tsung li Yamên (or other designated Board at Peking) and in the case when the American citizen is the party-defendant, to the United States Minister at Peking.

5th. The record of the case in English and Chinese, agreed to by the Consul and by the Chinese Magistrate and bearing their seals shall be sent up to the Superior Court by the officer of the lower Court

Courts and no new evidence shall be admitted by such Superior Court in any case. The United States Minister shall be entitled to consult with the Tsung li yamên (or other designated Board) in regard to any case under consideration by the Yamên, and the Yamên shall be entitled to consult with the Minister in regard to any case under consideration by him.

6th. The Courts of first instance shall enforce the judgments given by them, or in case of appeal the judgments of the Superior Courts.

7th. When the debtor has absconded, concealed himself, or removed from his usual place of residence, the Consul or the Chinese officer may nevertheless summon him by notices transmitted to him, or by public advertisement, to appear and defend his case, and after allowing time for his appearance may proceed to hear the case and to give judgment thereupon as if he were personally present; and to issue execution to enforce such judgment against any property of the defendant which may be found within

^

within the jurisdiction of the Court.

These rules might best be thrown into the form of a Convention between the two Governments. In case this course should be taken it would be well to add, if possible, an Article declaring that both parties to it acknowledge the need of a common Code for all commercial and civil matters, and agree to unite in framing such Code for the use of the Courts in all international cases.

The provision of such a Code would in due season be followed perhaps by the appointment of special judges, as in Egypt.

## Appeals in Criminal Cases.

It is stated in Mr. Cushings opinion (September 19th 1855) that an appeal lies to the Minister in Criminal cases of greater magnitude only when the Consul and his Associates or one of them disagree. This reading of the law is followed in the Consular Regulations. (para. 446.) It seems right to remark that Mr. Cushing's opinion refers to the Act of 1848 which differs in some respects from that of 1860. One of these differences as I think, is the provision for Appeals to the Minister in all criminal cases, when the fine imposed exceeds one hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment decreed exceeds ninety days. In deciding upon this point the two sections of the Act of 1860, 9 and 10 should be read together and special attention paid to the final clause of the latter section.

The question involved is of course one for judicial interpretation. I wish however to put on record in this connection the fact that Section 3 of the Act of 1870, which Act, as the Department will

will remember was drafted by me was prepared upon this understanding of the Act of 1860. The main design of the Act of 1870 was to open more widely the right of appeal in both civil and criminal cases. It will fall short of its object in this respect if the construction of it in Section 1146 of the Consular Regulations is held good. If I mistake not there is on file in the Department a printed memorandum in regard to the draft of the Act, which will indicate perfectly that the view herein set forth was held be me at the time.

A reference to Sections 4105 and 4106 of the Revised Statutes of the United States will show I think that my reading of the original Act is admissible. It is true that the words used ~~used~~ in the Act and in the Revised Statutes are not clear. A judicial examination of them will however, as I believe support the opinion I have given as to their true intent.

## Our Judicial System.

I am led to remark here that the Act of Congress of 1860 (Amended in 1870) under which our Courts in China have been constituted, has served its purpose most admirably. It was essentially the work I believe of Mr. Cushing, who himself made the Treaty with China, and was familiar with the whole situation, while at the same time possessing great erudition in the law and in matters of international intercourse. I believe it to be practically the best system which has been devised by any Government; and that it is decidedly superior to the highly organized English method which in some respects violates the Treaty, and in others is the occasion of constant irritation.

## The want of organization in our service.

But the best system must fail of success if its working be committed to unskillful or untried men.

This is what we do constantly.

We do not, to begin with, pay enough to secure officers fit for the discharge of the very grave duties which devolve upon them here.

In the next place we do not choose them carefully. When in consequence of the death or resignation of an officer or from other circumstances a vacancy has occurred, the Senators or Representatives of the State of the vacating officer are allowed to present the name of his successor. They do so in ninety nine cases out of the hundred with no adequate idea of the importance of Consular work anywhere, or of its relatively great importance in China and Japan.

Sometimes good men are appointed. But to them the service does not present many attractions. It is not well paid; it is arduous: it is far removed from the

view

the view of the people at large: advancements within it, except by political influence are almost unknown;-it is not even permanent. The Consul is an exile from his native land. In many cases the climate of his locality is bad. The State Department is ever generous in its recognition of good service; but the country at large knows nothing about it.

If the Government of the United States desires to have influence and prestige in China and Japan it must make some changes in the direction I have indicated.

In this connection I may say that I some time since presented to the Department the draft of a proposed Act of Congress which in my opinion would effect, if adopted a great improvement in our service. It provides in brief for the division of the whole Consular service into classes, and for the appointment of Consuls, at large, within their respective classes, and authorizes the President to name the port within his

Class

class to which any given officer shall be assigned to duty.

The object of such a law would be to give the Executive a greater control over the personnel of the service; to do away with the claims of States or districts to particular Consulates: to lead up to a more permanent and well organized service, and to create a greater interest and pride in the service among its members.

Mr Wood

No. 997.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai.
to the Department of State.

Mr Seward.

Subject:

Transmitting marriage certificate of Solomon Carpenter and Miss. M. W. Black.

No. 997.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. November 8th 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Inclosed I have the honor to hand you a copy of a certificate of a marriage between Reverend Solomon Carpenter and Miss. Mildred White Black.

I am.

Sir.

Your Obedient Servant.

George F. Seward.

Inclosure.

Marriage certificate of Rev. S. Carpenter and Miss. Black dated October 20th 1875.

Shanghai, October 30th 1875

I Matthew T. Yates, a Minister of the Baptist Church of the United States, and Missionary resident in Shanghai, China, do hereby certify that on this Thirtieth day of October A. D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy five, at Shanghai, I united in holy matrimony Reverend Solomon Carpenter, aged Sixty Seven years, born in Stephentown, Rensselaer County New York, and Miss Mildred White Black, aged forty years, born in the Parish of Lambeth, London England,

Matthew T Yates

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. Nov 4th 1875

I the undersigned. Consul General of the United States at Shanghai do hereby certify that the signature of Matthew. T. Yates at the foot of the foregoing Certificate of Marriage, is his true and genuine signature, and is entitled to full faith and credence.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Consulate General at Shanghai this 4th day of November, A. D. 1875.

Geo F. Seward
Consul General

Mr Trod

No. 998.

U.S. Consulate General Bombay,
to the Department of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
DEC 27 1875

ACKNOWLEDGED
JAN 7 1876

Mr Seward.

Subject:

Owns receipt of instructions Nos. 482 and 486; and adds that in consequence of a pressure of work, and illness: he has been unable to visit Hankow.

No. 998.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai, Nov. 13th 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive the Department's instructions under date numbered 482 and 483; and will give them severally appropriate attention.

I regret to inform you that a pressure of work after my return from Japan prevented for the time my proposed visit to Hankow to make an examination into the charges preferred against Mr. Johnson, and that I am now and have been for the last month too ill to attend to my ordinary duties here. I hope however to visit Hankow within the next two or three weeks.

I

I am,
Your Obedient Servant,
Geo. F. Evans

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 28 1875
RECEIVED

Mr Wood

U. S. Consulate General. Shanghai
to the Department of State.

Mr. Bradford
Consular Clerk.

Subject:

Asking that an official
passport be sent to him in case
leave of absence is granted him.

Ethel Lehman
Jan 3

Passport will be
sent

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. November 13th 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Reverting to my request for leave of absence dated 28th ultimo. I have now the honor to ask that in case my request is granted an Official Passport be sent to me, as in case of my going homeward via Europe a passport would be of convenience, if not a necessity.

I am.
Sir.
Your Obedient Servant,
O. B. Bradford
Consular Clerk,
and Deputy Consul General.

File

No. 999.

Mr Wood

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED DEC 27 1875

U.S. Consulate General. Shanghai.
to the Department of State.

ACKNOWLEDGED JAN 7 1876

Mr. Seward.

Subject:

Announcing his arrival at Peking on the 8th November of Hon. B. P. Avery. Minister to China.

No. 999.

U.S. Consulate General.
Shanghai, November 15th 1873.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

It becomes my duty to convey to you the sad intelligence of the death of Mr Avery.

I have received this information by a steamer which has arrived direct from Tientsin. The letters and dispatches containing the particulars are on board of the another steamer which is not likely to arrive before the departure of this mail which leaves at noon to-day.

From the letters which I have received I learn only that the death of the Minister occurred at a few minutes before five O'clock on the afternoon of the

8th

8th instant at the Legation in Peking. His immediate illness seems to have extended over a period of about a week. The first intimation of it was received here the day before yesterday. Of its nature I am not informed.

It was expected at Tientsin at the departure of the steamer that the remains would arrive here in a few days. The Commander of the U. S. Ship "Monocacy" had offered to bring them on to Shanghai. It is likely that Mrs Avery will proceed to San Francisco with them by the next mail.

At the moment both lines of telegraph between this and Europe are interrupted. I shall transmit to you by telegraphic information of the sad event so soon as communication is re-established.

The Rev. Mr. Holcombe acting Secretary of Legation and Interpreter has

has assumed charge of the Legation.

I have the honor to be.
Sir.
Your Obedient Servant.
Geo. F. Seward.

unofficial. Noted - C.S.

Shanghai. Nov. 15. 1875

Mr Payson

My dear Mr Cadwalader.

My annual report for
forwarded by this mail. As stated
in one of my dispatches I
have been ill for the last
thirty days. This has greatly
interfered with the completion
of the Report. and I find that I
am unable to send forward
the duplicate copy required &
in structions. I hope that this will

Nebraska U.S.
Minneapolis, Minn. 15.VII.15

My Friendly Reader,

not be the occasion of inconvenience, and that the failure will be excused under the circumstances.

The Report may seem to be entirely of equivocal character. It will however be seen useful than a Track book report would be and those that there may be some enough to spend it in full, with the Statistics.

Yours very truly
Respt. F. Howard.

Wood
Wick Jac

No. 1000.

Wood

U.S. Consulate General Shanghai.
To the Department of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 5 1876
RECEIVED

ACKNOWLEDGED
JAN 7 1876

Mr. Seward.

Subject:

Approving application of Mr. Henriques for 60 days leave of absence: and also his renomination of Mr. Stevens as Vice Consul at Amoy.

No. 1000.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai, November 19th 1870.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to Mr. Henderson's dispatch No. 89. applying for sixty days leave of absence I have the honor to say that I hereby approve the same.

Referring also to his No. 90 re-nominating Mr. H. C. Stevens as Vice Consul at Amoy I have the honor to signify my approval of such nomination.

I am,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Thos F. Wade

1000.

Mr O'Connor for opinion
FUC

Mr O'Connor

No. 1001.

ACKNOWLEDGED
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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1876
RECEIVED

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Instr to Legation at Peking

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Judicial Authority of Consular Agents.

Abstract.

Refers to Mr. Henderson's dispatch No. 93 to the Department and forwards copies of correspondence between the Legation and Mr. Seward on the above subject.

No. 1001.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 24th November 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Henderson's dispatch No. 93, I have the honor to hand you a copy of my dispatch to the Legation No. 456, in reference to the judicial authority of Consular Agents, together with Mr. Avery's response thereto.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

Inclosures.

1. Mr. Seward to Mr. Avery 24th Sept. 1875.
2. " Avery " " Seward 23d Oct. "

No. 456. Copy.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai 24th September 1875.

Honorable Benjamin P. Avery,
United States Minister,
Peking.

Sir,

Referring to your dispatch to Mr. Henderson of September 10th in regard to the performance of Judicial duties by Consular Agents, I beg leave to hand to you herewith a copy of a dispatch which I have received from the State Department, No. 473 in which I am instructed that the Vice Consul General in this office cannot do judicial work. The inference is clear that in the opinion of the Department Consular Agents cannot act judicially.

I beg leave to suggest that the powers which are conceded to this class of officers by the usages of nations, treaties, legislative acts, and instructions may be sufficient to meet all ordinary cases which are likely to come before them. They may I think be

be considered ample for instance for the settlement of minor disputes arising on shipboard or between sailors and they may even be held to give them authority to arrest and hand over to the Court of the district any seamen charged with grave offenses.

A Consular Agent acting with the Chinese authorities could secure the arrest under Treaty provisions of any other offenders and their rendition to the Court of the district.

I think it doubtful whether it is desirable to give to them special judicial functions. At any rate it would seem wise to await before doing so the result of the practical working of the system as it now stands.

For many years I have advocated strongly the wisdom of establishing in China well appointed Consulates at important points, and Agencies, not Vice Consulates, at the dependent ports. In this way many difficult questions with the Chinese authorities

authorities can be avoided. The chief merit of the system would be defeated however if we should impose upon ~~them~~ Consular Agents the grave judicial duties of full Consular Officers.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Consul General.

Copy.

Legation of the United States,
Peking, October 23d. 1875.

George F. Seward, Esqr.
U. S. Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have received your No. 456, referring to my dispatch to Mr. Henderson in regard to the performance of judicial duties by Consular Agents, and enclosing copy of a dispatch to you from the State Department in which you are instructed that the Vice Consul General cannot do judicial work. You say, "the inference "is clear that in the opinion of the Depart- "ment, Consular Agents cannot act ju- "dicially;" and you proceed to argue "that it is undesirable to give them "special "judicial functions."

I think you give a broader construction to the opinion of the Department than its language warrants. The Secretary of State expressly bases the denial of judicial

judicial functions to Vice Consuls General upon the accidental omission of a "Vice "Consul General" from the enumeration in the Revised Statutes of "those Consular officers whom the word 'Consul' "as used in the law shall be understood "to mean."

The inference is clear that so soon as Congress shall have rectified this inadvertent omission in the Revised Statutes, there will be restored to Vice Consuls General the power they could exercise by law before.

Section 4130, also omits the word "Consular Agents", and the Secretarys ruling would therefore seem to apply to that class of Consuls, so long as the omission remains unrectified; were it not that Section 1674 provides that the term "Consular Officer" which occurs throughout the Statutes in defining the duties and powers of Consuls "shall be "deemed to include Consuls General, "Consuls, Commercial Agents, Deputy "Consuls, Vice Consuls, Vice Commer- "cial Agents, and Consular Agents, and none

none others".

Here again "Vice Consuls General" are (inadvertently no doubt) omitted, while the delegation of judicial functions to all the other classes of Consular Officers enumerated would seem to be reasonably implied.

You doubt whether it is desirable to give Consular Agents "Special judicial functions". I do not advise that. In my dispatch to Mr. Henderson I expressly declared that this class of officers is subordinate to Consuls, and should act in many cases under the direction and instruction of their superiors. I only maintain that they are vested with judicial powers "to the extent necessary to enforce the obligations of treaty", and to deny them a certain degree of independence would be to work a practical defeat of justice on some occasions.

The question at issue, is one of so much importance, however, that I shall forward copies of the correspondence relating to it to the Department, and request instructions.

I am Sir, Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Benj. P. Avery.

Mr Hoos
ack

No. 1002.

U.S. Consulate Ge
to the Departmen

Mr. Seward.

Subject:
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Consul Shanghai,
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No. 1002.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. November 19th 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to Mr. Hendrix's No. 92. I have the honor to hand you a copy of dispatch No. 180 which I have addressed to him.

I am.
Sir.
Your obedient servant,
Thos F. Reed.

P. I. O.

Copy.

No. 180.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. November 19th 1875.

J. J. Hennessy Esq.
U. S. Consul.
Amoy.

Sir:

Referring to your Office recent account for the Mint Quarter. I beg leave to ask whether you occupy as a residence any part of the Consular building at your port.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your Obedient Servant.

Geo. F. Seward.

Shanghai Mr Wood

1 Cd **ATLANTIC CABLE MESSAGE.** 5.20 P.M.

**HE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

*CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to ditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following Message.*

O. H. PALMER, Secretary. WILLIAM ORTON, President.

Received at Washn D C

Nov 25th 1875

Cadwalader

Washington

Navigation closes thirtieth if appointed Minister or instructed take charge can proceed immediately appointment respectfully solicited

Seward Seal

20 Shanghai

(other side.) RBBK nz

Mr Woods
ACK
Wood
INC

No. 1003.

ACKNOWLEDGED
JAN
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1876

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Acknowledging receipt of Department dispatches No's 486 — 489 inclusive.

States that Mr. Seward's protracted illness has delayed his action in the case of Mr. Johnson at Hankow.

No. 1003.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 27th November 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive instructions No's. 486 to 489 both inclusive.

I have to thank the Department for its favorable consideration of the subject of my No. 964, relating to the clerical force of this office.

No further response has been received from Mr. Johnson. A protracted illness has prevented me from taking further action. From the tenor of the instruction to Mr. Johnson, No. 93, it seems doubtful whether further intervention is expected from me by the Department. Before deciding upon this point I will await the receipt of Mr. Johnson's answer to that instruction.

The

The table showing the value of the Tael has been sent to the various Consuls for their information, together with the forms sent with No. 487.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Josh T. Heard,
Consul General.

No. 1004.

Mr Wood — Wood
copy to Secy Treasury requesting information UCK and informing him Sword of action sed to Jan 8 JHC

DEPT OF STATE JAN 5 1876 RECEIVED

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai

ACKNOWLEDGED JAN 7 1876

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Duty on Baggage of Passengers by Ocean steamers.

Abstract.

Acknowledges receipt of Departments' No. 482 and asks whether ~~certain~~ articles of Furniture, Objects of Art, or Vertu can be admitted free of duty.

No. 1004

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 27th November 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department dispatch No. 482, containing the Circular relating to entries of baggage by passengers arriving on ocean steamers.

Inquiry has been made whether furniture or objects of art and vertu which have been in use by families residing abroad will be admitted free of duty.

I should be obliged if you would inform me what is the practice of the Treasury in this respect.

I am Sir, Your obedient servt.

Jas F. Rusad

Consul General.

Mr Wood
What action was taken on
Mr Colby's 34? D.C.

No. 1005.

Mr Wood

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 6 1876
RECEIVED

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

ACKNOWLEDGED
JAN
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1876

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State,

Subject,
Rent Account at Chinkiang.

Abstract

Asks that no action be taken upon Mr. Colby's No. 34 until further advice from Mr. Seward. Incloses copy of a dispatch from the Consul General to Mr. Colby on the above subject.

No. 1005.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai 29th November 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Having reference to Mr. Colby's letter No. 314 I beg leave to ask that no action be taken thereupon until further advice from me.

In this connection I beg leave to hand to you a copy of a dispatch which I am to day addressing to him.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo F. Seward
Consul General.

Inclosure.
Mr. Seward to Mr. Colby 29th Nov. 1875.
Copy.

1665

No. 156. Copy.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 29th November 1875.

J. C. S. Colby, Esqr.
U.S. Consul,
Chinkiang.

Sir,

Having reference to your letter No. 34, to the State Department, I shall be obliged if you will inform me when your office rent was raised, what it was before, and why it was increased. I shall also be obliged if you will inform me whether the premises covered by the Government payment have not been in part occupied by you as a private dwelling?

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) George F. Seward
Consul General.

Mr Wood
ack
JHC
Mr Wood

No. 1006.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject.
The Yunnan Outrage.

Abstract.
Mr. Seward sends extracts from the North China Daily News bearing upon the above subject.

No. 1006.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 30th November 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith further extracts from the North China Daily News in regard to the Yunnan outrage which have appeared since my last dispatch to you on this subject.

I am
Sir,
your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

Inclosure.
Printed extracts.

# NOVEMBER 4TH,

*...following is the Tsung-li Yamên's* MEMORIAL ON PASSPORT PRIVILEGES *in connection with the murder of Mr. Margary in Yunnan:—*

(1) The Prince of Kung and his colleagues of the Yamên of Foreign affairs memorialize declaring the purport of the treaties in force with different countries, and soliciting a Rescript commanding the attention of all provincial governments thereto, in order that a rule may be thus laid down for their guidance and that inconsistency of action be avoided. They would humbly observe that in the Treaties with all Powers, it is provided with reference to travel in the interior on the part of foreigners, that passports must needs be taken out, which are to be stamped with a Chinese official seal, and which must be produced for inspection by the bearer at any time when called upon to do so in the course of his journey, whereupon free passage will be granted. No detention or obstruction is to be caused. It is further provided that, in the event of a passport having been lost, or of any irregularity connected with it, or if the bearer commit any offence against the law, he is to be handed over to the nearest Consul to be dealt with, but he must not be subjected to any ill-usage in excess of necessary restraint. The Treaties further provide that passports shall be issued only to persons of respectability; beside which declarations have been made, in addition to the text of the Treaties, that passports shall on no account be issued to any other than respectable and well-conducted individuals. The stipulations of all the Treaties are [in this respect] very nearly identical, the object throughout being no other than that of requiring local authorities, when dealing with the case of bearers of passports of the kind in question, to take such measures as circumstances may direct, with careful reference to the intention of the treaties. In the case which has lately occurred of the murder of the British official Interpreter, Ma-kia-li (Mr. Margary), on the frontier of Yunnan, Your Majesty's commands have been reverently received, appointing Li Han-chang to proceed to the spot to institute inquiry and action. In what manner the murder was actually committed, is a question of which the solution will, undoubtedly, not be difficult to arrive at. The apprehension, nevertheless, presents itself that, pending the result of the inquiry, the local authorities throughout the Empire may be led to entertain feelings of doubt and suspicion, ignoring, in consequence of the occurrence of this event, the intentions of the Treaties. In cases where protection is due on their part, they may from dread of evil consequences refrain from affording it, or,—even worse—the people, multiplying false reports by repetition, may give rise to further causes of trouble. It is imperatively necessary that all these possible contingencies be foreseen and guarded against. The Yamên feel bound, therefore, to lay a statement of the case before the Throne, and to solicit a Rescript laying injunctions upon the Governments of all the provinces, directing that the local authorities be instructed, in all cases where foreigners provided with passports come within their jurisdictions, to pay, without exception, careful attention to the intention of the Treaties, and duly to take such measures as circumstances may render necessary, in order that tranquillity may prevail among Chinese and foreigners alike. Should Your Majesty's sanction be accorded to this request, the Yamên of your servants, in addition to the copies of the different Treaties which they have already circulated among all the provincial Governments, will further extract from the Treaties, the clauses relating to the [issue of] passports and travel, and the measures to be taken and protection afforded as may be necessary, copies of which they will transmit to all the provincial governments, with the injunction that they be furnished to the local authorities for their information and guidance in every instance. This declaration of the purport of the different Treaties is humbly submitted to the sacred presence of Your Majesties the Empresses and Your Majesty the Emperor. For the Rescript see *Gazette* of 8th instant.


# The North-China Daily News.

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 5, 1875.


IN a curious article, which we reprint below, the *Spectator* dreams about "The next big topic" that will agitate the mind of Europe; and pitches upon a great war with China, in which England will be defeated, as one possible incident. The forecast is chiefly interesting as one expresion of an idea which seems to obtain rather generally in England, that the Chinese have during the last ten years so materially increased their power for war as to constitute them really considerable adversaries. For some mysterious reason,—compounded probably of a knowledge that Li Hung-chang is a great promoter of Arsenals, and that the father of the present Emperor has been always reputed hostile to Foreigners—the English Press seems to have become imbued with an idea that a war-party has ascendancy at Peking; and this impression probably stimulates the tendency to exaggerate the portents of war. Be this as it may, the tendency to over-estimate the power of China certainly exists, and the fact renders the firm tone of the Press during the recent crisis, more noteworthy. Not long ago, one London paper wrote: "The Chinese have been preparing for war steadily for some years. Thirty-five years ago we ridiculed the Chinese armaments; and no doubt soldiers armed with bows and arrows were not very formidable. But twenty years later they had learnt the use of artillery, as our experience at the Taku forts taught us. Since the war of 1860, the Celestials have been steadily reorganising their forces both by land and sea. They have had the help of English and of American officers. They have replaced their junks with ironclads; they have armed these and their land defences with rifled guns of the heaviest metal. They have an army of a million men, a considerable portion of them provided with breechloading rifles. Above all, the Chinese troops are now disciplined as they never were before." And the *Spectator* itself, in a recent number, says "It should be remembered that the Chinese are very well content with the Burmese King, who has acknowledged his vassalage; that the party in power at Peking is supposed to be supported by Li, of all Chinese statesmen the most hostile to Foreigners, and that China has for months past been arming herself. It is quite possible that the war-party has gained an ascendancy, and quite in accordance with Chinese tactics to begin war with massacre. The fleets can, we imagine, protect the ports, and Lord Northbrook could have ten thousand men afloat in a fortnight; but the next Chinese war will be a serious business, the Chinese having greatly improved their artillery. If it comes, it ought not to end without the acquisition of a place, preferentially Formosa, whence we can act in safety against the coast, or without a close alliance with Japan." We might multiply quotations, but these are fair specimens; and it is, as we said before, a notable index of the strength of feeling at home, that the prospect of a more serious war than has yet arisen with China, does not suggest a shade of disinclination to incur that war if it should be necessary to enforce a satisfactory settlement.

Our present purpose, however, is rather to say how very exaggerated is the impression of Chinese power which obtains. That the Chinese have established arsenals, built gunboats, and bought as well as manufactured, a great number of arms of precision, is certain. But what has become of them all is, we believe, a mystery to every Foreigner in China. The troops outside the South Gate of Shanghai, who are supposed to be among the best drilled in China, are armed with muzzle-loaders, the garrison of the Taku forts was so until very recently, and, we believe, is so still. Of all the Krupp, Dahlgren and other guns that have been imported from the West, we can account only for a very few at the Taku, Pehtang, and one or two other forts; and we doubt whether there is a gunner in the Chinese army capable of pointing them approximately at their full range. There is even a Gatling gun in one of the forts on the Peiho; but a Foreign gentleman who was lately shown it as a curiosity, was informed that it had never been used; the officer in command was too afraid of hurting it and getting himself into trouble. There it had stood for a considerable time, and it may be easily inferred how the machinery is likely to work. We may probably find in this officer's admission, an explanation of what happens to all the other vast quantity of weapons and warlike stores, that are bought or manufactured only to disappear from sight. It is likely that the great value placed upon these new weapons—a value which their enormous cost relatively to Chinese gingals, as well the belief in their efficiency, would tend naturally to create—leads to their being stored away for careful keeping; and that the utter absence of organisation or system leads eventually to oblivion of their existence. We have good authority for saying that, during the crisis of the Japanese difficulty, orders were issued for the immediate manufacture and purchase of stores which existed in quantities, but which had been forgotten in the obscurity to which they had been consigned for safe keeping, and where they are probably mouldering still. And what are these forts about which we hear so much, on the Yangtsze and other portions of the coast? Except the Taku forts, they are the laughing-stock of every Foreigner who has seen them. What use are the three-inch plates that are being plastered on the batteries at Woosung, except to create splinters for the injury of the garrison? We could point to a battery on the Yangtsze, which is made so carefully bomb-proof that there is no aperture for the smoke to escape, and in which the occupants would be smothered like bees in a hive after a few discharges of their own guns. What impression does any one believe the guns of the Taku forts would make on the *Audacious*, anchored five miles off in the Gulf? And then for their ships: they have certainly turned out a fair number of presentable-looking ships; but what chance would the whole fleet have against

such vessels as the *Thalia*, the *Modeste* or the *Charybdis*—either in point of officers, crew, or armaments? Of course, the Chinese have increased their military resources during the last ten years, though it is an open question whether those very resources have greatly improved their strength, in view of their utter lack of training and leaders. But it is still more open to question whether these very resources do not leave them, relatively, as far behind Europeans as they were in 1842 or 1859; whether the advance of warlike science in the West does not leave them even further behind, than when jingals and bows and arrows were opposed to the old "Brown Bess." China is a country possessing great natural resources—we admit it with all reserve as to the enormous population with which she is credited; but she has neither the organisation, the communications, nor the means to bring these resources to bear. Why, the sinking of the *Vanguard*, which will not be noticed in an English Budget, involves a loss greater than half the amount of the last Chinese Loan.

— Nov. 9.

We do not suppose that Mr. Wade, who is not a Sir Douglas Forsyth, will now allow himself to be amused with further explanations or negotiations. The English Government will be dishonoured if Mr. Margary's murderers get off scot free; and it is too plain that no reparation can now be obtained from the Chinese Government. We are not surprised, therefore, at the unanimity of the English Press in calling upon Mr. Disraeli's Ministry to make Mr. Wade use force to bring the Mandarins to reason. Lesecotshee may be beyond our reach; but at least his protectors and possible accomplices at Peking can be punished and taught to set a higher value henceforth on the lives of Englishmen. The *Times'* telegram regarding the alliance offensive and defensive between Burmah and China only confirms the suspicion long entertained in India that those two countries were acting in concert; and we may now expect that the Indian Government will be required to send a force up the valley of the Irrawaddy to Mandalay, while the English Government despatches an expedition to advance on Peking. A conjoint military operation of this kind would be a simple affair to a Power which has the sea everywhere as its base of operations; and it would soon lead to the destruction of the Burmese kingdom and the break-up of the Empire of China. By dint of many years' labour the patient Chinese Government has just succeeded in effacing the outward signs of the material devastation and social anarchy produced by foreign wars and civil dissensions fifteen years ago, and it has now once more established a fair semblance of unity and strength throughout the country. But the Empire is really as rotten as that of Delhi was a hundred years ago; and one vigorous attack must shake it to pieces. Indeed, England will hardly be able, at the end of another Chinese war, to fall back on her position of non-intervention; for, if our troops penetrate into Yunnan on one side while another army captures Peking, it is probable that no organized Government will be left in China for a foreign Power to treat with. The responsibility, therefore, of beginning such a war is great; but there can be no mistake this time about the reality and the unpardonable character of the grievance the English have to complain of.—*Bombay Gazette.*

## THE RECENT NEGOCIATIONS.

*(China Mail.)*

"The details of the understanding arrived at between Mr. Wade and the Chinese Government have not yet become public, but it is understood that the points insisted upon have been satisfactorily obtained."—Such is the latest announcement made by our Shanghai contemporary, the *North-China Daily News*. After eight months of negociations, during which the attention of British subjects everywhere, and that of most civilized nations having interests in China, has been fixed on Mr. Wade's proceedings, the Diplomatic Sphynx is allowed to vouchsafe an intimation that "there is reason to believe" that "it is understood" that Mr. Wade "has arrived at some understanding" with the Chinese authorities. That "matters" (as newspapers writers are compelled to call the ill-defined negotiations in question) are so far settled as to have satisfied Her Majesty's Minister, is the only fact as yet clearly discernable. Whether they will satisfy the not wholly unimportant portion of the British public which is interested in Chinese affairs, remains to be seen. So far as one is able to judge from collateral signs, the reverse would appear to be the case. By way of making it perfectly clear what he has not done, Mr. Wade has authorised Mr. Consul Medhurst to publish the text of a despatch which is a triumph of that peculiar epistolary art in which our diplomatists so much rejoice. It commences by stating, not that Mr. Grosvenor will leave for Yunnan, &c. on such a date, but that "arrangements have been made which enable" Mr. Wade "to allow Mr. Grosvenor to proceed, &c." Having thus softened the surprise which the bald announcement of the fact might have caused, the despatch proceeds in a style which would be ludicrous were it not melancholy. "Mr. Grosvenor's long detention, and the fact that I was known to be engaged in negotiations bearing more or less on the matter of his mission, have not unnaturally excited apprehensions which will, I hope, be set at rest by the announcement I have authorised you to make." One naturally asks what appprehensions? Without doubt, great apprehensions have been felt by the foreign communities "not unnaturally" that any negotiations left in Mr. Wade's hands would result in leaving matters very little better than they were before. It was hoped that our representative would at least do one of two things—either that he would obtain such complete satisfaction for Mr. Margary's murder, that Chinese pretensions would hereafter be effectually disposed of, or that he would exact such privileges in other ways as to indirectly punish the Chinese, while conferring a tangible benefit on all foreigners. Mr. Wade appears to have done neither. We have throughout this unhappy affair been of opinion that mixing up demands for tradal concessions with those for the punishment of Margary's murderers, was a mistake. Had the Yunnan outrage never taken place, our position, as regarded commercial matters, has become so unbearable as to demand instant and entire revision. Many persons, however, thought the occasion of settling the one matter a favourable opportunity for dealing with the other, and there was a general disposition to give Mr. Wade's efforts the most favourable construction. That he would absolutely fail to exact a satisfactory apology for the outrage, or obtain any modifications of the position of foreigners generally worth the paper and ink they were described with, was hardly supposed. Yet, so far as any official or other information allows us to form a judgment, the recent negotiations are simply a fresh instance of the superiority of Chinese diplomacy to our own. Let us see what we have actually got.

Firstly, the position of the foreign ministers and their right to personal correspondence with the heads of the native boards and councils has been acknowledged by edict. As, however, this concession has been for years enjoyed by Russia, and might at any moment have been claimed by us, under the favoured-nation clause, the gain is not so very great. It is simply owing to the incompetence of our previous action that it should have remained an unsettled question. Secondly, Li Han-chang has been sent to Yunnan—five months later than he ought to have been. We have only ourselves to thank, that a commissioner armed with full powers of investigation did not leave Peking within one month of the news being received of the outrage. Thirdly, Mr. Grosvenor is now about to start for Yunnan, the lengthy negotiations having borne this satisfactory fruit—that he is to be allowed the privilege, due to any British subject under treaty, of travelling thither and returning in guaranteed safety. Fourthly, a mission is to be sent to England. As this, however, is a privilege to China, it must be left out of any summary of the concessions made to us. The foregoing comprise all that so far as is known to the British Public has been obtained by Mr. Wade. Of course guarantee for the punishment of Lee Hai and the other officials implicated, for publication of an ample apology, of an expression of regret by the Central Government and for the payment of an indemnity, have been obtained by Mr. Wade. But so, his neglect to announce the fact is curious as it is discourteous to his fellow countrymen. We fear, however, that regards one most important point—the the apology—nothing has been gained. decree referring to Li Han-chang's mi speaks of Mr. Margary's murder in the tone as it would use regarding the ordinary occurrence. "In the case which lately occurred, of the British official I preter Margary, who has been murdered the frontier of Yunnan, We have alr appointed Li Han-chang to proceed wit delay, &c.," is hardly treating the matte if it were a deplorable outrage. It accident, nothing more. Nor does the w up of this precious effusion betray a diffe spirit. Governors are enjoined that "w ever persons provided with passports their districts, it is incumbent upon the take measures effectively, as circumsta may direct, in conforming with the Tr provisions. By this means *tranquillity* wi *secured to Chinese and Foreigners alike*, causes of misunderstanding will be preve from arising." There is something really about this latter sentence, in the careful vision it makes for the Chinese (!) tranquili And yet, for aught known to the contra Mr. Wade considers this impertinence "satisfactory."

Turning to the Tradal concessions wh (as we think wrongly) have been touched in connection with the satisfaction demand for a murder, the mouse born of the mount turns out to be a very ridiculous mouse deed. "Were the conditions of the Tre as it stands, (says Mr. Wade) to be fulfil there would, of course, be no occasion f convention. Were it shewn to be expedi to modify the existing conditions of the Tr affecting trade, a Convention would be, do less, necessary. But no Convention could operative, that had been negotiated by self, or the Representative of any Tre Power, single-handed." Granting the assertion, to whom other than our own presentative can we look for an enforcem of the Treaty? Mr. Wade in this sente condemns his past career more effectua than have all the comments which have peared on him since he became our repres tative. But we may go further, and assert t most conclusive proof has been given that e were the Treaty carried out in its integ its restrictive clauses require large mod cation. As regards the nonsensical ad tion about single-handed negotiation—a phr which has excited the strongest astoni ment and indignation in mercantile circ throughout China—we have already expres our opinion. The promise obtained that Ch will "enquire and report" upon Foreign tr amounts to nothing. There are no new fa to bring forward. Nothing is complained that is not perfectly well-known to the C nese, to H.M. Minister and to the mercant communities. There is scarcely a single bu ness man in China of average capacity w could not in an hour draft a statement of wh is complained of and what is needed. Ev accepting the report promised as a full meas of satisfaction, it is nothing more than co have been obtained at any moment, qu irrespective of other pressure now being p upon the Chinese. To sum up, the results Mr. Wade's diplomacy appear to be best e pressed by his own formula "War is averted Those who regard Mr. Margary's memor those who regard our national honour, a those who desire to see reasonable concessio as regards trade, will be alike disappointed they too curiously enquire at what price th result has been obtained. Mr. Wade h effectively earned a right to retire from H. Diplomatic service.

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We give below the full text of the transl tion from the *Chinese Mail*, of which we we able to reprint only the concluding paragra yesterday:—

Our contemporary says that after Mr. Wade arrival at Peking on the 7th September las he went to the Tsung-li Yamên and saw Prin Kung. Mr. Wade insisted on the despatc of a mission of apology to England, and presse for the removal of Shên-yu-ying, the Governo of Yunnan. He also wished that Englis soldiers should be sent to Yunnan to help th Chinese in carrying out the enquiry. Th Tsung-li Yamên firmly refused to accede t any other terms than those agreed upon a Tientsin. Negotiations consequently went on

ntinued till the beginning of the cur-
month. A rupture of peace was then
d imminent. Just at this moment Li
hang repaired to the Capital and took
the discussion, but without avail. On
th instant, he had an audience of the
ress Dowager, and thereafter he at-
d the Tsung-li Yamên for three days
entively, but no definite conclusion was
to, until the ninth day of his attend-

appeared that one of Mr. Wade's
nds was the opening up of Yunnan to
To this the Tsung-li Yamên replied
Yunnan was a province that had been of
suffering from universal anarchy, that in
equence it was in a disorganized state and
ople in a miserable and poor condition.
the number of soldiers there was very
while the original tranquillity of the
had not been recovered. If it were
d to trade now, serious complications
d arise. Supposing some of the English
hants were killed, the Chinese Govern-
could only undertake to bring the guilty
s to justice, that is give life for life.
Wade said that meantime soldiers could
nt to put the country in proper order,
then the scheme of opening the province
ds could be gradually carried out. The
n replied that the popular feeling
was against it, and the Government
not overcome it. Formerly the
medans and the Chinese there had
ference which rose to such magnitude
the Government was powerless, and it
s a formidable rebellion, which took
overnment more than ten years to sup-
If the Government were now to compel
ople there to open the place to trade
st their will, it feared great trouble
d be sure to follow. The articles of
from England for Yunnan would be
pally opium and piece goods. But
an was a great producing district, and
e cloth the people there required was
ced within the province itself. For
reason they were never under the neces-
of buying foreign cloths. As to the
sibility of opening the mines, no greater
ha could be made. The Chinese enter-
d a strong belief in Fung-shuey; if popu-
eling was against the opening of mines,
overnment was powerless. Mr. Wade
said that, if the people of Yunnan
such a turbulent race, and the Go-
ent was unable to rule it, what
d the Yamên say to English soldiers
sent from Burmah into Yunnan to
the Government? The Tsung-li Yamên
d to have stated in reply that if a colli-
occurred between the English soldiers
e inhabitants there, the Chinese Govern-
would not be responsible. Mr. Wade
asked for the removal of the Governor of
an, and that he might be replaced by
r high official; perhaps his removal
d facilitate the tradal scheme. The
n replied that the recovery of Yunnan
ntirely due to Shên-yu-ying; the soldiers
were all under his command, and he
now engaged in reorganising the whole
ace. If he were removed, the place
d be again disturbed, so that the tradal
es would be rather retarded than facilita-
by his removal. The object of the Minis-
was no doubt to enlarge trade; but would
be better to wait till the time for
ext revision of the treaty? By
time the country would have recovered
original prosperity. It would then
me enough to discuss opening it to
The object of commerce was to get
, but if in the pursuit of gain harm
likely to result, surely England would
press such a demand? As to the mis-
ry question, it was settled by the former
ror, that all missionaries should be pro-
d alike, and the same protection would
ecorded to them now. Referring to the
er of Mr. Margary, the Yamên said the
ceed was escorted out of the country safe
ound, and that it was on his re-entering
an that he was murdered. The Chinese
rnment had already sent a high official to
tigate the matter, but prior to that, con-
tial instructions were sent to the authori-
to have the matter strictly enquired into,
the view of the question being settled in
y satisfactory to Mr. Wade. Our con-
orary adds that Mr. Wade, seeing what
Yamên said was reasonable, consented to
his points.

Hung Chang then casually brought for-
the little unpleasantness that took place
ween himself and Mr. Wade at Tientsin,
ferred to the occasion when Mr. Wade
d on him and was delayed by his not
ng out in time to receive him. Mr.
e took it as a slight and went away
out seeing him at all, but left straight
Tsz-chu-lin. If, Li Hung Chang ob
ed, they had not been on good terms
would not have visited each other.
Being on good terms then, was it consistent with friendship to go off like that when the host was unavoidably detained for a moment by his putting on his Court dress? He also intimated to Mr. Wade that, according to Chinese etiquette, it was not allowable while discussing public matters to strike one's fist on the table if anything that came out in the discussion displeased him. Now that inter-communication was established between the different Boards of Government and the Foreign Ministers, he would observe that the mutual visits would be only in a private character, and must not be regarded as official. Therefore, if any unpleasantness should occur, it should not be a cause of complaint. For it would be unreasonable to expect a man engaged on official business to cast aside his public duties to attend to the private visit of a friend.

Our contemporary concludes by saying that this is the gist of the discussion, and that, so far as known, only three demands were granted, viz: intercommunication with the Boards, the Mission of Apology to England, and the Mission of Enquiry to Yunnan. If, as we have every reason to believe, the above account is in the main correct, the criticism passed on Mr. Wade's action is fully justified.

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1001S

THE RECENT NEGOCIATIONS.

*To the Editor of the*
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Not many years since, an article appeared in the London *Times*, from its special correspondent in China, characterizing the twenty-years-in-the-country-men who spoke the language as wholly unreliable. The writer, on revision previous to the publication of his contributions in the form of a book, finding he had given an honorable body of men cause of offence, erased the greater portion of the article in question. Now Mr. Wingrove Cooke had seen a deal of the world, and did not come to the conclusion he had formed lightly. The idea that he put in words has, ever since the war of 1842, had and still has, possession of the minds of many men dwelling and concerned in the trade of China. It has lately been expanded and expatiated on in a letter signed "Cato," that has appeared in your columns. To him I daresay, as to many an outsider who has had experience among the Celestials,—who knows their taste for diplomacy, which they carry into the most ordinary concerns of life, even perhaps into his own household, and which pervades every business transaction;—and who, very perfectly informed in all foreigners' dealings with them, is well aware of their effrontery and cognizant of the bland and child-like smile with which they will feint and parry in a war of words, and be ever ready to seize on an opportunity where fairly or unfairly they can make a point. Such a man, I say, must view the fact of a foreign Minister contesting with the ablest men of China single-handed as it were, on such a field, when having other weapons in his reach, much in the same light as he would a Chinese general facing with his trained troops a British army; and must, before the conflict, feel assured to which side victory would incline. Credit for courage might be given, but not for prudence.

If ever the twenty-years-in-the-country men were on their trial, it is now; all the traditions, the impressions, the opinions that an ordinary educated European brings with him to China are discarded by them, and they congratulate themselves that they have parted with them for something superior. Their experience has shown them that, in the light of Pure reason, (not the French substitute) the Britisher's wrongheadedness in which he so frequently glories, appears ridiculous. They are sensible of the fun that is made of the foreigner by not ill-educated men. They see some other course than that dictated by public opinion as current among the foreign communities, must be followed to command the respect and ensure the goodwill of those who represent the Chinese Government.

The policy of dictation that was pursued by Lord Elgin has necessarily been abandoned. That followed by the late Ministers of France and England has been found to be futile. No revision of Treaties under existing circumstances is practicable. A new policy has been initiated, or rather recourse has been had to an old one; namely, one that was adopted by the Jesuits—that is to say, by men famed not only for their zeal and untiring devotion, but for their wisdom and sagacity. The Edicts obtained by them from the Emperor Kang-hi are effective to this present day. Had dissension not arisen between them and their fellow missionaries, China would at this time, there is very little doubt, be a Roman Catholic country. What if the measures and means which they considered the safest and surest to obtain their end be now followed up, in more enlightened times, by a strong Government determined in pursuing a settled line of policy? May we not hope that the Edicts lately published may lead to that memorial proposed by Professor von Gumpach, to be penned by a Censor and to appear in the *Peking Gazette*, setting forth that, for the consolidation of the Empire and the strengthening of the existing Government, the best means that can be taken are the construction of railways, the opening of such mines as will secure an abundant supply of coal, and the purchase of such machinery as will enable the Chinese people to avail itself of the power contained in that mineral? May we not at last be again on the right road to making it manifest that Europeans have made advances in religion, in science, in knowledge, never even dreamt of in Chinese philosophy. Merchants may exclaim,—But is this for our advantage, will it benefit us? The answer is—What is it you want? To grow rich and return to your homes? If that be all, your criticism on the present is priceless.

Yours truly,
CHINA.

Shanghai, 12th Nov.

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1001T

THE RECENT NEGOTIATIONS.

*To the Editor of the*
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—It seems to me that nothing can be more unfortunate than the attitude assumed by the Press with regard to Mr. Wade. The shrewdest judge of character in England, Mr. Disraeli, has called the Minister at Peking "most able," and I cannot think that he is wrong. It is obvious that a war with China would have been costly and unsatisfactory, and every reasonable demand was to be obtained by the firm and reasonable policy that has been employed. With regard to the depression of trade, the truth is that, if Manchester exporters send out inferior goods, they cannot expect Great Britain to go to war in order to force China to buy "sized" shirtings. The Opium war was a grievous scandal, but a war to compel the unfortunate dwellers in the Middle Kingdom to buy second-rate adulterated goods, and pay first-class prices for them, would be ten thousand times worse. Mr. Margary died doing his duty, and, if we thought as Englishmen used to think, we should consider that enough. In this age, however, we allow the petty considerations of profit to over-rule every other feeling; and nothing would have been so popular with the unreasoning mercantile masses as a Margary memorial, in the shape of a crowd of Chinamen, clothed in damaged shirtings, sold to them at an exorbitant profit. The war was popular with men who had nothing to lose, and something to hope for in a general disturbance; but the statesmanlike policy and broad views of the British Minister are recognized now by all thinking men who have really a stake in China, and in a few years the war clamour will be regarded as the utterance of unintelligent impatience. Honourable commerce always finds its profit in peace. It is only desperation and insolvency that invoke the aid of havoc. This is not the time to refer to the far deeper reasons which justify Mr. Wade's action, but it is already apparent that a war with China would have been at this particular moment disastrous in the extreme.

Believe me,
Yours truly

OBSERVER.

Nov. 15th.

["Observer's" remarks about forcing the Chinese to buy "sized" shirtings are rather amusing. A curious answer will be found in a paragraph we reprint elsewhere from the *Pall Mall Gazette*. As regards War and Havoc, we have failed to notice the clamour for either that seems to have been "observed" by our correspondent. What was claimed was observance of the Tientsin Treaty.—ED.]

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Nov 27

## ENGLAND AND CHINA.

*(Pall Mall Budget.)*

The net result of the various items of intelligence which have lately reached us from Shanghai is so far satisfactory that it leaves room for hope that the Chinese difficulty may be peacefully settled. The concessions reported to have been obtained by Mr. Wade—a report apparently confirmed by the notification said to have been made by the British Minister to the other foreign legations that he has succeeded in "averting immediate war"—may indicate a substantial change in the attitude of the Chinese Government, and imply that, though, as an earlier despatch observed, "it is not thought that a final settlement has been made," our Minister at Peking sees his way to obtaining such a settlement without being forced to put the threat of withdrawal into execution. The whole news, in fact, brief and uncertain as it is, affords a better hope of our gaining our point at Peking than is furnished by any announcements as to guilty officials having "escaped disgraced," or as to tortures being employed to discover assassins who, as having perpetrated their crime under the orders or with the connivance of authority, must be perfectly well known already. There is, however, another side of the question to be considered; and it must be borne in mind that if this latest news lead us to hope that we shall obtain redress of our grievances without war, it also means that we are to wait still longer before we obtain it. And this we consider to be itself an evil. To say, as the *Times* did the other day, that "there is every reason to be glad of a legitimate delay which may enable the question to be maturely weighed by our Government at home," is to employ language which in the present condition of the question is purely mischievous. No doubt any delay, however protracted, may seem "legitimate" to those who desire peace at any price, and such persons have "every reason to be glad" at whatever obstacle may interpose itself to postpone the odious necessity of showing that we are in earnest. But beyond this circle of politicians and public writers, is there any one else who considers that further postponement in the month of October, of the redress of an outrage committed at the beginning of March, is "a legitimate delay"? No one, we venture to say, so considers it; no one could so consider it, unless he cherished the hope that every hour gained was so much more time given him for attempting to sap the foundations of any dangerous firmness which the Government may be supposed to display. But surely to preach caution to the Foreign Office is a work of the purest supererogation. The idea of its being really necessary for the *Times* to curb the headlong impetuosity of Lord Derby is too extravagant; and persistence in an undertaking so plainly superfluous naturally excites suspicion. When the brake is being continually applied to a slowly moving train, we are led to suspect the presence of a desire to bring it to a standstill altogether, if not to reverse the engine.

As to the reasons put forward for rejoicing in this new delay, their hollowness must be evident to any one who gives the matter a moment's thought. The expediency of strictly observing diplomatic forms in our dealings with the Chinese is an expediency which is to be measured solely by our own sense of what we owe to ourselves. No other good, it is well known, arises or can possibly arise from employing diplomacy at Peking, except the satisfaction of our own consciences and the protection of ourselves against any possible imputation of high-handed or overbearing conduct. Every one who knows China knows—our own Minister, Lord Elgin, has put his knowledge on official record—that the Chinese Government will "never yield anything except to the influence of fear." It is necessary, he adds, to "make them feel that one is in earnest, and that they have nothing for it but to give way." This is not the spirit, nor are these the methods, in which Western nations approach each other in diplomacy; and when this state of things is known to exist between two such nations, diplomatic communications are usually cut very short indeed. In the present case we have known this state of things to exist from the first, and we have nevertheless been persevering for months in attempts to employ influences which we knew to be powerless, and to appeal to motives which we know to have no existence. Diplomacy, in short, as applied to difficulties with China, is we repeat, a mere tribute to our own self-respect, and the tribute has already been over-paid.

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Major-General Margary writes to *The Times* as follows:—My son was sent by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at Peking on a special duty to make way for and conduct Colonel Horace Browne's mission from Burmah to Shanghai. Mr. Margary was no less than the Queen's Envoy, relying not only on the Chinese Imperial safe conduct, but also on the protection of his own Government, while he was alive, and on their sense of responsibility regarding the deaths of their servants, should they be caused either by the effects of their exertions, or by murder, while performing public service. When Mr. Margary was sent forward by Colonel Horace Browne, on the evident scent of danger, he accepted the position, as it were, of an officer bearing a flag of truce. He entered Manwyne peaceably, and was well received by the inhabitants; after which he was decoyed out of the place by Chinese soldiers, sent by the Governor of Momein, their commander, having orders to annihilate the whole of Colonel Horrace Browne's party. Of this fact, Colonel Browne had overwhelming evidence, and he reported it through the Chief Commissioner in Burmah to the Viceroy of India. By this very force, or a large portion of it, Colonel H. Browne's party was attacked, and he knew who commanded—viz., "a nephew of Lee See Hie" *(sic)* from their own mouths—"of all this there is no doubt," says Colonel Browne. A Chinese English paper said my son was dragged from his pony, killed by decapitation, and his head exposed on the wall of Momein. I heard through the Political Agent at Bhamo that the Chinese (no others) speared my son to death, and then cut his head off for exposure, and threw the rest of his body into a stream to be eaten by fishes, birds, and dogs. I do not call for revenge, but demand of my Government that a cruel massacre be avenged according to the laws of God and Man; and then there remains the outrageous insult to Great Britain to be wiped out, of which I can speak as a British subject only. My son was murdered not merely in "cold blood," but, if I may coin the expression, in "ice blood." The murder and attack were known in London on the 2nd of March last, and up to this time there appears to have been nothing done but talk. Twenty-four hours should have been given to the Chinese Government to promise faithfully to send off a mandarin of high authority, with an officer of ours, escorted by our soldiers as well as Chinese, to Yunnan, to have the perpetrators and instigators of the outrages punished. How many towns and villages have been bombarded by our ships because some naval officer or our flag had been insulted? The Chinese Government know this, and no wonder they think us afraid of them when we adopt mild measures towards them in grave cases. I happen to know that high authorities both in China and Japan were of firm opinion, at the end of last July, that no justice would be obtained until we sent a British force to Momein to exact it ourselves. To do this the Sikh Regiment would be sufficient; no artillery would be necessary, not even mountain guns; breech-loading rifles would be enough, and a pack of bloodhounds would easily disperse the cowardly Khakiens on the hills. If, under the circumstances, the King of Burmah opposed us, he should be coerced, and a European regiment left at or near Mandalay to watch the King, and as a reserve force. If this were done we should redeem our national influence in the eyes of the civilised world. I must give the European commercial inhabitants of China credit for possessing nobler feelings than those of profitable trade only. From my numerous private letters, even from strangers to me, I know they burn with just indignation at the murder, not only of a civil officer on duty, but of a highly-esteemed and familiar friend.

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*(The Times.)*

There is little room for doubt that the Chinese authorities have at length become really alarmed at our persistence. They have recognised the necessity of taking some sive step to avert our vengeance, and, t they may be acting with the barbarity, perhaps, the duplicity, of their custo method of administration, we cannot ref recognise the fact of their having really u taken to do us justice. It is natural, in to fear, and it may prove true, that they fail to carry out their professed intent but their professions must have been supp by good evidence before Mr. Wade w have trusted them, even for a time, and they should have been offered at all is cient proof that, at least for the present forces of the Empire are thought unabl withstand us. There is every reason for in such a position of affairs, though th none for abating our vigilance or relaxin demands. There is every reason to that if Mr. Wade has gained a prelim concession the rest will follow in due provided we make it clear that we d intend to rest content with a mere instal There is even reason to be glad of a legiti delay which may enable the question maturely weighed by our Governme home. It is essential in certain emerg that our Ministers on the spot should decisions which involve the issues of and war to vast Empires and Continents we must support them as thoroughly as sible. But if so momentous a matter conflict between the British and Chinese pires can be reserved for the more m deliberation of the Cabinet, it is eminen matter for congratulation. It was annou not long ago that a Chinese Ambassador to be despatched to this country; and i necessary time has been gained, it ma hoped that this further guarantee f thorough understanding will be obtained the Chinese have gained time, in shor have we; and it only remains for us t that it is turned to good account.

There was a time, no doubt, when should have thought ourselves justified, when, perhaps, we should have been justi in exacting redress for such an injur the murder of Mr. Margary, by the summary means. When we had no d matic or official relations with Ch naked and immediate force was our resource. But it is not to be forgotten we have, to a great extent, tied our own h by the very measures we have adopte assert a control over the Chinese. The we have for vengeance for the murder of Margary cannot be too strongly insisted It is not for a moment to be supposed th any class of Englishmen that claim wi foregone. We must obtain the most co cuous and complete reparation for an which was not merely a violation of a Tr or a failure in ordinary justice, but a d outrage on a representative of our Go ment. But the same Treaty which bro the Chinese Government into diplomatic tions with us compelled us to act tow them on the principles which ordinarily r late the relations of two independent St We have bound ourselves to pay a reason respect to their forms of procedure, an rely on their customary administration. must, after all, be remembered that Chi an enormous Empire managed by a cumb administrative system, and it would be equ useless and unjust to expect the same s mary justice as can be executed in a Wes country. We must, to some extent, allow the difficulties of the Imperial Governm and if we do we shall be in all the stre position to assert our rights with vigour prove ultimately necessary. It is to be ho that this is the spirit in which Mr. Wade accepted, for the time, the concessions or reparation which may have been offered hi

A telegram from our Shanghai correspo ent states that the Chinese Government published in the *Peking Gazette* an edict gi the Ministers of foreign countries a right communicate directly with the Chiefs of Departments of State. This concession s at least, that the Imperial Governme much more anxious to keep on good t with us than it has been in past seas trouble. In some degree, however, the v of the edict will depend on the terms in w it is expressed. If the Chinese Mini have followed their traditional practice, may have hidden the new sign of surre under pompous phrases of condescension make the people believe that this count merely a suppliant for favour. We assume, however, that Mr. Wade has allowed himself to be put off with so tomary a piece of cunning, and that he insisted on the use of plain language. the other hand, it would be an error of po as well as a wanton act of bullying, to h liate the vainest Government in the worl

the eyes of the vainest people; and Mr. Wade knows the character of the nation too well to be guilty of such a blunder. So accomplished a Chinese scholar is perfectly well able to point out a form of words which, without being insulting, would let the people see the real relations between the two Governments. All we have any right to ask is safety for our countrymen, freedom to trade, and the fulfilment of the rights given by Treaty. If we can make the Chinese understand that these rights are not incompatible with their national self-respect, we shall greatly smooth our diplomatic intercourse with their Government. Intercourse between foreign Ministers and the heads of the Chinese Departments will be a considerable step in advance. In the early days of our relations with China our Ministers had often to negotiate with inferior Mandarins. In the next stage, they could not reach any higher dignitary than some delegate of the Central Government, like Commissioner Yeh, who had motives of his own for keeping our representatives at a distance from Peking. Next, we conquered the privilege of treating directly with the Prime Minister himself. But, in dealing with such a nation as China, it is highly disadvantageous to carry on diplomatic intercourse with a single man. He may represent only one side of the national thought; he may be blind to a crowd of interests; and he may be anxious to keep us as far off as possible from free contact with the real springs of power. Although Prince Kung has some breadth of intelligence, he was, after all, but one political personage out of many. For all that is said about the sameness of Chinese minds, they have just as much variety in their own way as those of other races. The more political interests our Minister can reach, the better able will he be to make the Chinese rulers understand what we mean and what we insist on having. It is well that he should be able to push past the Viceroy, who may represent little more than the feelings of the Court, and go directly to Ministers charged with the interests of trade, the army, the police, or foreign affairs. When official intercourse is made thus easy, it may lose much of the stiff ceremoniousness and the equivocation which have hitherto been the disagreeable accompaniments of the formal interviews with high Chinese dignitaries. Mr. Wade will be able to speak his mind in the comparative freedom of calls on the Chiefs of Departments. There is not the slightest reason why he should spare their feelings when speaking to them privately. The more plainly he addresses them, indeed, the better, and he may keep his more polite phrases for more public interviews. We do not pretend to believe that any great reform will be effected at once by a free intercourse with the Ministers, but it is none the less one of the many changes by which we are breaking down the mischievous seclusion of Chinese life, and in the meantime it is peculiarly welcome as a proof that the Viceroy is eager to avert a war.

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Dec 1.

As a general rule, the English papers have written about the pending difficulty with a fairly clear apprehension of the subject, and with a remarkable unanimity of opinion. The demands made must be conceded, and reparation be made for the murder of Mr. Margary, or war will follow. War is deprecated, as it is deprecated here; as a contingency deplorable in itself, certain to result in disaster to China, but still as inevitable, unless the Chinese Government yield to our demands. The danger to the Chinese Government, and the consequent inconvenience to England are exaggerated, but this only renders the clear determination to have reparation at all costs, the more noteworthy. It seems to be believed in England that the Chinese Government is like a fragile toy, which will come to pieces in our hands with the least rough usage, and that we shall be left with the pieces, and the responsibility of either puttting them together or replacing the instrument. This is a fear which has always weighed on English politicians. It was very present at the time of the last war; it dictated the hostility to the Taeping rebels, and it has evidently been prominently before the eyes of the Government during the recent negociations. It is a curious thing, however, that threatened men live long. Just as children and drunken men find safety in their very helplessness, falling about with impunity where an active man would break a limb; so the present dynasty finds a sort of safety in its very weakness. It is nearly like an empty boat on the waves, incapable of spontaneous movement, tossed helplessly by every billow, yet receiving little injury from the buffeting it receives; sometimes thrown on one side, sometimes on the other, but always keeping afloat. That it will get stranded some day is inevitable; and that the present dynasty will fall from the throne of China is equally certain; but a very exaggerated apprehension exists in England of the wreck that would follow; and it seems to be a leading principle with English statesmen, that the crisis is to be postponed to the latest possible moment. *Après nous le deluge.*

We will not stop to enquire whether a Government which has existed almost on the principle of balance, and has been without a real head, for the last thirty years, might not probably be a replaced by stronger one; whether a firmer hand would not grasp the reins that are prone to fall from the hands of debauchees, women, and children —but go on to note another curious error into which English writers have fallen, in assuming the existence of a war party, of which Li Hung-chang was the head. They have a tolerably clear notion that Li is a power in China, and it is curious that his name has not occurred to them as a possible candidate for the Dragon Throne, if the present occupants fell. But they seem to attribute to him a course of action exactly opposite to that which he has really followed—or, we should say, to that which he is believed to have followed, so far as it has been possible to fathom the mystery of the recent negociations. There seems little doubt that Mr. Wade negociated with Li as with a Plenipotentiary, and that the latter conceded terms which the Peking Government declined to accept. The war party, if we adopt the English title for the party hostile to concession, were the Empress Dowager and the Father of the child-Emperor; and it is believed that Li's influence was powerful in causing them to yield. It will be remembered that his visit to Peking, with the ostensible object of sharing in the late Emperor's obsequies, was made some days before his presence was required; and these days seem to have been passed in urging on the Government the wisdom of yielding to Mr. Wade's pressure. The misconception of the English Press is not surprising; for Li has always been regarded as the man most intent on military matters, and as being persuaded that his new armaments would enable him to oppose a foreign enemy with fair chance of success. It must be inferred that, if he did once hold these views, they have been modified by the wiser counsels that have been pressed upon him; and it is significant of his influence, that he was able to make these counsels prevail. Various rumours are afloat, of circumstances that came to support his view. Rumours of disaster to Tso's army in the North-west, rumours of apprehension from Russia, are quoted as having determined the Government at the last moment on concession, and enabled Mr Wade to telegraph that he had obtained the necessary guarantees, and that the Mission of Enquiry would proceed to Yunnan. In a leader which we reprint, the *Times* asks—what are these guarantees? and the people in China have been vainly repeating the question. If we have not yet been vouchsafed an answer, we are at least able to infer from the *Times'* article what English opinion will not be satisfied with; and what position it does expect Mr. Grosvenor's mission to take up.

Cons Mr Morgan - sends me Mr Colby's rent acct
JUC

No. 1009.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED FEB 2 1876 OF STATE

ack Feb 5.

United States Consulate General,

at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Mr. Colby's Rent Account.

Abstract.

Mr. Seward refers to his previous dispatch on this subject, No. 1005, and forwards a copy of Mr. Colby's letter of explanation. Advises that Mr. Colby's account be settled on the basis of $300. a year.

Mr Colby rent account approved at rate of $300 per annum by order Secretary

JUC

No. 29. Copy.

United States Consulate,
Chinkiang December 8th 1875.

George F. Seward, Esqr.
United States Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir,

Referring to your dispatch No. 156, I have the honor to say that the rent for Consular Office was increased at the beginning of the first quarter of this year.

It was Three Hundred Dollars ($300.) per year before. And was increased by reason of the change in the situation of the office from up stairs to down stairs. And upon the basis that there was allowed for rent an amount equal to 20% of my salary.

In regard to my occupying as a private dwelling any part of the premises covered by the Government payment for rent, I have to say that from April 30th to October 19th my wife and myself occupied two rooms in the upper portion of the same building in which was located the Consular office, for sleeping apartments only.

The

The circumstances under which we so occupied them, are given in detail in my No. 36, to the Department of State, which goes forward with this dispatch under cover to you; and to which I very respectfully invite your attention.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. C. S. Colby.

Consul.

No. 1009.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai 16th December 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to the matter of Mr. Colby's rent account, and to my dispatch No. 1005. I have the honor to inclose to you herewith a copy of a letter which I have received from him No. 29. I have no doubt that Mr. Williams is the authorized agent of the Landlord. The rent however is higher I think than should be paid for the accommodation secured, and Mr. Colby entirely fails to give any adequate reason why it was increased from $300 to $700. a year. I advise that his account be settled on the basis of $300. a year, and that he be charged one third of this rent for the time from the 1st of May to the 19th of October. On the next page will be found a sketch of the building referred to, drawn from memory.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Sir,

I am your obedient servant,

Geo. F. Seward

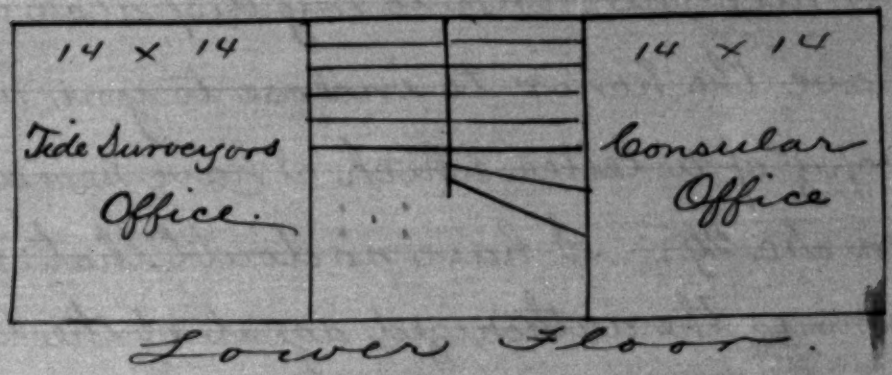
Consul General.

Inclosure.

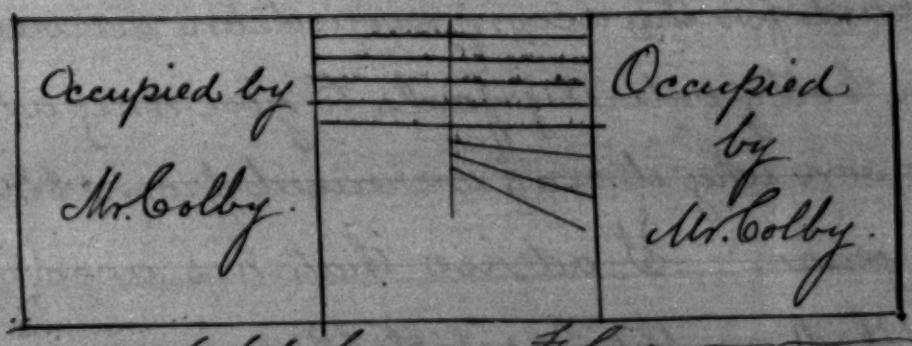
Mr. Colby to Mr. Seward December 8. 1875.

(Copy.)

## Plan of Consular Building.




Lower Floor.




Upper Floor.

Cow
E

Mr Wood
Ack and say that the case will be taken into consideration on receipt of Mr Johnsons answer to Carter's charges

No. 1007.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED FEB 2 1876

Dec 2nd 1875

Mr Bedau

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

ACKNOWLEDGED FEB 5 1876

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Mr. Carter's Charges against the Consul at Hankow.

Abstract,

States that he has had several interviews with Mr. Johnson who has visited Shanghai and that the result is not satisfactory. Incloses copies of a correspondence and of further evidence, and states that when Mr Johnson's answer to Carters charges is received he will make such comments as seem to be called for.

No. 1007.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 10th December 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to the matter of John Carter's charges against the Consul at Hankow, and to your dispatch No. 488 I have ~~now~~ the honor to advise you that Mr. Johnson is now in Shanghai, and that I have had three interviews with him on the subject. The result of these interviews is not satisfactory to me. As however, the Department has instructed him to make an answer to the charges directly to the Department, I content myself by handing to you herewith a copy of a letter dated 25th of November which I have received from Mr. Johnson, and my answer thereto of this date. With this latter paper are inclosed a further affidavit of no great

consequence

consequence made before me by Capt. Bell, and another statement by Mr. Jenkins, dated the 7th & 8th instant respectively.

When Mr. Johnson's dispatch shall have been received I will make upon it such comments as may seem to be called for.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Thos. H. Seward
Consul General

Inclosures.

No. 1. Mr. Johnson to Mr. Seward 25th November
" 2. " Seward to Mr. Johnson 10th December
" 3. Capt. George E. Bell's Affidavit 7th do
" 4 Statement of Mr. Jenkins 8th "

No. 420. Copy.

U. S. Consulate,
Hankow, 25th November 1875.

George F. Seward, Esq.
United States Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir,

Referring to your letter No. 145 of the 14th of June wherewith you forward to me the sworn statement of John Carter making certain charges against me, and your later letter of July 7th handing me copy of Mr. Avery's letter to you of June 23d approving of your action in instituting an investigation into the charges referred to, as well as your subsequent letter No. 151 of August 18th. I have to advise that I am in receipt of a letter from the Department of State informing me that it has received from you a copy of the deposition, dated the 8th of June last, made by John Carter, who is understood to have been employed in connection with this Consular Court, containing charges against me in relation

to

to the account paid to him for services as Marshal and the account drawn from the Government by you (viz) 4.71. for the same purpose. The Department informs me that the correspondence held with me by Mr. Seward and my reply under date of the 4th. August have also been received.

As the dispatch from the Department bears a marginal note of having been copied in your office on the 19th. November, it is not necessary for me to give you the contents in its entirety.

In concluding the Assistant Secretary says — "Before taking action in respect to "the Charges adverted to, the Department "will await such answer, and report "thereon as you may desire to offer." In your letter No. 151, 18th August, in reply to my No. 377 you say — "As I do "not well see how the matter can be ex- "amined here, and as the Minister declines "to accede to your proposal to visit Peking "to make your answer there, I shall go to "Hankow to make an investigation of the "case about the 1st. of October". This letter was received after my No. 372 of July

20th.

20th, wherein I informed you that "sickness "in my family would prevent me from vis- "iting Shanghai for some few weeks to "come, but that I would do so as soon as "possible, when I would answer in per- "son the charges made against me by "Mr. Carter." And also after my letter of same date to Mr. Avery asking per- mission to visit Peking to answer to him the charges made against me by Carter.

Your various subsequent private letters informed me of your intention to visit Hankow, at different times, with an implied intention to investigate the charges made against me by Car- ter. First "early in November", and later, "about the middle of November", &c. Up to this time no investigation has been made into the charges referred to, although I have rested under them since June last, anxiously awaiting your arrival at this port to settle the case, which could have easily been done had my request, made in July last, to visit Peking and Shanghai been complied with.

I

I now have the honor to ask if I shall await any further action on your part in this matter previous to my report direct to the Department of State?

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. M. Johnson,

United States Consul

No. 161. Copy.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 10th December 1875.

Richard M. Johnson, Esqr.
U. S. Consul, Hankow,
Now at Shanghai.

Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 25th ultimo, No. 420, I have to say that it has been a matter of regret to me that I have been unable for good and sufficient reasons to visit Hankow in order to prosecute the inquiry in regard to the charges made against you by Mr. Carter. I have now consented to your coming to Shanghai for the reason that the State Department has instructed you to make an answer directly to the Department; and for the further reason that I have been unable to say when I could visit Hankow.

If as you seem to imply you think that this delay has been

prejudicial

prejudicial to you, I may answer that you were invited at the outset to make a full and explicit answer to Carter's charges. For your failure to do so and its consequences you must hold yourself responsible.

Your right course now is to make the answer so long since requested of you at once and directly to the Department, as you have been instructed to do.

After the receipt of your dispatch No. 377, denying Carters charges I found that person again in Shanghai I sent for him and he made the further affidavit herewith inclosed dated August 11th. On the next day I took the evidence of two persons mentioned to me by Mr. Carter as having knowledge of irregularities in your office viz: Mr. Peter J. Rohde and Mr Andrew Jenkins. On the 31st of August Captain George E. Bell also referred to by Mr. Carter made an affidavit before Mr. Bradford.

Since your arrival here Capt. Bell has appeared before me in your presence

presence and made a further affidavit dated the 7th inst. Mr. Jenkins has also appeared before me in your presence and made a statement which bears his signature and yours. These papers will be communicated by me to the State Department and will form further matter to which you will be expected to answer. I inclose copies of them herewith.

You ask in your dispatch No. 420 to be supplied with copies of my letters to the Legation and Department in this connection. While I have been willing to read all these letters to you, I do not think it necessary to give you copies of them.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servt.
(Signed) George F. Seward.
Consul General.

Shanghai,

December 7th 1875.

This day has personally appeared before me Capt. George E. Bell who being examined upon an affidavit made by him before O.B. Bradford on the 31st of August 1875 by R.M. Johnson U.S. Consul at Hankow deposed as follows.

My account against you for stores amounts to Two Hundred and Ten or One Hundred and Ten, or One Hundred and Two Dollars. I have a memorandum showing how much it is. I was ill when I made the statement of 31st August, and shall have to refer to my papers to learn what the actual amount is. I simply charge that you have failed to pay this debt.

One of the bills I gave you to collect was against Mr. Ivanoff for about Twenty Five Dollars. Another was against R. Lorentz for about Eighteen Dollars. There was another account but I do

not

following entry." January 1870. By
"cash from the U.S. Consul on account
"of Mr. Thompson's salary as Marshal
"$100. @ 75 Tls 75." This account is dated
June 17th 1870 and bears the following
endorsement. "Signed sealed and de-
"livered in my presence the day and year
"above written (17th June 1870) R. M. Johnson
"U.S. Consul" upon which is stamped
an impression of the seal of the U. S.
Consulate at Hankow. In answer
to Mr. Johnson's question whether he (Mr.
Jenkins) had ever asked for the balance
due to Mr. Thomson's estate, he responded
"Mr. King asked you very often. I asked you
"myself why you did not pay the rest
"of it. You answered that Thomson
"had never done anything for it. You
"gave Mr. King a note or certificate
"that you had only paid him as Ex-
"ecutor One Hundred dollars. I repeat
"my statement that you have never
"paid more than the One Hundred
"Dollars shown in the account upon
"the amount of nearly Five Hundred
"Dollars due to the Estate.

(Signed)

(Signed) George F. Seward.

The foregoing is a correct minute of the conversation which it purports to report.

(Signed) R. M. Johnson.
do M. A. Jenkins.

Mr Wood

Cable

Cadwalader.

Washington.

No answer telegram Sixteenth

Can still reach Peking

No difficulty recognition

Yesterday ~~wi~~door with remains

left.

Seward

Shanghai

Rec'd Oct. 11. 1875. 9.45 A.M.

Cov Mr Wood ack 2ac 27 May

No 1008.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED MAY 27 1876

U. S. Consulate General.

Shanghai, December 13. 1875

with Memo. April 10th 1876

Mr. Seward

to

Department of State.

Subject.

Undocumented vessels

Synopsis

Recurs to despatch No. 465 of State department and to circular of May 26. 1875. marked "Separate", encloses Reports from Consuls at Tientsin, Hankow, Chinkiang, Ningpo, Foochow, Amoy and Swatow and list of Undocumented vessels entered at Shanghai, states the action taken by Mr. Seward from taking charge of the office in 1862 to the present time regarding transfer of vessels, shipment and discharge of seamen, relief of same, collection of extra wages; explains the position of shipowners purchasing foreign built vessels and the Consular regulations under which they have been employed on the coast; remarks upon the present navigation laws and suggests others which are needed.

No 1008.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. 13th December 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir.

I have the honor to recur to your despatch No 1165. dated June 7th last. and to the Circular of May 26th marked "Separate" which accompanied it. That Circular states that it is understood at the Department that a considerable number of vessels in foreign Countries and especially in the East carry the American flag without being documented or registered in accordance with the laws of the United States; and that it is reported that such vessels enjoy substantially many if not all the privileges of vessels of the United States, and avail of other advantages not allowed to the latter. The Circular proceeds to instruct the Consuls to whom it is addressed to examine into this general subject and to communicate to the Department all the information that they may be able to obtain. They are instructed further to report what vessels of any description

description of this class are known within their Consular districts, with particulars in regard to each, their owners, dates of transfer &c. They are also instructed to report the mode and the formalities by which a transfer is effected; whether vessels so transferred are generally foreign built; what documents are carried by or furnished to them; upon what authority the same are furnished; and whether such vessels are subject to any burdens, or enjoy any immunities as compared with regularly documented American vessels. They are further instructed to give full information as to the shipment and discharge of seamen on such vessels, the form of articles used, the usual terms of engagement, the character and nationality of the officers and crew, the practice as to relief, and collection of extra wages, and in general as to how far such vessels are regarded as vessels of the United States.

The despatch to me No 465 directs me to prepare from the reports of the several Consuls in China a general report upon the subject; including in it such information as I may be possessed of.

I have now to hand you to you herewith

the

the reports called for from the Consuls at Newchwang, Tientsin, Chinkiang, Ningpo, Foochow, Amoy and Swatow. No reports have been received from the Consuls at Hankow and Canton. Two of these have come to me quite recently. My own report has been delayed in consequence.

There are very many vessels not documented or registered in accordance with the laws of the United States, engaged in the navigation of the coast waters and rivers of China. By far the greater part of these are owned at this port and hold papers which have been issued from this office. It will be appropriate therefore for me to state the circumstances which have affected my action in this matter.

Upon taking office here upon the 1st day of March 1862, I found that many undocumented vessels carrying the American flag were frequenting this port. Upon referring to the Consular Manual I learned that the practice of our Consuls in granting the flag which was termed to such vessels was entirely in accordance with instructions. The oldest copy of the Consular Regulations which I can now find in this office is one of the 2nd edition of the

Consuls

Consuls Manual. The preface to it is dated December 1862. Chapter 33rd reproduces literally, if my memory is not at fault, the Chapter of the same number of the edition of 1856. That Chapter is headed "Duty of Consular Officers in respect to American owners of Foreign Built Vessels."

The 3rd edition of the same book, the preface to which is dated November 1864 contains the same instructions and the same form of certificate to be issued under them. The Consular Regulations of 1870 contain also instructions upon this subject. (Article XVII and form No. 28.) The instruction and the form vary somewhat from those previously referred to, but do not vary in such manner as to prohibit the practice which had grown up under the former. I find the same article reproduced in the edition of the Regulations issued under date of September 1st 1874. The Certificate in this edition is numbered 35.

This paragraph occurs in Article XVII of the Regulations. "The right of American Citizens "to acquire property in foreign ships has been held "to be a natural one, independent of statutory "law, and such property is no more nor less entitled "to protection by the United States than any other property

property of American citizens." These words appear to contain the explanation of the policy of our Government as it is laid down in the instruction which I have quoted. Whether the policy thus indicated is or is not a sound one it is not for me to say. I found certain instructions in this connection laid down for my guidance. I have simply carried them out.

You will find herewith a list of vessels of the class in question which are known to this office, together with the particulars in regard to them required by your instructions.

You will notice that of the vessels named in this list numbers 2, 3, 5, 6, 13, 18, 19, 29 and 32 are of small tonnage and "Chinese built." They are in point of fact craft of native construction, and entirely similar to those used by Chinese of the Chusan Archipelago. At a very early moment of my official tenure here I learned that while many vessels of this description flying foreign flags were really the property of foreigners, perhaps quite as many were owned by Chinese; the foreign name being used simply to protect them against the exactions of the Chinese Customs Houses, and perhaps to give them greater security against pirates.

I took steps to prevent this abuse of the flag

repeating

reporting my action and views to the Department in my despatch No. 644.

The vessels which are numbered 12, 17, 22, 23, 27, 31, 33 were either sent out from America in pieces and set up here by Americans and for the use of Americans or built by Americans for Americans of materials purchased on the spot. In my despatch No. 126. I reported to the Department the course which I was pursuing in these cases.

The vessels known at this office of the class referred to have enjoyed substantially at this and other ports in China and Japan all the privileges of vessels of the United States. They have been allowed so far as I know no other or further privileges.

Care has always been taken that the formalities of transfer should be those prescribed by the Regulations varied as I have stated above in the cases of those built in China. No Sea Letters have ever been issued by me excepting to American owners by purchase of regularly documented vessels.

The practice in regard to the shipment and discharge of seamen, their relief and the collection of extra wages has conformed to the Regulations.

But when a vessel has been ready to go to sea and the owners or Agents have certified to me in writing that

that they were unable to procure a master and an officer or officers of our nationality and I have been satisfied of the truthfulness of their representations I have not felt at liberty to refuse to deliver to them the ships papers. Again when the vessels have been trading on the Yangtsze river, to Ningpo, or Tientsin by regular voyages I have not thought it necessary to enter upon the shipping articles the names of the Chinese seamen employed.

It is practically almost impossible to keep track of the identity of this class of seamen.

A Chinese shipping to day for a voyage of three months considers himself at liberty to leave his vessel whenever he chooses, his duty care being to supply his place by another Chinese. This system has been framed by shipowners to work well enough in practice and as seamen of the class mentioned but rarely apply to the Consulate for assistance and as the Consular officer has no difficulty in such case in tracing the vessel no objections to the course pursued have arisen in practice. I believe that it is not usual to ship seamen upon vessels of a similar class in the United States, that is to say upon river steamers and coasters for short voyages.

I have been aware that the course pursued

by

by me, as above detailed, in regard to the shipping of officers and sailors might be criticised. For this reason I have taken pains that my reports and returns to the Government should exhibit all the facts. In this connection I beg leave to refer you to my despatches Numbers 324. 500. and 585 and to my returns of the arrivals and departures of vessels and of seamen shipped and discharged.

There are some directions in which our navigation laws are defective. It is for instance illogical to limit our people to the purchase of ships in American yards in cases where the competition is to be with those of all the world on the high seas. It is a protection of the shipbuilder at the expense of the shipowner, and it is the business of the shipowner which is of leading consequence. The only great success of our country men in steam navigation of late years has been made here on the Coast of China and has been largely due to the fact that under our regulations they could buy their vessels in the open market. Again our Extra wages law is severe in the extreme, offering a premium to masters to abuse their men and to force desertions, imposing a duty upon the Consul which is difficult and a

tax

tax of a grave nature upon vessels. Many of our Consular fees are unduly high.

While we have too much legislation in these directions we are equally lack appropriate ~~x~~ legislation in others. For instance we have no systems for the examination of the qualifications of Masters and officers or for the determination of the fault in cases of disasters and the suspension and withdrawal of certificates. We have no adequate means to prevent the overloading of ships or their being sent to sea in an unseaworthy condition.

It has been my intention to develope this report so as to deal at appropriate length with various points raised by your Circular but illness has prevented me heretofore and my present ~~x~~ engagements are such as to occupy all my time.

I may however recur to the subject hereafter.

I have the honor to be.

Sir.

Your Obedient Servant,

Jesse F. Orr

(over)

Memo. to accompany Despatch No. 1008.

This despatch was partly prepared at the date and then given its register Number but illness, consequent absence from Shanghai and the desire to write fully prevented me from completing it. I am now not able to enter fully upon the general questions involved.

G. F. S.

Shanghai, April 10th 1876

Enclosures

1. List of undocumented vessels entered at Consulate General, Shanghai.
2. Report of Consul at Tientsin
3. do do do " Hankow
4. do do do " Chinkiang
5. do do do " Ningpo
6. do do do " Foochow
7. do do do " Amoy.
8. do do do " Swatow.

Vessels of Foreign Construction or bought from under Foreign Flags e

| | Classes | Names | Tonnage | Where Built | When Built | Where Belonging | Probable Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Tals |
| 1 | Bark | Alma | 373 | Foreign | 1863 | Singapore | 5000. |
| 2 | Lorcha | Annie | 157 | do | 1863 | Shanghai | 20000. |
| 3 | do | Anonyma | 135 | do | 1872 | do | 20000. |
| 4 | Steamer | Chihli | 1145 | do | 1872 | do | 125000. |
| 5 | Lorcha | Ching Jay Lee | 98 | Not known | unknown | Ningpo | 2000. |
| 6 | do | Dolphin | 112 | do | do | do | 2000. |
| 7 | Steamer | Fire Queen | 2836 | United States | 1864 | Shanghai | 60000. |
| 8 | Tug | Fokelin | 41 | Foreign | 1863 | Shanghai | 15000. |
| 9 | Tug | Fuhlee | 101 | do | 1870 | do | 20000. |
| 10 | Steamer | Fuji-yama | 1215 | do | 1869 | do | 75000 |
| 11 | Steamer | Fychaw | 1634 | United States | 1866 | do | 40,000 |
| 12 | Cilob boat | G. F. Seward | 80 | Shanghai | 1866 | Shanghai | 9000. |
| 13 | Lorcha | Haining | 153 | Foreign | unknown | Hankow | 2500 |
| 14 | Steamer | Hirado | 1294 | Shanghai | 1862 | Shanghai | 85000. |
| 15 | Steamer | Honan | 567 | do | 1869 | do | 80000. |
| 16 | Steamer | Hupeh | 2746 | Foreign | 1869 | do | 125000 |
| 17 | Steamer | Heyson | 30 | Shanghai | 1872 | do | 35,000 |
| 18 | Lorcha | Kiang Ning | 150 | Foreign | 1872 | Hankow | 2500 |
| 19 | do | King Fan Lee | 65 | do | 1869 | Shanghai | 25000 |
| 20 | Steamer | Luzon | 667 | do | 1864 | Yokohama | 35000. |
| 21 | do | Millett | 365 | do | 1867 | Shanghai | 25000. |
| 22 | do | Nanking | 1846 | do | 1873 | Shanghai | 200,000 |
| 23 | Tug | Orphan | 80 | do | 1872 | do | 20,000 |
| 24 | Steamer | Paunting | 1061 | do | 1873 | do | 125,000 |
| 25 | do | Ping On | 673 | Philadelphia | 1865 | do | 40,000 |
| 26 | Tug | Rocket | 76 | Foreign | unknown | do | 20,000 |
| 27 | Tug | Sampson | 51 | do | Unknown | do | 12000 |
| 28 | Steamer | Shantung | 1520 | do | 1869 | do | 125,000 |
| 29 | Lorcha | Shantung | 93 | do | 1872 | do | 1500 |
| 30 | Steamer | Shing King | 1209 | do | 1873 | do | 125,000 |
| 31 | Cilob boat | S. C. Farnham | 87 | do | 1866 | do | 9000 |
| 32 | Lorcha | Sa-Lee | 50 | do | 1868 | do | 1500 |
| 33 | Steamer | Szahlee | 80 | do | 1862 | do | 3000 |

r bought from under Foreign Flags entered at the United States Consulate General during the Year ended 30th June. 1875.

| Ton-nage | Where Built | When Built | Where Belonging | Probable Value | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Taels | |
| 343 | Foreign | 1863 | Singapore | 5000. | Purchased by an American from a foreign flag at Singapore. |
| 157 | do | 1863 | Shanghai | 2000. | Chinese built |
| 135 | do | 1872 | do | 2000. | do |
| 145 | do | 1872 | do | 125000. | Built in Scotland by and for I. I. N. Co |
| 98 | Not known | unknown | Ningpo | 2000. | Chinese built |
| 112 | do | do | do | 2000. | do |
| 286 | United States | 1864 | Shanghai | 60000. | Built in U. S. At St Johns. N.B. en route to China changed Register for a British sailing letter to avoid "Alabama". Built for a British firm here, ran for some time on the Yangtsze under the British flag and was purchased by I. I. N. Co. |
| 441 | Foreign | 1863 | Shanghai | 15000. | Built in England. Owned by a Company of which an American is president. |
| 021 | do | 1870 | do | 20000 | " " " " " " " " " " " " |
| 215 | do | 1869 | do | 75000 | Built in Shanghai by Americans for a British firm and sold to I. I. N. Co. |
| 1344 | United States | 1866 | do | 40,000 | Built in U. S. was sold in Japan to Japanese and Register Cancelled, purchased from Japanese by I. I. N. Co. |
| 90 | Shanghai | 1866 | Shanghai | 9000. | Built in Shanghai by Americans. |
| 53 | Foreign | unknown | Hankow | 2500 | Chinese built. |
| 944 | Shanghai | 1862 | Shanghai | 85000. | Built in Shanghai by Americans for a British firm and sold to I. I. N. Co. |
| 767 | do | 1869 | do | 80000. | Completed in Shanghai by and for I. I. N. Co. Hull manufactured in England. |
| 446 | Foreign | 1869 | do | 125000 | Built in Scotland for and by I. I. N. Co. |
| 330 | Shanghai | 1872 | do | 35,000 | Built in Shanghai for and by I. I. N. Co. |
| 250 | Foreign | 1872 | Hankow | 2500 | Chinese built. |
| 365 | do | 1869 | Shanghai | 35000 | Chinese built |
| 367 | do | 1864 | Yokohama | 35000. | British built, has had several changes of flag. |
| 335 | do | 1867 | Shanghai | 25000. | Built in England by and for I. I. N. Co |
| 416 | do | 1873 | Shanghai | 200,000 | Materials came from U. S. Constructed in Shanghai by and for I. I. N. Co |
| 200 | do | 1872 | do | 20,000 | Built in Shanghai by and for Americans |
| 411 | do | 1873 | do | 125000 | Built in Scotland by and for I. I. N. Co |
| 1013 | Philadelphia | 1865 | do | 40,000 | Built in Philadelphia, was a Government vessel, sold to Japanese and purchased from them by American citizens. |
| 416 | Foreign | unknown | do | 20,000 | Built in Scotland. Purchased by a Company whose president is an American. |
| 97 | do | unknown | do | 12000 | Built in Shanghai and owned by Tug Company. |
| 220 | do | 1869 | do | 125,000 | Built in Gr Britain by and for I. I. N. Co. |
| 93 | do | 1872 | do | 1500 | Chinese built |
| 999 | do | 1873 | do | 125,000 | Built in Gt Britain by and for I. I. N. Co |
| 97 | do | 1866 | do | 9000 | Built by an American and owned by Local Pilots. |
| 20 | do | 1868 | do | 1500 | Chinese built. |
| 20 | do | 1862 | do | 3000 | Manufactured in U. S.; fitted up here during "Taiping Rebellion"; was used as a hulk boat and afterwards bought by I. I. N. Co for use as a tender. |

Mr Wood

Seward No. 1070 Dated 17th Dec 1876

Subject

Compensation as Chargé d'Affaires

After an examination it appears to me that
the instruction as per accompany-
ing draft ought to be sent to Mr Seward

J. H. Campbell
Assistant Secretary

Dated 7th Feby 187

Answ as pr draft Febry 8.

No. 1010.

Mr Bond

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Acdd. 10 Pp
Feb 8

Subject.

Salaries of Consul General and Vice Consul General.

Abstract.

Inquires whether in making up his salary account he is to draw the salary allowed as Charge d'Affaires' or his own salary as Consul General with $3000 besides.

No. 1010.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai 17th December 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to ask whether in making up my accounts for the time I may be acting as Charge d'Affaires', I shall draw the salary allowed to that Officer $6000, or my own salary as Consul General $5000, with $3000, besides. I presume the former, as I shall give up entirely for the time the charge of this office. The expense to the Government will not differ much as in the one case the total would be $6000, and $5000, and in the other $5000 and $3000, and $2000 for salary of Interpreter. I take it for granted that if Dr. Yates is to be treated as Vice Consul General in charge his salary

salary as Interpreter will cease. It is unlikely that we should need to employ another Interpreter, at least not for the whole time of Dr. Yates charge.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Jno. T. Knox
Consul General.

Cons
Ec

Mr O'Connor for opinion
Jac
2nd Feby

Mr O'Connor

No. 1011.

Answered as per draft. February 9.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

The Judicial Authority of Vice Consul General.

Abstract.

States the embarrassment in this regard, the grounds upon which the Vice Consul General might assume judicial functions; and proposes that the question be left to be settled by the Courts.

No. 1011.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 17th December 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

A matter which has caused me much anxiety in connection with the assumption by me of diplomatic duties is whether the Vice Consul General is precluded by your instruction No. 473 from exercising judicial authority.

You are aware that the judicial duties of the officer here are heavy and responsible. This implies that the withdrawal of the authority to perform these duties would cause much embarrassment.

I have thought that the fact that the authority indicated arises under our Treaty with China may not be without significance. A Treaty being by our Constitution the supreme

law

law of the land may be supplemented by special laws passed by Congress but can not perhaps be abrogated by any failure of our legislature. It matters not to this whether the "public functionary" authorized to transact judicial duties shall be a Consul General, Consul, Vice Consul General, or Vice Consul; but it does concern her whether the duties devolved by Treaty upon such "public functionary" shall or shall not be discharged. If there is to be a careful regard to law that regard ought to be directed not to a technicality, but to the spirit of the law and particularly of the Treaty under which it has been made.

Again and clearly the codified laws of the United States must always be construed in full view of the original laws, and when the code is obscure or uncertain, or manifestly an error of transcription has occurred then the obscurity, or uncertainty or the manifest error should be corrected by a reference to the original law. This would appear a dictum

of common sense, and could doubtless be found laid down as a principle in appropriate decisions or text books. Unfortunately I am unable at the moment to look for such authorities.

In this instance the appropriate title of the Revised Statutes in reciting the designations of the persons who may exercise judicial functions omits the words Vice Consul General, although these words occur unmistakeably in the original Act. If the words Vice Consul were also omitted one might consider the two changes intentional, but such is not the case. The omission is then clearly the result of an oversight.

Vice Consuls General and Vice Consuls are officers appointed in the same way and of the same generic class. The simple mention of Vice Consul might be held to cover the other title.

The question at issue is one which

which can best be determined by judicial inquiry. I propose therefore to leave the Vice Consul General free to take his own conclusions whenever the point may be raised before him in the usual course of legal procedure, simply advising him to decide the point in such manner and not extra-judicially. It will then remain for the Appellate Court, if an appeal be taken from his ruling, to finally pass upon it.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Wm T. Girard,
Consul General.

Mr Wood
Ack

Mr Morgan
What was done with
these Ofc's J&C
enclosed

No. 1012.

ack. Feb. 5

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Miscellaneous Expense Account of the Consul at Canton.

Abstract.

Transmits a copy of a letter from Mr. Lincoln in relation to the wages of a Chinese writer and his rent allowance.

No. 1012.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai 17th December 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to my dispatch No. 995, I have now the honor to hand to you a copy of a letter which I have received from the Consul at Canton No. 51, in regard to his Miscellaneous Expenses Account.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Chas. T. Lowell
Consul General.

Inclosure.
Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Seward Nov. 6. 1875.
Copy.

No. 51. Copy.

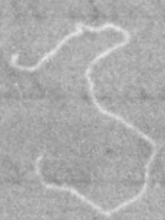
U.S. Consulate at
Canton, Nov. 6th 1875.

George F. Seward, Esqr.
U. S. Consul General,
Shanghai,

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of 29th October (No. 178.) asking whether the Department has not advised my predecessor that ($15.) Fifteen Dollars a month only, would be allowed for the wages of a Chinese writer and whether any part of the Consular building at Canton is used by me as a residence. That in such case the Government would be charged only two thirds of the whole rent expense. In reply to which I have to say that my immediate predecessor Mr. Talbot informed me that the Chinese writer for this Consulate had been paid the sum of ($20.) Twenty Dollars per month for such service; pursuant to advice

of



of the Consul General, and that such amount or sum was paid him for month of July, but about 1st August received dispatch (No. 7.) from Department fixing salary at $15. per mo which sum was paid for the mo's of August and September. Therefore the charge of 50 $ in Miscellaneous Expense Acct. As to the Consular building being occupied as a residence, I will say that the question of 1/3 of rent being paid by the Consul did not occur to me until after I had made out my account and drawn draft for amounts. And as I had occupied the building only eight or nine days at close of quarter, I thought it too small a matter to necessitate the making out new accounts and drafts. The one third rent in future will be deducted. Hoping the above will be satisfactory.

I am Sir

Very respectfully Yours.
(Signed) C. F. Lincoln.
U.S. Consul.

Mr Wood
acic
Cord & Mc 2nd July

Mr Wood

No. 1013.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Forwards correspondence relating to the death of Mr. Avery.

No. 1013.

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai 17th December 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you herewith copies of correspondence with the Legation and Admiral Reynolds in connection with the death of Mr. Avery.

I am Sir
Your obdt. Servant,
Geo. F. Seward,
Consul General.

Inclosures.

1 Enl. Mr Holcombe to Mr. Seward 8th November 1875
2 " " " " " " "
3 " Seward to Admiral Reynolds 15th Nov. "
4 " Admiral Reynolds to Mr. Seward 16 " "
5 " Mr. Seward to Mr Holcombe 16 " "
6 " " " Admiral Reynolds 18 " "
7 " Admiral Reynolds to Mr Seward 19 " "
8 " " " 19 " "
9 " Mr Seward to Admiral Reynolds 20 " "
10 " " " " Mr Holcombe 9 Dec. " "
11 " " " " 13 " "

Inclosure No. 1.

No. 1. Consular. Copy.

Legation of the United States.
Peking November 8th 1875.

George F. Seward, Esqr.
U.S. Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to request that you will forward by telegraph without delay the enclosed despatch to the Secretary of State, via Suez and London. I enclose my check on Messrs Olyphant and Co. Shanghai, in blank, which you will please draw on against the cost of the telegram.

My mail despatch giving to the Department the details of this most distressing event, will be sent open to you, for your information.

I shall have occasion to address you again within a few days concerning the removal of Mrs. Avery, who, accompanied by the remains of the late Minister, will shortly leave Peking for San Francisco.

I

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Chester Holcombe,
Chargé d'Affaires, (ad interim

No. 2. Consular. Copy.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, Novem. 8th 1895.

George F. Seward, Esqr.
U. S. Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir,

It is my most distressing duty to announce the death of His Excellency Benjamin P. Avery, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China.

This event occurred, at the end of six days illness from "organic disease of the kidneys", to day, November 8th at 4 o'clock and 40 minutes P. M.

I have also to announce that in consequence of the death of the Minister, I have assumed charge of the Legation, according to the requirements of statute, and awaiting instructions from the Department of State.

Trusting

Trusting to receive your assistance in the performance of these unexpected duties,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Chester Holcombe.

Charge d'Affaires (ad interim)

---

Telegram.

No. 1.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, Nov. 8th 187[illegible]

Hon: Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State,

Sir,

Avery died to day. Kidney disease. Have assumed charge awaiting instructions. Details by mail.

Chester Holcombe.

Frank

Inclosure No. 3.

No. 8988. Copy.

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, November 15th 1875.

Rear Admiral William Reynolds, U.S.N.
Commanding Asiatic Forces.
Flag Ship "Tennessee."
now at Woosung.

Sir,

It becomes my duty to inform you of the death at the Legation in Peking on the 8th instant of Benjamin P. Avery, United States Minister.

Mr. Chester Holcombe, the Acting Secretary of Legation and Interpreter, assumed charge of the Legation.

I learn from Tientsin that Mr. Avery's remains are to be sent home, and may perhaps arrive here on Wednesday or Thursday of this week.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) George F. Seward.

Inclosure No 4.

Copy.

Flag Ship "Tennessee." 2d Rate.
Woosung November 16th 1875.

George F. Seward, Esqr.
Consul General of the United States,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, informing me of the death of the Honorable Benjamin P. Avery, our Minister to China, which we learn with much regret.

On the arrival of the body, the Officers of this ship, and of the "Palos", will join in any arrangements that may be made for the occasion.

I am, respectfully
(Signed) Wm Reynolds.
Rear Admiral,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force.
Asiatic Station.

Inclosure no. 5.

No. 460.

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, Nov. 16th 1875.

Chester Holcombe, Esq.
Acting Charge d'Affaires,
of the United States. ad interim.
Peking.

Sir,

It is with much pain that I have received the information of Mr. Avery's death.

Your dispatches of the 8th instant arrived here by the "Chihli," that steamer having left Tientsin before the "Shantung;" but the latter made the quicker passage and arrived here first. The sad news of Mr. Avery's death came by her.

Your telegram to Mr. Fish has been sent to Singapore. Communication between that point and Madras is interrupted, but the dispatch will go forward by steamer, and in all probability will reach Washington by the 25th instant. The cable north is also broken, and it is doubtful

when

when communication will be restored by that route.

Every care will be taken to assist Mrs. Avery on her arrival here, and I have made arrangements with Admiral Reynolds for the observance of appropriate ceremonies when landing and embarking the remains. If Mrs. Avery has not already left Peking you will please express to her my sympathy, and say that I hope she will accept my hospitality when in Shanghai.

I have notified my colleagues at this port of Mr. Avery's death. All flags are being displayed at half-mast, and this will continue for three days. I am addressing our Consuls at the various ports transmitting to them the information and recommending the observance of the like ceremony.

It would be alike my pleasure and my duty to give you all the aid in my power so long as you remain in charge of the Legation.

The order named in your

dispatch

dispatch No. 1. was not received. The cost of the Telegram was $83.$^{84}/_{100}$ which I have paid.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) George F. Seward.

Inclosure No. 6.

No. 9018. Copy.

U.S. Consulate General,

Shanghai, Nov. 18. 1875.

Rear Admiral William Reynolds, U.S.N.

Commanding Asiatic Forces.

Flag Ship "Tennessee."

Now at Woosung.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your dispatch of the 16th inst.

At a convenient moment after the arrival of the remains of the deceased Minister, if they come by private steamer, they will, with Mrs. Avery's approval be removed to the Court Room of this Office. I shall take the liberty, with your assent, to ask the Captains of the "Palos" and of any other vessels which may be in port, to furnish a suitable escort.

Would it in your opinion be appropriate for one of our vessels, if any beside the "Palos" be here to fire minute guns during the transfer of the body from the steamer to its temporary resting place?

I

I shall be glad to receive any suggestions which you may offer.

I am Sir,

Your obedient,

(Signed) George F. Seward

Inclosure No 7.

Copy.

Flag Ship "Tennessee," 2d. Rate.
Woosung, November 19th. 1875.

George F. Seward, Esqr.
Consul General of the United States,
Shanghai,

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th. instant.

In reply, I beg to state, that if this ship is here when the remains of the late Minister of the United States to China arrive, myself and Officers will be in attendance, in any removal or ceremony that may take place at Shanghai,- unless prevented by circumstances.

If any ship capable of firing minute guns shall be at Shanghai on the occasion, she will be directed to fire them at your request; but as saluting has been prohibited at Shanghai, by an order of one of my predecessors in command, on account of injury to the buildings, I hope you will bear that fact in mind, if you still desire that particular form of funeral observance to be

carried

carried out,- so as to avoid cause of subsequent complaint on the part of any one.

I am, respectfully,
Wm. Reynolds
Rear Admiral.
Commanding U. S. Naval Force.
Asiatic Station.

Inclosure no 8.

Copy.

Flag Ship, "Tennessee",
Woosung, November 19th 1875.

George F. Seward, Esqr.
Consul General of the United States,
Shanghai.

Sir,

In reply to Mr. Bradford's note, of this date, I take occasion to say, that as the Consulate has no proper person at its disposal to accompany Mrs. Avery to California, I will detail an officer for that purpose if it will be agreeable to the Consul General and to Mrs. Avery.

Commander Fyffe writes from Tientsin, November 10th, that he has offered to bring the body; and I hope that his offer has been accepted.

The letter of Mr. Holcombe is herewith returned.

I am respectfully,
Wm. Reynolds.
Rear Admiral,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force,
Asiatic Squadron.

Inclosure No 9

No. 9072. Copy.

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, Nov. 20th 1875.

Rear Admiral William Reynolds, U.S.N.
Commanding Asiatic Forces,
Flag Ship "Tennessee",
Woosung.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your two letters of yesterday.

In case the remains of the Minister come by the "Monocacy", you will be aware of their arrival. In case they come by private steamer, as I incline to expect they will, I shall advise you by telegraph (if you are at Woosung) at the earliest convenient moment. In either case I beg that you will name the hour when you may be able to be present at the removal of the remains. I propose no ceremony further than giving the body a suitable escort while being removed; and as the escort will be entirely provided by

you

you there is no reason why the hour should not be determined by you.

Minute guns were fired on Monday last by the British vessels in port on the occasion of the funeral of Commander Stopford, and I think that no objection will be made if the like ceremony be observed for the late Minister.

I have to thank you for the offer to detail an officer to accompany the widow to San Francisco. I do not doubt that this attention will be useful to her, and very gratefully appreciated.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) George F Seward,
Consul General,

Inclosure No. 20.

No. 461. Copy.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai 9th December 1875.

Reverend Chester Holcombe,
U. S. Charge d'Affaires'.
Peking.

Sir,

I have the honor to advise you that the steamer "Monocacy" bearing the remains of the late Minister and Mrs Avery arrived here on Tuesday the 1st instant. The next day the remains were landed with ceremonies of which Captain Fyffe had charge. While the landing was being effected an appropriate salute was ~~being~~ fired from the "Monocacy". Yesterday the 8th instant the remains were placed on board the MitsuBishi steamer "Nogoya Maru" for transportation to Yokohama. Mrs. Avery proceeded by the same vessel together with Lieutenant Lyon of Admiral Reynolds staff who had been detailed to accompany the remains

remains to San Francisco. During the time that the remains were here the flag of this office was kept at half mast. Every attention was rendered to Mrs. Avery who I think very much needed the rest which she procured in this way.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant

(Signed) George F. Seward

Consul General

Inclosure No. 11.

No. 462. Copy.

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, December 13th 1895.

Chester Holcombe, Esqo.
U.S. Charge d'Affaires, ad int.
Peking.

Sir,

I have the honor to advise you that I am instructed by the Secretary of State to take charge of the Legation as Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

I am unable to say at the moment of writing whether I shall be able to proceed to Peking before the opening of navigation. In any case I shall assume the functions indicated, on the 1st of January, proximo.

Please communicate this information to the Prince of Kung and his Colleagues, and to the several Foreign Ministers.

I am Sir, Your obedient svt.
(Signed) George F. Seward.

Seward
and
Mr Johnson

No. 1014 Dated 28th Dec 1876

Subject

Mr Johnson ~~Con~~ nominates Mr Bryant
for Vice Consul at Hankow. Mr Seward
recommends that Mr Bush be appointed.

After an examination it appears to me that
there appears to be no objection
to Mr Bryant except his youth, and
the recommendation of Mr Johnson
who will be more nearly con-
nected with the V C than Mr Seward
cannot be followed and Mr Bryant
appointed

J A Campbell
Gen Agt

No. 1014.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED FEB 9 1876 OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

to the Mr Bush offc
Feby 26
Department of State,

The Cannot nominate Mr Bryant in the first place – Mr Bush. contingently - The Con. Gnl. does not approve the nomination of the former, but does that of the latter -

Subject. Appointment Thereon Mr Bush – Feb 18

Nomination of Vice Consul at Hankow.

Abstract.

Refers to Mr. Johnson's No. 262 to the Department. Mr. Seward states his reasons for preferring the appointment of Mr. Bush, rather than Mr. Bryant.

No. 1014.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 28th December 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to refer you to Mr. Johnson's dispatch No. 262, and to state my belief that of the two persons named by him to act as Vice Consul at Hankow, it is better to appoint Mr. Bush. Mr. Johnson raises several objections to this gentleman. To the first of these, I may answer briefly that Mr. Bush's position at Hankow as Agent of Messrs Russell & Co. affords ample evidence of his competency to act as Vice Consul; to the second, that his employment at Hankow is not likely to be interrupted; to the third, that the occasions for Consular intervention in the affairs of the house he represents have been of late years few and far between; and fourth, that I have no doubt

that

that Mr. Bush would use the house now occupied by Mr. Johnson.

It is quite true that it is better that a consular office should be independent of mercantile connections and interests. But on the other hand it is certain that a person of Mr. Bush's experience, acquaintance, and position will be far more likely to sustain the office in a dignified and efficient way than can Mr. Bryant, unexceptionable as he may be, and I believe is, in point of character.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward,
Consul General.

Mr Wood

Ask and you shall obtain
money as he may have
occasion for.
The matter of the Cabl
and letter Info will receive
consideration.

M Wood

Mr Wood

Are notes furnished to Commissioner?

Inc. to reply

No. 1015.

U. S. Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Mr. Shepard's dispatch No. 30 asking for stationery — copying press &c.

Mr. Seward approves.

No. 1015.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai 28th December 1865.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Mr. Shepard Consul at Swatow having called my attention to his dispatch No. 30, and asked me to approve his application for forms, &c. and especially for a copying press and safe, I have the honor to state my approval of his requests throughout. Each office ought certainly to be provided with a safe and copying press. These can be bought here as cheaply as in America. It might be well to authorize him to purchase them at a cost not exceeding $125. for both articles.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

Mr O'Connor to Sec of Com Bonds 2nd Copy 10th

No. 1016.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED FEB 9 1876 OF STATE

U. S. Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

ACKNOWLEDGED FEB 15 1876

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State,

Subject.

The Vice Consul General resigns.

Abstract.

Incloses his letter of resignation, and states the course which will be taken. Asks the Departments' approval.

No. 1016.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 28th December 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of a letter which Dr. Yates - Vice Consul General has addressed to me resigning his post as such for reasons stated and which are within my knowledge sufficient.

As Mr. Bradford who is the Senior Consular Clerk in this office and has also been approved by the Department as Deputy Consul General, is willing to perform the duties, and as he has a perfect knowledge of them and was in charge of the office for more than a year in 1872 and in 1873 while I was absent on leave, I have concluded to exercise the authority which will be vested in me as the diplomatic agent

of

of the Government to appoint him to fill the vacancy, and will do so on the 1st. proximo. (Vide paragraph 49 Consular Regulations.)

I now nominate him to be Vice Consul General; and in anticipation of his being confirmed as such in-
1/- close herewith his official bond.

Asking for your approval of the course which I have been obliged to pursue under the circumstances stated —

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward
Consul General.

Inclosure.
1. Dr. Yates to Mr. Seward December 28th/87
2. Mr. Bradford's Bond.

Copy.

Shanghai, December 28th 1895.

George F. Seward, Esquire.
United States Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I beg leave to resign the post of Vice Consul General. I do this because my own affairs and work will not permit me readily to give so much time to the office as would be required during your proposed absence, and because in view of Mr. Bradford's fitness and readiness to take charge there is no good reason why I should make the sacrifice. I am of course entirely prepared to continue my duties as Interpreter, and to give the office generally any aid in my power.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) Matthew T. Yates.

Adv. copy to Mr Bingham Dis. Le 14 January.
Tel 10

No. 1017.

Mr Bedan &
Mr Hord

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
FEB
9
1876

U. S. Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

ACKNOWLEDGED
FEB
18
18

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State,

Subject.

Japan and Corea.

Abstract.

States that the Japanese seem disposed to push matters to the extreme, and that the Chinese will not interfere unless the Japanese attempt a permanent occupation.

No. 1017.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, December 28th 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Mr. Bingham will doubtless have kept the Department informed of the disposition of Japan toward Corea. So far as can be seen here the insular Empire is disposed to push matters to the extreme. The progress of the Japanese Minister to Peking overland from Chefoo at this inclement season is an indication that the situation has become urgent.

The relations between China and Corea are intimate but there is no interdependency of the respective Governments. Corea will be at liberty to make a Treaty with Japan, or a war, as she prefers. China will not however permit Japan to make an extensive permanent occupation of Corean territory. It is her historical

historical policy to keep the peninsula independent and she will not hesitate if necessary to yield to it the force of arms.

I doubt much whether the ambitious Japanese look only to make a treaty of amity and commerce. They probably desire to occupy the peninsula. This task, if undertaken, will be a grave one, even if China holds aloof. It will be almost hopeless if the Chinese actively assist Corea.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward.
Consul General.

Wm Hoag

No. 1018.

U. S. Consulate General. Shanghai,
to the Department of State.

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
MAR
3
1876
OF STATE

Mr. Seward.

ACKNOWLEDGED
MAR
4
1876

Subject:

Handing account for Miscellaneous Expenses as per form No. 90 for the 4th quarter 1875. and advising draft against the same—

No. 1018.

U.S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. Dec. 31st 1870.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Inclose I have the honor to hand you my account for Miscellaneous Expenses. as per form No. 90. for the 4th Quarter 1870. Supported by 18 Vouchers. I have also inclosed my draft No. 92 at 15 days sight in favor of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank for Gold $ 5'54 29 to balance this account. upon the Honorable Secretary of State for which I ask protection. Exchange Vouchers accompany the account.

I am.

Sir.

Your Obedient Servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Mr. Wood.

No. 1019.

U.S. Consulate General Shanghai
to the Department of State.

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
MAR
3
1876
OF STATE

Mr. Seward.

ACKNOWLEDGED
MAR
4
1876

Subject:

Transmitting the
usual Returns for the 4th
Quarter 1875.

No. 1019.

U.S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. Dec. 31st 1875.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Inclosed I have the honor to hand you the usual Returns for the 4th quarter 1875. viz:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inclosure | No. 1 | Enclosure | No. 117 | filed |
| " | 2 | " | 118 | |
| " | 3 | " | 119 | file |
| " | 4 | " | 120 | filed |
| " | 5 | " | 121 | filed |
| " | 6 | " | 123 | filed |
| " | 7 | " | 105 | filed |
| " | 8 Civil Suits. | | | |
| " | 9 Police Cases. | | | file |
| " | 10 Jail Report. | | | |
| " | 11 Correspondence Return. | | | filed |

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant.
Geo. F. Seward

MES of all Decea

belonging to them

U. S. Consul at

| TE OF CEASE. | NAM |
| --- | --- |
| 16th | Mary |
| 23 | Mc |

FORM No. 21.

Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects them, and taken possession of by or deposited with George F. Seward, Consul General at Shanghai, from October 1st to December 31st, inclusive.

| NAMES OF PERSONS. | OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT. | IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING. | WHERE DECEASED. | VALUE OF EFFECTS. | DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mary C. Boone | Charleston S.C | | Shanghai | In hands of Husband | |
| William Francis | Providence R.I | | " | 16 00 " | " Con. Gen. |

Aug O. E.

United States Consulate-General,
Shanghai, China,
December 31st 1875.

Geo. F. Seward.
Consul General
U. S. Consul.

# UNITED STATES' CONS

RE

No. from last Report 11.

„ admitted during month 7.

Total 18.

No. of days served during previous months 1657.

„ „ „ „ past month 360.

Total to date 2.017.

| Number. | Name. | When Admitted. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 137. | Matthew Reed. | Sep 29th 1873. | 3 |
| 159. | Lymon H. Stoddard. | Nov 5th „ | 4 |
| 13. | Charles F. Meyers. | June 23rd „ 1875. | 6 |
| 23. | John Moll. | August 23rd „ „ | 6 |
| 24. | Christian Jacobson. | „ „ „ | 7 |
| 26. | Nicholas Pesemen. | „ „ „ | 6 |
| 27. | Patrick Quinn. | „ „ „ | 9 |
| 28. | John Mosher. | „ „ „ | 7 |
| 29. | Charles Maskeline. | „ „ „ | 6 |
| 30. | Peter Brown. | „ 30th „ | 6 |

# CONSULAR JAIL, SHANGHAI,

## REPORT FOR MONTH OF October, 1875.

No. discharged during month 9
„ remaining 9
Total 18.

Richard Rhoenix.
Marshal.

| | Term. | When Discharged. | No. of Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3 Years. | | 31. | |
| | 4 Years. | | 31. | |
| | 6 Months. | | 31. | |
| | 60 days. | October 22nd | 21. | |
| | 70 " | " 31st " | 31. | |
| | 60 " | " 22nd " | 21. | |
| | 90 " | | 31. | |
| | 70 " | October 31st " | 31. | |
| | 60 " | " 22nd " | 21. | |
| | 60 " | " 29th " | 28. | |

# REPORT FOR MONTH OF Octob

| Number. | Name. | When Admitted. | Ti |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought Over. | | |
| 43. | Thomas D. Murphy. | October 1st " | 5 d |
| 44. | Samuel Robinson. | " 4th " | |
| 45. | Samuel Johnson. | " 5th " | 5 d |
| 46 | Edward Newman. | " 13th " | 30 d |
| 47. | Anton Oelsen. | " 25th " | |
| 48. | Antoine Paul. | " 26th " | |
| 49. | Charles Nelson. | " 26th " | |

ober, 1875. (CONTINUED.)

| Term. | When Discharged. | No. of Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 308. | |
| 5 days. | October 6th " | 5. | |
| | " 8th " | 4. | |
| 5 days. | " 10th " | 5. | |
| 0 days. | " | 19. | |
| | | 7. | |
| | | 6. | |
| | | 6. | |
| | | 360. | |

# UNITED STATES' CONSU

REI

No. from last Report 9.
" admitted during month 7.
Total 16.

No. of days served during previous months 2017.
" " " " past month 188.
Total to date 2205.

| Number. | Name. | When Admitted. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 137. | Matthew Reed. | Sept. 29th 1873. | 3 |
| 159. | Lyman H. Stoddard. | Nov 5th " 1873. | 4 |
| 13. | Charles F. Meyers. | June 23rd " 1875. | 6 |
| 27. | Patrick Quinn. | August 23rd " | 9 |
| 42. | Stephen Cronin. | Sept 30th " | 9 |
| 46. | Edward Newman. | October 13th " | 30 |
| 47. | Anton Odsen. | " 25th " | |
| 48. | Antoine Saul. | " 26th " | |
| 49. | Charles Nelson. | " 26th " | |
| 50. | John A. Holmes. | Nov. 6th " | |

# ONSULAR JAIL, SHANGHAI,

REPORT FOR MONTH OF November 1875.

No. discharged during month 12.
„ remaining 4.
Total 16.

Richard Phoenix,
Marshal.

| | Term. | When Discharged. | No. of Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | 3 Years, | | 30. | |
| 3. | 4 Years. | | 30. | |
| 5. | 6 Months. | November 23rd. | 23. | |
| | 90 days. | „ 20th. | 20. | |
| | 90 „ | „ 12. | 11. | |
| | 30 „ | „ 12. | 11. | |
| | | „ 12. | 11. | |
| | | „ 12. | 11. | |
| | | „ 12. | 11. | |
| | | „ 8. | 2. | |

# REPORT FOR MONTH OF Novem

| Number. | Name. | When Admitted. | T |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought Over | | |
| 52. | Walter Birch, | November 15th " | 60 |
| 53. | Louis A. Hecker, | " 21st " | |
| 54. | William Rasmus, | " 24th " | |
| 55. | Thomas Reilly, | " 24th " | |
| 56. | William Harker, | " 24th " | |

ember, 1875. (CONTINUED.)

| Term. | When Discharged. | No. of Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 162. | |
| 60 days. | | 16. | |
| | November 22nd | 1. | |
| | " 25th | 1. | |
| | " 25th | 1. | |
| | | 7 | |
| | | 188. | |

# UNITED STATES' CONS

RE

No. from last Report 5.
„ admitted during month 12.
Total 17.

No. of days served during previous months 2206.
„ „ „ „ past month 213.
Total to date 2419.

| Number. | Name. | When Admitted. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 137. | Matthew Reid. | Sept. 29th „ 1873. | 3 |
| 139. | Lyman H. Stoddard. | Nov 5th „ 1873. | 4 |
| 52. | Walter Birch. | Nov 15th „ 1873 | 6 |
| 56. | William Harker. | „ 24th „ „ | Jan |
| 57. | Edward Erdmon. | „ 30th „ „ | 19 |
| 58. | William L. Burns. | Dec. 1st „ „ | 16 |
| 59. | Henry Lawson. | „ 1st „ „ | 3 |
| 60. | William Rasmus. | „ 4. „ | |
| 61. | Thomas Reilly. | „ 4. „ | |
| 62. | Hugh Harley. | „ 4. „ | |

# ONSULAR JAIL, SHANGHAI,

## REPORT FOR MONTH OF December, 1875.

No. discharged during month 11.
„ remaining 6.
Total 17.

Richard Phoenix
Marshal.

| | Term. | When Discharged. | No. of Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | 3 Years. | | 31. | |
| 3. | 4 Years. | | 31. | |
| 3 | 60 days. | | 31. | |
| | For trial. | | 31. | |
| | 19 days. | December 18th | 18. | |
| | 10 " | " 11th | 10. | |
| | 3 " | " 3rd " | 3. | |
| | | " 8th | 5. | |
| | | " 8th | 5. | |
| | | " 8th | 5. | |

# REPORT FOR MONTH OF December

| Number. | Name. | When Admitted. | T |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought Over — | | |
| 64. | Francis Melville. | December 6th " | |
| 65. | George Hayles. | " 6th. | |
| 66. | Michael McDonald. | " 6th. | |
| 67. | William McGregor. | " 8th. | |
| 68. | William Harker. | " 8th. | 30 d |
| 69. | Morris Robbins. | " 10th " | 90 d |
| 70. | William Von Haber. | " 23rd " | 6 m |

Geo. F. Sweet,

| Term. | When Discharged. | No. of Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 175. | |
| | December 8th | 3. | |
| | " 8th | 3. | |
| | " 7th | 1. | |
| | " 8th | 1. | |
| 0 days. | | See No. 56. | |
| 0 days. | | 21. | |
| months. | | 9. | |
| | | 213. | |

# COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE C

***Return of Civil Suits from the 1st day of October t***

| CASE. | DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS. | NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF. | NAME OF DEFENDANT. | NATURE OF SUIT. | JUDGMENT. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33. | | Pending from last quarter | | | Pending |
| 28 | | " | | | Settled |
| 38 | | " | | | Pending |
| 33. | | " | | | do |
| 67 | | " | | | Closed |
| 89 | | " | | | Pending |
| 74 | | " | | | do |
| 76 | | " | | | Confessed |
| 78 | | " | | | For Pet. |
| 83. | | " | | | Settled |
| 98 | | " | | | Confessed |
| 187 | | " | | | Pending |
| 88 | | " | | | Confessed |
| 99 | | " | | | Default |
| 90 | | " | | | do |
| 91 | | " | | | Pending |
| 93 | | " | | | Confessed |
| 93 | | " | | | Default |
| 94 | | " | | | Withdrawn |
| 95. | | " | | | Default |
| 96 | | " | | | do |
| 97 | Oct. 19 | Assam | Ch | Inez Huntley | Contract | do |
| 98 | " 22 | J. Wheelright | am | do | " | Confessed |
| 99 | Nov. 12 | R. W. Gunstone | " | W. C. Blanchard | " | do |
| 00 | " 13 | H. Peacock | Br. | Inez Huntley | " | Default |
| 01 | " 15 | Jung Kee | Ch | Frogat & Co. | " | Pending |
| 02 | " 22 | T. C. Carthy | am | Inez Huntley | " | Default |
| 03 | Dec 4 | F. H. Perkins | " | B. a Swanell and a. m Shaw | " | Pending |

E. & O. E.
U. S. C.
Mo

[Form No. 124.]

# D STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

1st day of October to the 31st day of December 1875; inclusive.

| NATURE OF SUIT. | JUDGMENT. | AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED. | AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. | | DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. | | | | APPEAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Hearing. | Associates. | Clerks. | Marshals. | Interpreters. | |
| | Pending | | | | | | | | |
| | Settled | | 14 80 | | | 14 80 | | | |
| | Pending | | | | | | | | |
| | do | | | | | | | | |
| | Closed | | 18 30 | | | 15 20 | 3 10 | | |
| | Pending | | | | | | | | |
| | do | | | | | | | | |
| | Confessed | | 28 " | | | 18 90 | 9 10 | | |
| | For Pet. | | 925 46 | 15 " | 48 " | 205 41 | 420 5 | 15 " | |
| | Settled | | 6 40 | | | 1 40 | 5 " | | |
| | Confessed | | 16 " | | | 11 90 | 4 10 | | |
| | Pending | | | | | | | | |
| | Confessed | | 17 25 | | | 12 45 | 4 80 | | |
| | Default | | 27 90 | | | 18 70 | 9 20 | | |
| | do | | 27 90 | | | 18 70 | 9 20 | | |
| | Pending | | | | | | | | |
| | Confessed | | 18 90 | | | 12 50 | 6 40 | | |
| | Default | | 18 90 | | | 12 50 | 6 40 | | |
| | Settlement | | 22 20 | | | 17 60 | 4 60 | | |
| | Default | | 19 10 | | | 14 50 | 4 60 | | |
| | do | | 16 10 | | | 11 70 | 4 40 | | |
| Contract | do | $ 395 " | 17 20 | | | 13 10 | 4 10 | | |
| " | Confessed | " 22 91 | 17 35 | | | 13 25 | 4 10 | | |
| " | do | " 372 75 | 20 20 | | | 16 10 | 4 10 | | |
| " | Default | " 760 91 | 20 70 | | | 15 50 | 5 20 | | |
| " | Pending | " 783 75 | | | | | | | |
| " | Default | " 355 11 | 25 20 | | | 20 10 | 5 10 | | |
| " | Pending | - | | | | | | | |
| | | | 677 86 | 15 " | 48 " | 464 21 | 135 55 | 15 " | |

E. T. C.
U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai, December 31st 1875.

Geo. F. Seward

10

# RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI,

From the First day of October to the Thirty first day of December 1

| DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS. | NAME OF PRISONER. | CHARGE. | BY WHOM BROUGHT. | JUDGMENT. | AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED. | AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. | DISPOS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| October 1st | Thos. D. Murphy. | Refusing to do duty on "Corea" | Captain Trask. | Committed for 5 days on bread and water di | | | |
| " 4th " | Samuel Robinson | Desertion, and refusal to return to duty, on bk. "Corea." | Capt. Trask of "Corea". | Committed until "Corea" is ready for sea | | | |
| " 5th " | Samuel Johnson. | Drunk and disorderly on the Woosung Road. and resisting police while in the execution of their duty. | Sergeant Skinner. | Committed for 5 days. | | | |
| " 11th " | Alexander Loglan | Drunk & incapable. | P.C. No. 88. | Warned and dismissed. | | | |
| " 13th. | Edward Newman. | Insubordination on on board Ship "Haze". | Capt. Wilkinson of Ship "Haze". | Committed for 30 days and to be discharged | | | |
| " 20th " | S. B. Wasen. | drunk and incapable and causing damage to a trap. | Native P.C. No. 58. | Warned and dismissed and to pay $10. da | | | |
| " 25th " | Anton Oelsen. | Refusal of duty on bark "W. Mudgett". | Captain Dickey of "Williard Mudgett". | Committed on bread and water diet until "Williard Mudgett" is rea | | | |
| " 26th " | John Foley. | Drunk & damaging a rick shaw (25 cts.) and damaging the water closet in the Police cells ($.1) | Soo-San — and P.C. No. 25. | Warned and dismissed on payment of | | | |
| " 26th " | Charles Brown. | Desertion from the bk "Williard Mudgett." | Capt. Dickey of "Williard Mudgett." | Sent on board | | | |
| " 26. | Charles Nelson. | " " " | " " " | Committed on bread and water diet until Ship | | | |
| " 26. | Antoine Paul. | " " " | " " " | " " " " " " " " | | | |
| " 27. | Peter Fernand. | Drunk & incapable | Sergeant Skinner. | Warned and dismissed. | | | |
| November 6th " | J. A. Holmes and. | Desertion from the | Capt. Bridgman | | | | |
| " " | Emil Kuhlblank. | U.S.S. "Palos", and damaging a cell in Police Station to extent of $1.50. | of "Palos", and Police inspector A. Stripling. | Committed and "Palos" notified Holmes to pay the dama | | | |

Car

IMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of October to the Thirty first day of December 1875, inclusive.

| | CHARGE. | BY WHOM BROUGHT. | JUDGMENT. | AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED. | AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. | DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| s | Refusing to do duty on "Corea". Desertion, and refusal to return to duty, on bk. "Corea." | Captain Trask. | Committed for 5 days on bread and water diet. | | | | |
| | Drunk and disorderly in the Woosung Road. and resisting police while in the execution of their duty. - | Captn. Trask of "Corea." | Committed until "Corea" is ready for sea. | | | | |
| | Drunk & incapable. | Sergeant Skinner. | Committed for 5 days. | | | | |
| | Insubordination on board Ship "Haze" | P.C. No. 88, | Warned and dismissed. | | | | |
| | Drunk and incapable and causing damage to a trap. | Capt. Wilkinson of Ship "Haze." | Committed for 30 days and to be discharged from vessel. | | | | |
| | Refusal of duty on bark "W. Mudgett". | Native P.C. No. 58. | Warned and dismissed and to pay $10. damages. | | | | |
| | Drunk & damaging a rick shaw (25 cts) | Captain Dickey of "Williard Mudgett." | Committed on bread and water diet until "Williard Mudgett" is ready for sea. | | | | |
| | And damaging the water closet in the Police cells ($.1) | Soo-San - and P.C. No. 25. | Warned and dismissed on payment of damages ($.1.25.) | | | | |
| | Desertion from the bk "Williard Mudgett." | Capt. Dickey of "Williard Mudgett." | Sent on board | | | | |
| | " " " | " " " | Committed on bread and water diet until Ship Sails. | | | | |
| | " " " | " " " | " " " " " " " " " " " | | | | |
| | Drunk & incapable | Sergeant Skinner | Warned and dismissed. | | | | |
| | Desertion from the U.S.S. "Palos." | Capt. Budgman of "Palos." and | | | | | |
| | And damaging a cell in Police Station to extent of $1.50. | Police inspector A. Stripling. | Committed and "Palas" notified Holmes to pay the damages $1.50. | | | | |

Carried Over

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GEN

From the First day of October to the Thirty first day of O

| NO. OF CASE. | DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS. | NAME OF PRISONER. | CHARGE. | BY WHOM BROUGHT. | JUDGMENT. | AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Brought Over | | | | |
| 14. | November 12th. | J. H. Simmons. | Drunk & incapable | P.C. King. | warned and dismissed. | |
| 15. | " 15th. | Walter Birch | Desertion from the "W. Mudgett" after the vessel cleared. | Captain Dickey of the "W. Mudgett". | Committed for 60 days. | |
| 16. | " 24th. | William Kasmus. | Desertion from U.S. Flagship "Tennessee", | Serg't Wright and P.C. Frost. | Committed and Senior No | |
| 17. | " 24th. | Thomas Reilly. | " " " " " | " " " " | "Tennessee" ha | |
| 18. | " 24th. | William Harker. | Violent Assault on a Chinese. | Inspector Stripling. | Committed for Trial. (Sentenc | |
| 19. | " 29th. | Edward Stone. | Drunk & incapable. | P.C. King | Warned and dismissed | |
| 20. | " 30th. | Henry Lawson. | " " " | P.C. Brinn. | " " " | |
| 21. | December 1st. | Henry Lawson. | " " " | P.C. Stine. | Sentenced to 3 days on bread to get sober, as it was the 2nd | |
| 22. | " 1st. | Wm H. Burns. | Drunk & incapable. | P.C. Keath | Sentenced to 10 days imprisonm | |
| 23. | " 3rd. | Frank Price. | " " " | Sergeant Lloyd. | Warned and dismissed. | |
| 24. | " 4th. | William Kasmus. | Desertion from "Tennessee". | Sergeant Wright. | Returned to Jail from U.S. | |
| 25. | " 4th. | Thomas Reilly | " " " | " " | board U.S.S. "Monoc | |
| 26. | " 4th. | Hugh Harley. | Desertion from "Monocacy" | " Lloyd. | Committed and Captain of " | |
| 27. | " 4th. | John Gilbert. | " " " | " " | " " " " | |
| 28. | " 6th. | Oliver Enomder. | Drunk & assaulting a jin-rick-shaw-man. | Chang-ah-Tye. (a coolie) | Warned and dismissed. | |
| 29. | " 6th. | A. Johnson. | Drunk & incapable. | Sergeant Malcolm. | Warned and dismissed | |
| 30. | " 6th. | A. Highland. | " " " | P.C. No. 38. | " " " | |
| 31. | " 6th. | M. McDonald. | Desertion from "Palos" | Sergeant Lloyd. | Committed and Palos no | |
| 32. | " 6th. | George Hayles. | " "Monocacy" | P.C. No. 37 (Mackey) | " "Monocacy" | |
| 33. | " 6th. | Francis Melville. | " " " | P.C. Watts. | " " " | |
| 34. | " 7th. | John Williams. | Drunk and incapable. | P.C. King. | Warned and dismissed | |
| 35. | " 8th. | Wm McGregor. | Desertion from "Monocacy" | Sergeant Malcolm. | Committed and "Monocacy | |
| 36. | " 10th. | Wm. Harker. | Assault and battery. | Inspector Stripling. | " for 30 days | |

D STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

First day of December 1875, inclusive.

| UDGMENT. | AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED. | AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. | DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ed and dismissed. | | | |
| itted for 60 days. | | | |
| itted and Senior Naval Officer notified. "Tennessee" having left port. | | | |
| itted for Trial. (Sentenced on Dec.r 10th to 30 days imprisonment.) | | | |
| ed and dismissed. | | | |
| " " | | | |
| d to 3 days on bread and water diet, | | | |
| ober, as it was the 2nd offence within 48 hours. | | | |
| d to 10 days imprisonment. (3rd offence at Police Station.) | | | |
| d and dismissed. | | | |
| ed to Jail from U.S.S "Ashuelot," to be sent on board U.S.S. "Monocacy." ("M" being senior naval vessel) | | | |
| tted and Captain of "Monocacy" notified. | | | |
| " " " " " | | | |
| d and dismissed. (Charge not proven.) | | | |
| ed and dismissed. | | | |
| " " " | | | |
| itted and Palos notified. | | | |
| " " "Monocacy" " | | | |
| " " " " | | | |
| d and dismissed. | | | |
| itted and "Monocacy" notified. | | | |
| " for 30 days. | | | |

Carried Over

O.

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHA

From the First day of October, to the Thirty first day of December

| DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS. | NAME OF PRISONER. | CHARGE. | BY WHOM BROUGHT. | JUDGMENT. | AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED. | AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. | DISP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought Over— | | | | | | | |
| December 10th | Morris Robbins. | Violently assaulting a Chinese on the Woosung Road. | Inspector Stripling. | Committed for 90 days. | | | |
| " 16th | William Parker. | Drunk and incapable on the Bund. | P.C. Frost. | Warned and dismissed. | | | |
| " 17th | John Willeson. | Drunk and incapable on the Woosung Road. | P.C. Stein. | Warned and dismissed. | | | |
| " 17th | J. Knott. | Drunk and incapable in a Jinrick shaw on the Bund. | P.C. Mackie. | Warned and dismissed. | | | |

Richard Rhoemer
Marshal.

Geo. F. Seward,

D STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

.....day of ..... 187 , inclusive.

| DGMENT. | AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED. | AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. | DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Form # 117

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the Consular district of Shanghai to the United States during the quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| ARTICLES. | VALUE IN US. GOLD. |
|---|---|
| Camels Hair | 1837.86 |
| Canthorides | 182.12 |
| Curios | 378.91 |
| Fans | 693.93 |
| Goat Skins | 2.105.45 |
| Matting | 2393.99 |
| Opium prepared | 2.88609 |
| Silk | 1.068.537.23 |
| Straw Braids | 43,406.54 |
| Straw Hats | 31.005.80 |
| Sundries. | 642.35 |
| Tea | 7.772.133.46 |
| E. & O. E | $ 3.926.203.73 |

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai China. December 31st 1875

George F. Seward.
Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 2 | 8866 | Harbor Master Shanghai | Ma |
| " | " | 8867 | Collector of Port San Francisco. | Sen |
| " | 4 | 8868 | Chairman Chamber Commerce S'hai | Abou |
| " | " | 8869 | " Municipal Council " | " |
| " | 5 | 8870 | U. S. Consul at Amoy. | Askin |
| " | " | 8871 | " Newchwang | |
| " | " | 8872 | " Tientsin | |
| " | " | 8873 | " Chinkiang | |
| " | " | 8874 | " Hankow | |
| " | " | 8875 | " Ningpo | |
| " | " | 8876 | " Foochow | |
| " | " | 8877 | " Swatow | |
| " | " | 8878 | " Canton | |
| " | " | 8879 | Consul for Austria - Shanghai | Circ |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Matter of R. Smith, Pilot. | |
| Sending 31 Invoices | |
| About vessels carrying Kerosene Oil. | |
| " Bund lines. | |
| Asking rate of exchange Haikwan vs Commercial Taels. | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| Circulating Circular No. 52. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 5 | 8880 | Consul for | Belgium | Circ |
| " | " | 8881 | " | France | |
| " | " | 8882 | " | Denmark | |
| " | " | 8883 | " | Great Britain | |
| " | " | 8884 | " | Germany | |
| " | " | 8885 | " | Italy | |
| " | " | 8886 | " | Japan | |
| " | " | 8887 | " | Netherlands | |
| " | " | 8888 | " | Portugal, | |
| " | " | 8889 | " | Russia | |
| " | " | 8890 | " | Spain | |
| " | " | 8891 | " | Sweden & Norway | |
| " | " | 8892 | Taotai | Shanghai | M |
| " | " | 8893 | U. S. Consul | Hankow | M |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Circulating Circular No. 52. | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| Mr. Lemans Passport. | |
| Marshal's account. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 6 | 8894 | U. S. Consul | Tientsin | Sen |
| " | " | 8895 | H. B. Mc. Consul | Shanghai | Tha |
| " | " | 8896 | Taotai | " | Mr. |
| " | " | 8897 | 3d " Asst. P.M. Genl. | Washington | Sen |
| " | " | 8898 | Taotai | Shanghai | Rep |
| " | " | 8899 | Che Hsien | " | |
| " | 8 | 8900 | Mixed Court | " | |
| " | " | 8901 | District Magistrate | " | Arr |
| " | " | 8902 | Commander Bridgeman | "Palos" | Mr |
| " | " | 8903 | Kearsarge | Chefoo | Bil |
| " | 9 | 8904 | U. S. Consul | Yokohama | Of |
| " | " | 8905 | Taotai | Shanghai | Pas |
| " | " | 8906 | " | " | Hr |
| " | " | 8907 | U.S. Consul | Foochow | Ha |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Sending copy of Departments No. 481. | |
| Thanks of Dept. in Chinkiang affair. | |
| Mr. Lemans Passport. | |
| Sending receipt for Stamps. | |
| Report on Am. Epis. Mission Hospital. | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| Arrest of Chin San Li | |
| Mrs. Jordans letter. | |
| Bill for Seaman Sullivan | |
| Of John Gibbs (deceased) | |
| Passports for Fitch & Hart. | |
| Will call on Monday. | |
| Haikwan Tael. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General*

| DATE. 1875 | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 9 | 8908 | U. S. Consul | Tientsin, Hau |
| " " | 8909 | " | Canton, |
| " " | 8910 | " | Hankow, |
| " " | 8911 | Mixed Court Magistrate | Shai. Aske |
| " " | 8912 | Legation | Peking Hau |
| " " | 8913 | Hong Kong & Shai BK. | Shanghai. Send |
| " 11 | 8914 | W. Hitchings | Chicago Ack |
| " " | 8915 | Fifth Auditor Treasury | Washington Sala |
| " 12 | 8916 | " | " Consu |
| " " | 8917 | " | " |
| " " | 8918 | " | " Inter |
| " " | 8919 | " | " Extra |
| " " | 8920 | " | " Seal |
| " " | 8921 | " | " Gen |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Hai Kwan Tael vs other taels. | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| Asking him to breakfast. | |
| Haukow Coal question. | |
| Sending Emorys note for collection | |
| Ack'g receipt of letter. | |
| Salary and Fee's a/c. 3d Quarter of 1875. | |
| Consular Clerk O.B. Bradford do do | |
| " " W.H.S Hendrick " " | |
| Interpreters Acct. " | |
| Extra Clerk hire. " | |
| Seamens a/c. " | |
| General Returns " | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General*

| DATE. 1875. | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 12 | 8922 | Dept of State, Washington | Gene |
| " " | 8923 | " " " | For |
| " " | 8924 | " " " | The |
| " " | 8925 | Fifth Auditor " | Cou |
| " " | 8926 | Dept of State " | Cos |
| " " | 8927 | Collector Sanfrancisco | Mr. |
| " " | 8928 | F. Satterthwaite Newark. | Mr |
| " 13 | 8929 | Dept of State Washington | Ren |
| " " | 8930 | U.S. Consul Sevatow. | Cos |
| " " | 8931 | " " Hankow | Nat |
| " 12 | 8932 | Dept of State Washington | d |
| " " | 8933 | Collector Sanfrancisco | 2 |
| " 13 | 8934 | " Newyork, | 8 |
| " " | 8935 | Comm'r. Customs Ningpo. | Ill |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|---|
| | General Returns. | |
| | Form 90 a/c. | |
| | The Interpreter at Swatow. | |
| | Court Account 3d Qr. of 1875 | |
| | Cost of Interpretations. | |
| | Mr. Kwong Ki Chin introduced. | |
| | Mr. Emerys notes. | |
| | Rent a/c. of the Consulate General. | |
| | Cost of interpretations. | |
| | Native Writers, Mis. Expense a/c. | |
| | do do | |
| 23 | Invoices sent | |
| 80 | " " | |
| | Illness of Vice Consul Churchill. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 16 | 8936 | Municipal Council | Shanghai. | Rec |
| " | " | 8937 | " " | " | Ask |
| " | " | 8938 | M. F. Patterson, | " | Car |
| " | 20 | 8939 | Taotai | " | Fch |
| " | 23 | 8940 | Collector Port of | New York | Sen |
| " | " | 8941 | Dept of State | Washington | Ap |
| " | 20 | 8942 | U. S. Consul | Canton | Cla |
| " | 25 | 8943 | Dr Pichon | Shanghai | |
| " | " | 8944 | Post Master Genl. at | Hong Kong | Ma |
| " | 26 | 8945 | U.S. Consul General | London | Et |
| " | " | 8946 | Mrs Davidson | New York | |
| " | 27 | 8947 | W. H. Cunningham | Belfast Me | |
| " | " | 8948 | C. R. England | Shanghai | Cl |
| " | " | 8949 | Supt. Foreign Mails | Washington | A |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Receipt of dispatches. | |
| Asking about approved Land Regs: | |
| Cannot attend Court | |
| Acknowledging receipt of Hospital money | |
| Sending invoices | |
| Approving Mr. Bryant for an office at Hankow | |
| Claims on Estate of Isaac Williams | |
| " " " " | |
| Mails hence to Nagasaki. | |
| Estate of D. B. Spedding. | |
| " " J. A. Golden. | |
| " " J. W. Cunningham. | |
| Claim against Isaac Williams estate. | |
| HongKong Mails. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General*

| DATE. 1875. | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct | 28 | 8950 | Department of State, | Washington | Mr. |
| " | " | 8951 | Dr. Pichon | Shanghai | Esta |
| " | " | 8952 | C.R. England | Shanghai | " |
| " | " | 8953 | F. Satterthwaite | Newark | Send |
| " | 29 | 8954 | County Clerk | Brooklyn | Send |
| " | " | 8955 | C.R. England | Shanghai | Ack |
| " | " | 8956 | Dept of State | Washington | Send |
| " | " | 8957 | U.S. Consul | Canton | Me |
| " | " | 8958 | Dept of State | Washington | Disp |
| " | 30 | 8959 | Collector of | Boston | 8 |
| " | " | 8960 | " | San Francisco. | 1 |
| Nov | 4 | 8961 | C.H. Hance | New York | J. |
| " | " | 8962 | Geo. H. Kettle | " | " |
| " | " | 8963 | E Burmeister | Shanghai | Ac |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|---|
| | Mr. Bradford asks 6 months leave. | |
| | Estate of J. Williams. | |
| | " " " | |
| | Sending Bill of Ex. Emerys notes. | |
| | Sending for Rickard's evidence | |
| | Ack'g. letter. | |
| | Sending extracts about Yunnan affair. | |
| | Miscellaneous Ex. A/c. 3d Qr. 1875. | |
| | Dispatch re do. | |
| 8 | Invoices sent. | |
| 17 | " | |
| | J. P. Gear has sailed for Sanfrancisco. | |
| | " " " " | |
| | Notice in a Court Case. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. | 4 | 8964 | Miss D. Orleans | Shanghai | Not |
| " | " | 8965 | Taotai | " | Too |
| " | " | 8966 | Comm.r Customs | " | Ap |
| " | 5 | 8967 | U. S. Consul, | Hankow, | Re |
| " | " | 8968 | H. C. du Bose | Soochow. | Es |
| " | " | 8969 | W. H. Forbes | Hongkong. | |
| " | 6 | 8970 | Capt Palos | Shanghai | Ac |
| " | 8 | 8971 | Taotai | " | T |
| " | " | 8972 | P. M. Jenk. | Yokohama | Rel |
| " | " | 8973 | Mackenzie & Co. | Shanghai, | Reg |
| " | 12 | 8974 | Taotai | " | Ma |
| " | " | 8975 | M. Council | " | Re |
| " | 13 | 8976 | Mackenzie & Co. | " | |
| " | " | 8977 | Taotai | " | A |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Notice in a Court case. | |
| Too ill to call. | |
| Applying for Transit Passes. | |
| Rect of dispatch. | |
| Estate of C. D. Williams. | |
| " " " " " | |
| Arrest of Deserters. | |
| Pass to interior. | |
| Returning missent letters. | |
| Requesting money on a/c of Miss Huntley | |
| Matter of the Stone Bridge. | |
| Receipt of letter. | |
| " " | |
| Ackg dispatch. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov | 13 | 8978 | Supt. Foreign Mails Washington | Re |
| " | " | 8979 | 3d Asst. P. M. Genl. " | Re |
| " | " | 8980 | " " | Sen |
| " | " | 8981 | Dept of State " | Ac |
| " | " | 8982 | U. S. Consul at HongKong | Sen |
| " | 1 | 8983 | Dept of State Washington | Tra |
| " | 13 | 8984 | J. M. Kinley Sanfrancisco | Rece |
| " | " | 8985 | Collector " | 15 |
| " | " | 8986 | " Newyork | 36 |
| " | " | 8987 | " Boston | 19 |
| " | " | 8988 | Admiral Reynolds Shanghai | De |
| " | 15 | 8989 | " " Austria " | |
| " | " | 8990 | " " Belgium " | |
| " | " | 8991 | " " Denmark " | |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Reduction of postage | |
| Requisition for 5 cent stamps. | |
| Sending unclaimed letters. | |
| Ack'g. dispatch | |
| Sending parcel for Dept. | |
| Trade Report for 1875. | |
| Receipt of letter. | |
| 15 Invoices sent | |
| 36 " " | |
| 19 " " | |
| Death of Minister Avery. | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General*

| DATE. 1878 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. | 15 | 8992 | Consul for | France-Shai. | De |
| " | " | 8993 | " | Gt Britain " | |
| " | " | 8994 | " | Germany " | |
| " | " | 8995 | " | Italy " | |
| " | " | 8996 | " | Japan " | |
| " | " | 8997 | " | Netherlands. | |
| " | " | 8998 | " | Portugal | |
| " | " | 8999 | " | Russia | |
| " | " | 9000 | " | Spain | |
| " | " | 9001 | " | Sweden & Norway | |
| " | " | 9002 | Dept of State | Washington | |
| " | " | 9003 | Consul at | Amoy | |
| " | " | 9004 | " | Chefoo | |
| " | " | 9005 | " | Hankow | |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Death of Minister Avery | |
| " | |
| " | |
| " | |
| " | |
| " | |
| " | |
| " | |
| " | |
| " | |
| " | |
| " | |
| " | |
| " | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov | 16 | 9006 | U.S. Consul at | Foochow | D |
| " | " | 9007 | " | Canton | |
| " | " | 9008 | " | Newchwang | |
| " | " | 9009 | " | Chinkiang | |
| " | " | 9010 | " | Kinkiang | |
| " | " | 9011 | " | Newchwang | |
| " | " | 9012 | " | Ningpo. | |
| " | " | 9013 | " | Swatow | |
| " | " | 9014 | " | Tientsin | |
| " | " | 9015 | Legation | Peking. | |
| " | 18 | 9016 | Frazar & Co | Shanghai | C |
| " | " | 9017 | U.S. Consul | Swatow | R |
| " | 19 | 9018 | Admiral Reynolds | Shanghai | Av |
| " | " | 9019 | U.S. Consul for | Austria | |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31. 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Death of Minister Avery. | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| Claim against the "Adele". | |
| Receipt of dispatch. | |
| Arrangements for Mr. Avery's remains. | |
| Circular do do. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. | 19 | 9020 | Consul for Belgium Shanghai. | Cir |
| " | " | 9021 | " Denmark " | |
| " | " | 9022 | " France " | |
| " | " | 9023 | " Gt Britain " | |
| " | " | 9024 | " Germany " | |
| " | " | 9025 | " Italy " | |
| " | " | 9026 | " Japan " | |
| " | " | 9027 | " Netherlands " | |
| " | " | 9028 | " Portugal " | |
| " | " | 9029 | " Russia " | |
| " | " | 9030 | " Spain " | |
| " | " | 9031 | " Sweden Norway | |
| " | " | 9032 | U.S. Consul Foochow | Co |
| " | " | 9033 | A Bell & Co. Shanghai | |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Circulars about Mr. Avery's remains. | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| Certificates for invoices. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate General*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov | 19 | 9034 | Barnet & Co. Shanghai | Certif |
| " | " | 9035 | Birley Worthington & Co. " | " |
| " | " | 9036 | Bovet Brothers " | |
| " | " | 9037 | Butterfield & Swire. " | |
| " | " | 9038 | Carter & Co. " | |
| " | " | 9039 | Chalmers Mackintosh & Co. " | |
| " | " | 9040 | Fogg & Co. " | |
| " | " | 9041 | Frazar and Co. " | |
| " | " | 9042 | Gibb Livingston & Co. " | |
| " | " | 9043 | Gilman & Co. " | |
| " | " | 9044 | Heard & Co. | |
| " | " | 9045 | Holdsworth's Ed. | |
| " | " | 9046 | Hyde Hertz & Co. | |
| " | " | 9047 | Jardine Matheson & Co. | |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|---|
| | Certificates for Invoices altered. | |
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Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov | 19 | 9047 | Little & Co. | Cert |
| " | " | 9048 | Low, E. J. | |
| " | " | 9049 | Meyerink, H. | |
| " | " | 9050 | Moller, J. W. | |
| " | " | 9051 | Moustard & Co. | |
| " | " | 9052 | Olyphant & Co. | |
| " | " | 9053 | Purdon & Co. | |
| " | " | 9054 | Reid, Evans & Co. | |
| " | " | 9055 | Russell & Co. | |
| " | " | 9056 | Seimssen & Co. | |
| " | " | 9057 | Thorne Bros. | |
| " | " | 9058 | Ladage & Olke | |
| " | " | 9059 | Vogel & Hagedorn & Co. | |
| " | " | 9060 | Forster, John & Co. | |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|---|
| | Certificates for invoices altered. | |
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Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Gener*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov | 19 | 9061 | Cook, D. M. Shanghai | Cer |
| " | " | 9062 | Endicott, E. C. " | |
| " | " | 9063 | Gilbert, D. C. " | |
| " | " | 9064 | Tate & Hawes, " | |
| " | " | 9065 | Drysdale, Ringer & Co. " | |
| " | " | 9066 | Dept of State, Washington | Appr |
| " | " | 9067 | " " " | Mr |
| " | " | 9068 | " " " | Copi |
| " | " | 9069 | " " " | Jud |
| " | " | 9070 | U.S. Consul Amoy | Rec |
| " | " | 9071 | Municipal Council Shanghai. | Tau |
| " | 20 | 9072 | "Tennessee" " | Mat |
| " | 23 | 9073 | do " | Arr |
| " | " | 9074 | Comm.r Customs " | Appr |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Certificates for invoices altered. | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| Approving leave of absence for Mr Henderson | |
| Mr. Henderson's rent a/c. | |
| Copy of dispatch to Mr. Henderson. | |
| Judicial authority of Consular Agents. | |
| Rent a/c. 3rd Qr. of 1875. | |
| Taotai's views on the Stone bridge. | |
| Matter of Mr. Avery's death | |
| Arrest of Deserter Keeker | |
| Approval of Moore's Junk Pass. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera*

| DATE. 1876 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov | 22 | 9075 | U.S. Consul | Canton, | Esta |
| " | " | 9076 | Harbor Master | Shanghai, | Bou |
| " | 17 | 9077 | U.S. Consul | Chinkiang, | Rela |
| " | " | 9078 | " | Chefoo | |
| " | " | 9079 | " | Hankow | |
| " | " | 9080 | " | Newchwang | |
| " | " | 9081 | " | Swatow | |
| " | " | 9082 | " | Tientsin | |
| " | " | 9083 | " | Canton | |
| " | " | 9084 | " | Kiukiang | |
| " | " | 9085 | " | Ningpo | |
| " | " | 9086 | " | Foochow | |
| " | " | 9087 | " | Amoy. | |
| " | " | 9088 | Mixed Court | Shanghai. | Gam |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Estate of King & Co. | |
| Boats in front of Heard's wharf. | |
| Relative value of the Tael. | |
| " " | |
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| Gambling in the Settlement. | |

Consul General.

**Register** of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov | 24 | 9089 | Capt. of "Ashuelot" Shanghai | Arres |
| " | " | 9090 | Mrs. Purdon. C.M.C. " | Opin |
| " | " | 9091 | Consul for Austria | Circ |
| " | " | 9092 | " Belgium | |
| " | " | 9093 | " Denmark | |
| " | " | 9094 | " France | |
| " | " | 9095 | " Germany | |
| " | " | 9096 | " Great Britain | |
| " | " | 9097 | " Italy | |
| " | " | 9098 | " Japan | |
| " | " | 9099 | " Netherlands | |
| " | " | 9100 | " Portugal | |
| " | " | 9101 | " Russia | |
| " | " | 9102 | " Spain | |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 18 75.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Arrest of 2 Deserters from the "Tennessee." | |
| Opium Lekin Runners. | |
| Circular No. 53. to Consular Body. | |
| " " | |
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Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov | 24 | 9103 | Consul for | Sweden & Norway | Circ |
| " | 26 | 9104 | Taotai | Shanghai, | Bill |
| " | " | 9105 | S. M. Bryan | Yokohama | Mai |
| " | 29 | 9106 | Harbor Master | Shanghai, | Cha |
| " | " | 9107 | German Consul | " | May |
| " | " | 9108 | Supt. Foreign Mails | Washington | Esta |
| " | 30 | 9109 | J. J. McGrath | Chicago | Ack |
| " | " | 9110 | Collector of | Sanfrancisco | 25 |
| " | " | 9111 | " " | Newyork | 61 |
| " | " | 9112 | " " | Boston | 1/ |
| Dec | 1 | 9113 | Capt. of "Ashuelot" | Shanghai. | Arr |
| " | " | 9114 | J. S. Purdon C.M.C. | " | Fra |
| " | 2 | 9115 | Taotai | " | |
| " | " | 9116 | W. S. Filz Esq | " | App |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|---|
| | Circular No. 53 to Consular Body. | |
| | Bill for Wharfage Dues. | |
| | Mails to pass thro Consulate General. | |
| | Changes in Harbor Regulations, | |
| | May use U.S. Jail for prisoners. | |
| | Establishing Japanese Post Office in Shanghai | |
| | Ack'g. receipt of letter. | |
| | 25 Invoices | |
| | 61 " | |
| | 1 " | |
| | Arrest of H Lawson | |
| | Transmitting Check for Wharfage Dues | |
| | " Receipt for ditto | |
| | Approving his pass. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera*

| DATE. 1878 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec | 3 | 9117 | Taotai | Shanghai | Loc |
| " | " | 9118 | Legation | Peking | The |
| " | " | 9119 | Taotai | Shanghai | Ap |
| " | 11 | 9120 | Adm. Reynolds | "Tennessee" | Bi |
| " | " | 9121 | Capt. Fyffe | "Monocacy" | Ar |
| " | " | 9122 | Bovet Bros. | Cantan | Est |
| " | " | 9123 | Heard & Co. | Shanghai | |
| " | " | 9124 | Olyphant & Co. | Hongkong | |
| " | " | 9125 | Russell & Co. | " | |
| " | " | 9126 | Birley, Worthington & Co. | " | |
| " | " | 9127 | Bousstead & Co | Singapore | |
| " | " | 9128 | Smith, Elder & Co | " | |
| " | " | 9129 | U.S. Consul | at Canton | |
| " | " | 9130 | " | Foochow | |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Local taxes &c. | |
| The King &Co. matter at Canton. | |
| Appointing an interview for Monday. | |
| Bill against the "Kearsarge". | |
| Arrest of 2 Deserters. | |
| Estate of King &Co. | |
| " — " | |
| " — " | |
| " — " | |
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Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 4 | 9131 | U.S. Consul | Hongkong. | Esta |
| " | " | 9132 | " | Singapore | |
| " | 4 | 9133 | Capt. of "Monocacy" | Shanghai | Arre |
| " | " | 9134 | Russell & Co | " | Ma |
| " | " | 9135 | Capt. of Palos, | " | Cas |
| " | 6 | 9136 | " "Monocacy" | " | A |
| " | " | 9137 | " " " | " | |
| " | 8 | 9138 | Tientai | " | |
| " | " | 9139 | Milroy Sons | London. | Est |
| " | " | 9140 | Mustard & Co | Shanghai. | " |
| " | 9 | 9141 | Consul at | Swatow | John |
| " | " | 9142 | Fifth Auditor | Washington. | Mr |
| " | " | 9143 | Mr Elmore | Peking. | Chu |
| " | " | 9144 | Legation | " | Dep |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Estate of King vs. Canton | |
| " " " | |
| Arrest of 2 deserters. | |
| Mails at Yokohama. | |
| Case of Lowron. | |
| Arrest of deserter McDonald. | |
| " " " Hale v Melville. | |
| " " " McGregor. | |
| Estate of King vs. | |
| " " C. E Hendrick. | |
| Johnson vs Carter Papers to Dept. | |
| Mrs. Avery's $659. | |
| Chinese text of the Treaty. | |
| Departure of Mr. Avery's remains. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera*

| DATE. 1875. | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 9 | 9145 | Legation | Peking | Mr. |
| " | " | 9146 | Dept. of State | Washington | Mr |
| " | 10 | 9147 | Senor Ricardo Tirado | Shanghai | Rec |
| " | 11 | 9148 | H. Peacock | " | Cla |
| " | " | 9149 | T. C. Easley | " | |
| " | " | 9150 | John J. Yeo. | " | |
| " | " | 9151 | A. de Encarnacio | " | |
| " | 13 | 9152 | Dept of State | Washington | Cir |
| " | " | 9153 | C. Holcombe | Peking | Mr |
| " | " | 9154 | French Bank | Shanghai | Sen |
| " | 14 | 9155 | Legation | Peking | For |
| " | " | 9156 | U. S. Consul | Canton | |
| " | " | 9157 | Dept of State | Washington | Mer |
| " | " | 9158 | W. Peacock, | Shanghai | Divi |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Avery's Remains. | |
| Mr. Johnsons case. | |
| Receipt of Peruvian Treaty. | |
| Claim against I. Huntley. | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| Circular of May 21o. | |
| Mr. Seward will take charge of Legation. | |
| Sending Bill of Ex. & Protest. | |
| Forwarding Mr. Lincoln's Chinese Card | |
| " " " | |
| Mr. Colbys rent account. | |
| Dividend of Miss Huntleys estate. | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera*

| DATE. | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec | 14 | 9159 | T. C. Eastley | Shanghai | Divi |
| " | " | 9160 | Ah Dam | " | " |
| " | " | 9161 | Tung Sing | " | " |
| " | " | 9162 | Wy Cheong | " | " |
| " | " | 9163 | Geo. Polite | " | " |
| " | " | 9164 | A. Coolie | " | " |
| " | " | 9165 | A Cook | " | " |
| " | " | 9166 | Sec'y. Gas Company | " | " |
| " | " | 9167 | A Washman | " | " |
| " | 15 | 9168 | French BK | " | Send |
| " | " | 9169 | U. S. Consul | Tientsin | " |
| " | " | 9170 | F. Howlden | Shanghai | " |
| " | " | 9171 | R. T. Thorburn | " | Ass |
| " | " | 9172 | Consul for | Austria | Cir |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31 1875.

| | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|---|
| ivided on Miss Huntlys Estate | | |
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| " " | | |
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| " " | | |
| " " | | |
| " " | | |
| Pending Bill of Exchange protested. | | |
| " Peruvian Treaty | | |
| " " " | | |
| Assessment of Consular Buildings | | |
| Circular No 54. to Consular Body | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 15 | 9173 | Consul for | Belgium | Circ |
| " | " | 9174 | " | Denmark | |
| " | " | 9175 | " | France | |
| " | " | 9176 | " | Great Britain | |
| " | " | 9177 | " | Germany | |
| " | " | 9178 | " | Italy | |
| " | " | 9179 | " | Japan | |
| " | " | 9180 | " | Netherlands | |
| " | " | 9181 | " | Portugal | |
| " | " | 9182 | " | Russia | |
| " | " | 9183 | " | Spain | |
| " | " | 9184 | " | Sweden & N. | |
| " | " | 8185 | Hyousberg & Pike | Shanghai | |
| " | " | 9186 | R. T. Thorburn | " | |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|---|
| Circular No. 44. to Consular Body. | | |
| " | " | " |
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| " | " | " |
| " | " | " |
| " | " | " |
| " | " | " |
| " | " | " |
| " | " | " |
| Acknowledging receipt of letter. | | |
| Tax on Consulate. | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Gener*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 16 | 9187 | Harbor Master, | Shanghai. | Ma |
| " | 17 | 9188 | Secretary of State | Washington | Rece |
| " | " | 9189 | Dept of State | " | Judic |
| " | " | 9190 | " | " | Dep |
| " | " | 9191 | " | " | Mis |
| " | " | 9192 | Collector of Customs | Boston | 11 |
| " | " | 9193 | " | Sanfrancisco | 26 |
| " | " | 9194 | " | Newyork | 74 |
| " | " | 9195 | " | Sanfrancisco | 4 |
| " | 20 | 9196 | Taotai | Shanghai | Tra |
| " | 22 | 9197 | R. T. Thorburn | " | Tax |
| " | 23 | 9198 | German Consul | " | Gra |
| " | " | 9199 | Hall & Holtz. | " | Cla |
| " | " | 9200 | Postmaster | Lyons Newyork | Sen |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Matter of Capt. Blanchard. | |
| Receipt of telegraphic instruction Mr Seward to Peking | |
| Judicial functions of the Vice Consul General. | |
| Departure of Mrs. Avery. | |
| Mis. Ex. & Asc. of Consul at Canton. | |
| 11 Invoices sent | |
| 26 " " | |
| 74 " " | |
| 4 " " | |
| Transfer of land Deed 164. | |
| Tax on Consular Buildings. | |
| Granting use of jail. | |
| Claim against C. E. Hendrick. | |
| Sending letter Letter to Van Marten | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera*

| DATE. 1925 | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 23 | 9201 | W. Van Marter, | Newyork | Esta |
| " 24 | 9202 | Taotai, | Shanghai | Mr. |
| " " | 9203 | 'Tennessee', | Nagasaki | Rece |
| " " | 9204 | Supt. Foreign Mails | Washington. | Brit |
| " " | 9205 | " " " | Yokohama | |
| " " | 9206 | Postmaster General | Hongkong. | |
| " 26 | 9207 | Consul for | Austria Shanghai. | Cir 5 |
| " " | 9208 | " " | Belgium " | |
| " " | 9209 | " " | Denmark " | |
| " " | 9210 | " " | France " | |
| " " | 9211 | " " | Germany " | |
| " " | 9212 | " " | Great Britain | |
| " " | 9213 | " " | Japan " | |
| " " | 9214 | " " | Italy " | |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Estate of R. Pease. | |
| Mr. Moore's transit passes. | |
| Receipt of dispatch. | |
| British Closed mails to Nagasaki. | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| Circ. 55 to Consular Body announcing death of Italian Consul. | |
| " " " | |
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| " " " | |
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| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera*

| DATE. 1876 | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 26 | 9215 | Consul for Russia Shanghai | Circul |
| " " | 9216 | " " Spain " | " |
| " " | 9217 | " " Sweden and Norway " | " |
| " 27 | 9218 | " " Netherlands " | " |
| " " | 9219 | " " Portugal " | " |
| " " | 9220 | Consul for Austria " | Circu |
| " " | 9221 | " Belgium " | |
| " " | 9222 | " Denmark " | |
| " " | 9223 | " France " | |
| " " | 9224 | " Great Britain " | |
| " " | 9225 | " Germany " | |
| " " | 9226 | " Japan " | |
| " " | 9227 | " Netherlands " | |
| " " | 9228 | " Portugal " | |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Circular 55 announcing death of Italian Consul. | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| " " " | |
| Circular naming Pall Bearers for above. | |
| " " | |
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Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 27 | 9229 | Dept. of State, Washington | Bush |
| " | 28 | 9230 | " " " | Copy |
| " | " | 9231 | U. S. Consul at Hankow. | None |
| " | " | 9232 | S. C. Farnham Shanghai | Title |
| " | " | 9233 | Miss H Lindsay, Jersey City. | Estate |
| " | " | 9234 | Assessment Committee Shanghai | Assessm |
| " | " | 9235 | Collector Port of Newyork, | 2 |
| " | " | 9236 | " " Boston, | 2d |
| " | " | 9237 | " " Sanfrancisco, | 1st |
| " | " | 9238 | H Kong & Shai. Bk. Shanghai. | |
| " | 29 | 9239 | Collector - Sanfrancisco. | 2 |
| " | 31 | 9240 | Admiral Reynolds Shanghai | Inform |
| " | " | 9241 | Supt. For. Mails Yokohama | |
| " | " | 9242 | Postmaster Genl, Hongkong | |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Bush and Bryant at Canton. | |
| Copying Press and Safe for Consulate at Swatow. | |
| Nomination of a Vice Consul. | |
| Title Deed No. 164 forwarded. | |
| Estate of John Lindsay. | |
| Assessment of Consular Buildings. | |
| Invoices sent | |
| " " | |
| " " | |
| | |
| 2 Invoices £ | |
| Informing of Mr. Bradfords appointment. | |
| " " | |
| " " | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Gene*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 31 | 9243 | Taotai | Shanghai | Inf |
| " | " | 9244 | District Magistrate | " | |
| " | " | 9245 | Mixed Court do | " | |
| " | " | 9246 | Chairman Municipal Council | " | |
| " | " | 9247 | U.S. Consul, | Chinkiang | |
| " | " | 9248 | " | Chefoo | |
| " | " | 9249 | " | Hankow | |
| " | " | 9250 | " | Newchwang | |
| " | " | 9251 | " | Kiukiang | |
| " | " | 9252 | " | Ningpo | |
| " | " | 9253 | " | Swatow | |
| " | " | 9254 | " | Tientsin | |
| " | " | 9255 | " | Foochow | |
| " | " | 9256 | " | Canton | |

e General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES |
|---|---|
| Informing of Mr. Bradfords appointment as V.C. Genl | |
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Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec | 31 | 9257 | Consul for | Amoy | Infor |
| " | " | 9258 | " | HongKong | |
| " | " | 9259 | " | Nagasaki | |
| " | " | 9260 | " | Yokohama | |
| " | " | 9261 | " | Hiogo | |
| " | " | 9262 | " | Hankow | Reg |
| " | " | 9263 | Comm^r. of Customs | Shanghai | Infor |
| " | " | 9264 | Consul for | Austria | |
| " | " | 9265 | " | Belgium | |
| " | " | 9266 | " | Denmark | |
| " | " | 9267 | " | France | |
| " | " | 9268 | " | Great Britain | |
| " | " | 9269 | " | Germany | |
| " | " | 9270 | " | Japan | |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|---|
| | forming of Mr. Bradford's appointment as V.C.G. | |
| | " " | |
| | " " | |
| | " " | |
| | " " | |
| | Regard to Mr. Stritmeyer | |
| | Informing of Mr. Bradfords appointment as V.C.G. | |
| | " " | |
| | " " | |
| | " " | |
| | " " | |
| | " " | |
| | " " | |
| | " " | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches sent from the United States Consulate Genera*

| DATE. 1875 | | NO. | TO WHOM AND WHAT PLACE SENT. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 31 | 9271 | Consul for Netherlands, | Info |
| " | " | 9272 | " " Portugal, | |
| " | " | 9273 | " " Russia, | |
| " | " | 9274 | " " Spain, | |
| " | " | 9275 | " " Sweden Norway | |
| " | " | 9276 | " General France. | Mis |
| " | " | | | |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| ON WHAT SUBJECT. | NO. OF ENCLOSURES. |
|---|---|
| Informing of Mr. Bradford's appointment as U.S. General. | |
| " " " " | |
| " " " " | |
| " " " " | |
| " " " " | |
| Minutes of Consuls Meeting. | |

Geo. F. Seward

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai December 31st 1875

E. & O. E.

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | WHEN RECEIVED |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. Consulate General | 5432 | London Aug. 6 | Oct |
| Austrian Consulate | 5433 | Shanghai Sept. 30. | " |
| U.S.V. Consul | 5434 | Ningpo Oct 1 | " |
| German Consul | 5435 | Shanghai " 1 " | " |
| U.S. Consul General | 5436 | Yokohama Sept. 24. | " |
| H.B.M's Consul | 5437 | Shanghai Oct 1. | " |
| Dept of State | 5438 | Washington Aug 14. | " |
| " " | 5439 | " " | " |
| " " | 5440 | " " | " |
| " " | 5441 | " " | " |
| 1st Asst. P.M. General | 5442 | " " 16 | " |
| W. Hutchings | 5443 | Chicago " 12 | " |
| U.S. Consul | 5444 | Hankow Oct 1 | " |
| " " | 5445 | " " 1 | " |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 1 '75 | Receipts Estate of D.B Spedding | | |
| " " | Death of Ferdinand I. | | |
| " 2 " | Trade Report. | | |
| " 1 " | Flags half mast Ferdinand I. | | |
| " 4 " | Information of John Gibbs | | |
| " 4 " | W.H. Tapp appointed Registrar. | | |
| " 4 " | Granting leave of absence. | | |
| " 4 " | Approval Chinkiang Course | | |
| " 4 " | Consular Agents | | |
| " 4 " | Approval Sheppard Tientsin. | | |
| " 4 " | Sending stamps | | |
| " 4 " | " letter to Mr Hutchings | | |
| " 5 " | Marshal at Hankow | | |
| " 5 " | Estate of C. D. Williams | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | WHEN RECEIV |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. V. Consul, | 5446 | Ningpo Oct 5 | Oct |
| Taotai | 5447 | Shanghai Sept 24 | " |
| C. P. Lincoln | 5448 | Canton " 11 | " |
| " " | 5449 | " " 21 | " |
| F. R. Talbot | 5450 | " " 11 | " |
| U. S. Consul | 5451 | Chinkiang Oct 5 | " |
| " " | 5452 | Foochow Sept 30 | " |
| " " | 5453 | " Oct. 4. | " |
| H. B. M's Consul, | 5454 | Shanghai " 7 | " |
| French Bank | 5455 | " " 9 | " |
| U. S. Vice Consul | 5456 | Ningpo " 8 | " |
| Taotai | 5457 | Shanghai " 3 | " |
| U. S. Consul | 5458 | Swatow " 2 | " |
| do | 5459 | Tientsin " 4 | " |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ch 6. '75. | Vessels not under Am. Flag | | |
| " | Passport for Mr Leamen | | |
| 8 | Assumes duties of Consul | | |
| " | Dispatch No. 4 for Dept. | | |
| " | Giving Mr. Lincoln charge. | | |
| " | Returns for Dept. | | |
| 9 | Arrivals & departure of vessels | | |
| " | Statement regard to navigation. | | |
| " | Receipt of dispatch | | |
| " | Frazar & Co.'s protest | | |
| " | Value of Hai Kwan Taels | | |
| " | Land of the widow Chen | See | |
| 11 | Tonnage of native vessels | | |
| " | Sending Returns | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | WHEN RECEIVED |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Consul | 5460 | Tientsin Oct. 4 | Oct 1 |
| Taotai | 5461 | Shanghai " 10 | " " |
| Mixed Court Magistrate | 5462 | " " 10 | " |
| Geo. B. Emory | 5463 | HongKong " 6 | " |
| District Magistrate | 5464 | Shanghai " 10. | " |
| U. S. Consul | 5465 | Hankow " 8 | " |
| Municipal Council | 5466 | Shanghai " 12 | " |
| U. S. Consul | 5467 | Chinkiang " " | " |
| C. S. Katchkoff | 5468 | Shanghai " 11 | " |
| M Council. | 5469 | " " 13 | " |
| " | 5470 | " " 14 | " |
| " | 5471 | " " " | " |
| Taotai | 5472 | " " 15 | " |
| " | 5473 | " " 14 | " " |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 11. '75 | Trade Report | | |
| " " " | Would receive a call | | |
| " " " | Will return a call | | |
| " " " | Wharfage dues | | |
| " " " | About the Tael | | |
| " " " | " Assessments | | |
| " 12 " | " Seward Road | | |
| " " " | Relative value of Taels | | |
| " 14 " | Assumes charge as Russian Consul General. | | |
| " " " | Assessments & Fares | | |
| " " " | Municipal year | | |
| " " " | Proxy voting | | |
| " 15 " | Passes for Holt and Fitch | | |
| " " " | $ Subscription $100. Hospital | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | WHEN RECEIVED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taotai, | 5474 | Shanghai, Oct 14 | Oct. 18 |
| M. F. Patterson, | 5475 | " " 15 | " 18 |
| U.S. Vice Consul | 5476 | Cork Aug 13 | " 1 |
| Commr. of Customs. | 5477 | Ningpo. Oct. 16 | " |
| U.S. Consul | 5478 | Newchwang Sept 30 | " 1 |
| " | 5479 | " Oct 13 | " |
| " | 5480 | Foochow " 14 | " |
| " | 5481 | Hankow " 15 | " |
| " | 5482 | " " " | " |
| Municipal Council | 5483 | Shanghai " 18 | " |
| French Bank | 5484 | " " 15 | " |
| A Bell & Co. | 5485 | " " 19 | " |
| U.S. Consul. | 5486 | Hankow " 18 | " |
| do. | 5487 | Swatow. " 16 | " |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ct. 15. 1875 | Sending $100 for Hospital. | | |
| 16 " | Asking Ex. about Standing "Chihli" | | |
| 18 " | Estate D. R. Spedding. | | |
| " " | Rect of dispatches | | |
| " 19 " | Sending Returns | | |
| " " " | Exchange on Taels | | |
| " " " | Sending Tael weights. | | |
| " " " | Salaries at Hankow | | |
| " " " | Rect of Tael dispatch. | | |
| " " " | Ministers who appear on Land List. | | |
| " " " | Frazar & Co's Bill of E. | | |
| " " " | " " | | |
| " 22 " | Nomination of A. E. Bryant as Marshal. | | |
| " " " | Undocumented vessels. | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | WHEN RECEIVE |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. Vice Consul | 5488 | Ningpo Oct 15 | Oct 2 |
| Comptroller Treasury | 5489 | Washington Sept 1. | " |
| U.S. Agency | 5490 | New York Aug 20 | " |
| John Davis | 5491 | Washington " 25 | " |
| U.S. Consul, | 5492 | Hankow Oct 20 | " 2 |
| U.S. Consul, | 5493 | Canton " 9 | " 1 |
| " | 5494 | " " 8 | " |
| " | 5495 | " " 10 | " 1 |
| " | 5496 | Swatow " 10 | " 1 |
| Post master General | 5497 | Hongkong " 12 | " |
| Russell & Co | 5498 | Shanghai " 19 | " 2 |
| US Consul | 5499 | Hankow " 16 | " 2 |
| " | 5500 | Swatow " 15 | " |
| Local P. O. | 5501 | Shanghai " 21 | " 2 |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 30th 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 23. 75 | Requesting leave of absence | | |
| " " | Accounts up to June 30. 1875 | | |
| " " | Stationery by "Mary Whitridge" | | |
| " " | Receipt of dispatch | | |
| 25 " | " " " | | |
| 14 " | Dispatches to Dept. | | |
| " " | " " " | | |
| 15 " | Asking about Passports | | |
| 18 " | Value of the Tael | | |
| 17 " | Mails to Yokohama | | |
| 20 " | About Ammunition &c. | | |
| 23 " | Sending Trade Reports | | |
| " " | " " " | | |
| 24 " | Uncalled for letters | | |

Consul General.

Register of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | WHEN RECEIVED |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. Consul | 5502 | Canton Oct 19. '75 | Oct 2 |
| " | 5503 | " " 23 " | " |
| " | 5504 | " " " " | Nov |
| U.S. Legation | 5505 | Peking " " " | " |
| " | 5506 | " " " " | " |
| U.S. Consuls | 5507 | Hankow, " 29 " | " |
| H.B. DuBose | 5508 | Soochow " 30 " | " |
| U.S. Consul | 5509 | Hankow " 28 " | " |
| C.H. Hance | 5510 | Newyork Sept 3 " | " |
| Geo W. Kettelle | 5511 | " " 6 " | " |
| Geo A. Butler | 5512 | Shanghai Nov 3 " | " |
| French Police | 5513 | " " 4 " | " |
| U.S. Consul | 5514 | Tientsin Oct 27 " | " |
| P.M. General | 5515 | Yokohama " 20 " | " |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 29 '75 | Receipt of dispatch. | | |
| " " | " " | | |
| Nov 1 " | Balance of Trade Report | | |
| " " " | Judicial powers Consular Agents | | |
| " " " | Chinese passes to interior. | | |
| " 2 " | Estate of C. D. Williams. | | |
| " " " | Land purchased at Soochow | | |
| " 3 " | Weight of the Tael | | |
| " 3 " | Inquiring for John Bleer | | |
| " 3 " | " " | | |
| " 3 " | Transit passes for Cotton | | |
| " 4 " | Charges against Bertrand | | |
| " " " | Sending Taels 10 for Weighing | | |
| " " | Mitsu Bishi Steamers carrying mails. | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | WHEN RECEIVED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harbor Master | 5516 | Shanghai Nov 5 | Nov 6 |
| Taotai, | 5517 | " " " | " " |
| Dept of State | 5518 | Washington Sept 15 | " 8 |
| " " | 5519 | " " 17 | " |
| " " | 5520 | " " 21 | " |
| " " | 5521 | " " 22 | " |
| Fifth Auditor | 5522 | " " 18 | " |
| J. McKinley | 5523 | San Francisco Oct 1 | " |
| W. Van Master | 5524 | Lyons N. Y. Sept 21 | " |
| Minister | 5525 | Peking, Oct 30 | " |
| Chamber of Commerce | 5526 | Shanghai Nov 10 | " |
| U.S. Consul | 5527 | Canton Oct 29 | " |
| Municipal Council | 5528 | Shanghai Nov 11 | " |
| MacKenzie & Co. | 5529 | " " 13 | " 1 |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 6. 1875 | Rigging jibbooms on vessels in port. | | |
| " " " | The Viceroy going to Nanking | | |
| " 8 " | Baggage of passengers going to U.S. | | |
| " " " | Hankow Consul proceedings approved. | | |
| " " " | Receipt of dispatch. | | |
| " " " | Sending Watch & Chain to HongKong. | | |
| " " " | Salary a/c's part of 1875. | | |
| " " " | Summons to A.A. Fisher. | | |
| " " " | Estate of A Pease | | |
| " " " | Approving proceedings at Ningpo. | | |
| " 11 " | Ships in Harbor with Kerosene Oil | | |
| " " " | Sending 10 lbs weight in Coin | | |
| " 12 " | Expenses for Repairs &c | | |
| " 13. | Miss Huntley's effects. | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | WHEN RECEIVED |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. Consul, | 5530 | Chinkiang Oct 6. | Nov. 1 |
| C. Holcombe, | 5531 | Peking Nov 8 | " |
| " | 5532 | " " " | " |
| Consul for Japan | 5533 | Shanghai " 16 | " |
| Italian Cons'l. | 5534 | " " " | " |
| Austrian Consul | 5535 | " " " | " |
| U.S. Consul | 5536 | Swatow " 10 | " |
| " | 5537 | Amoy " 13 | " |
| " | 5538 | " " " | " |
| " | 5539 | " " " | " |
| Adm. Reynolds | 5540 | Woosung Nov 16 | " |
| Wheelock & Rice | 5541 | Shanghai " " | " |
| Legation | 5542 | Peking " 10 | " |
| " | 5543 | " " 12 | " |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 18 75.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 13/75 | Sending Trade Report | | |
| " 15 " | Tel for Dept. death of Avery | | |
| " 16 " | Death of Mr Avery | | |
| " " " | " " | | |
| " 17 " | " " | | |
| " " " | " " | | |
| " " " | Loss of the "Glengyle" | | |
| " " " | Value of the Tael | | |
| " " " | Claim of Dr Jones. | | |
| " " " | For leave of absence | | |
| " " " | Receipt of dispatch | | |
| " " " | Requesting Clemency for Lt. Stoddard a prisoner | | |
| " " " | Obsequies to Mr Avery's remains | | |
| " " " | " " " | | |

Consul General.

**Register** of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | WHEN RECEIV |
|---|---|---|---|
| Governor of Macao. | 5544 | Macao Nov. 4 | Nov 1 |
| U.S. Consul, | 5545 | Canton " 6 | " |
| Russell & Co. | 5546 | Shanghai " 16 | " |
| "Tennessee" | 5547 | Wooting " 17 | " |
| J.R. Goddard, | 5548 | Ningpo " " | " |
| Frazar & Co. | 5549 | Shanghai " 18 | " |
| Dept of State | 5550 | Washington Sept 30. | " |
| " " | 5551 | " Oct 7 | " |
| " " | 5552 | " " | " |
| " " | 5553 | " " 8 | " |
| Comptroller Treasury | 5554 | " Sept 20 | " |
| " " | 5555 | " " " | " |
| " " | 5556 | " " 21 | " |
| J. J. McGrath | 5557 | Chicago Oct 2 | " |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 17. '75 | Dispatches for ch. Elmore | | |
| " " " | Receipt of dispatch. | | |
| " " " | Capt. Patterson's protest | | |
| " 18 " | Arrest of deserters | | |
| " " " | Declining appt. as Via Consul. | | |
| " " " | Claim against the "Ariel" | | |
| " " " | Clerical force in this office. | | |
| " " " | Forms for certifying invoices. | | |
| " " " | Approving course relating to Consul Johnson | | |
| " " " | Value of the Tael | | |
| " " " | Consular Clerk's a/c. | | |
| " " " | Court a/c. | | |
| " " " | Salary and fee a/c. | | |
| " " " | Wall paper | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | WHEN RECEIVED |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. Genl. Sweden & Norway | 5558 | Shanghai Nov. 17. | Nov. |
| Taotai | 5559 | " " 8 | " |
| " | 5560 | " " 12 | " |
| " | 5561 | " " 17 | " |
| " | 5562 | " " 18 | " |
| Flag Ship Tennessee | 5563 | " " 19 | " |
| " " | 5564 | " " " | " |
| U.S. Consul | 5565 | Hankow " 17 | " |
| " " | 5566 | Chin Kiang " 19 | " |
| A. Johnson | 5567 | Tientsin " 16 | " |
| J.W. Moore | 5568 | Shanghai " 20 | " |
| Municipal Council | 5569 | " " 22 | " |
| Mixed Court | 5570 | " " 22 | " |
| Tennessee | 5571 | Woosung " 23 | " |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31. 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 18-75 | Flag will half mast 3 days | | |
| " " " | Is going to Pecchow | | |
| " " " | Returns from do. | | |
| " " 2. | Receipt of dispatch | | |
| " " " | Flag to be half masted for Mr Avery | | |
| " 20 " | Will furnish Escort to Sanfrancisco. | | |
| " " " | " | | " |
| " " " | Inquiring rates of postage. | | |
| " " " | News of death of Mr Avery | | |
| " 22 " | Request to retain a Buggy. | | |
| " " " | Junk pass to Chinkiang | | |
| " 23 " | Tekin Runners | | |
| " " " | Gambling in Hongkong. | | |
| " " " | Receipt of dispatch | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | WHEN RECEIVED |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Consul | 5542 | Canton Nov 13 | Nov. 2 |
| " " | 5543 | " " 16 | " |
| U.S. Consular Agent | 5544 | Kinkiang " 22 | " |
| U.S. Consul, | 5545 | Tientsin " 10 | " |
| French Consul Genl. | 5546 | Shanghai " 16 | " |
| U.S. Consul | 5547 | Newchwang " 18 | " |
| Spanish Consul | 5548 | Shanghai " 25 | " |
| Supt. Foreign Mail | 5549 | Yokohama " 17 | " |
| U.S.S. Ashuelot. | 5580 | Shanghai " 25 | " |
| U.S. Consul | 5581 | Hankow " 22 | " |
| Municipal Council | 5582 | Shanghai " 25 | " |
| " " | 5583 | " " 25 | " |
| Japan Consul | 5584 | " " 25 | " |
| Danish " | 5585 | " " 25 | " |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 24. '75 | Sending Trade Report | | |
| " " " | " Req. for Stationery | | |
| " " " | Mr Avery's death | | |
| " " " | " " " | | |
| " " " | " " " | | |
| " 25 " | Will leave during the Winter. | | |
| " " " | Death of Spanish Minister | | |
| " " " | Closed mails to Nagasaki. | | |
| " " " | Men discharged | | |
| " " " | Receipt of dispatch | | |
| " " " | Malpractice at Mixed Court. | | |
| " " " | Hospital Committee | | |
| " " " | Shinagawa's return. | | |
| " " " | Mr Paterson assumes Charge | | |

Consul General.

**Register** of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | WHEN RECEIVED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taotai | 5586 | Shanghai Nov 25 | Nov. 2 |
| U.S. Consul | 5587 | Hankow " 21 | " |
| Taotai | 5588 | Shanghai " 25 | " |
| U.S. Consul | 5589 | Hongkong " 20 | " |
| " | 5590 | Tientsin " 23 | " |
| Peruvian Minister | 5591 | Peking " 11 | " |
| German Consul | 5592 | Shanghai " 29 | " |
| U.S. D. Consul | 5593 | Hankow " 25 | " |
| " " | 5594 | " " 25 | " |
| N. E Bryant | 5595 | " " 26 | " |
| Supt. Foreign mails | 5596 | Washington Oct 20 | Dec |
| U.S. dispatch Agt. | 5597 | Newyork " 11 | " |
| Dept of State | 5598 | Washington " | " |
| Henrietta Lindsay | 5599 | Jersey City " 13 | " |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending [illegible] 18[illegible].

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 27. '75 | Pass to interior | | |
| " " " | Receipt of dispatch | | |
| " " " | Transit passes | | |
| " 29. | Receipt of dispatch. | | |
| " " " | Mr Avery's funeral. | | |
| " " " | Arrival of Mr Bredo | | |
| " " " | Use of U.S. flag | | |
| " " " | Charges of Inchcape. | | |
| " " " | Copies of dispatch | | |
| " " " | Vice Consul at Hankow | | |
| Dec 1 " | Postal Regulations | | |
| " " " | Bill of Exchange | | |
| " " " | Have sent Record Books | | |
| " " " | Estate of Jno Lindsay | | |

Consul General.

Register of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | WHEN RECEIVED |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. A. Eldridge | 5600 | Sanfrancisco Nov 1. | Dec |
| N. J. Newcomer | 5601 | Hiogo " 26 | " |
| "Ashuelot" | 5602 | Shanghai Dec 2 | " |
| U. S. Consul, | 5603 | Tientsin Nov 26 | " |
| "Ashuelot" | 5604 | Shanghai Dec 3 | " |
| Municipal Council | 5605 | " " " | " |
| Russell & Co | 5606 | " " " | " |
| Taotai | 5607 | " " 2 | " |
| Consular Agent | 5608 | Kewkiang Nov 30 | " |
| "Ashuelot" | 5609 | Shanghai Dec 4 | " |
| Wilmer & Co | 5610 | Chefoo " 3 | " |
| U.S. Consular Agt | 5611 | " " " | " |
| C. T. Meyers | 5612 | Shanghai " 2 | " |
| R. L. Conner | 5613 | N. Y. Oct 14. | Dec. |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 1. '75. | Death of Sherman | | |
| " " " | Assumes Consulship | | |
| " 2 " | Deserters from Tennessee | | |
| " 3 " | Steamers not registered | | |
| " " " | Estate of H Lawson | | |
| " " " | $3.500 from Taitai. | | |
| " " " | Carelessness about mails | | |
| " 4 " | Arrival of the Vice Roy | | |
| " " " | Receipt of dispatch | | |
| " " " | Case of Lawson | | |
| " 6 " | Sending for Stamps | | |
| " " " | " dispatch for Dept. | | |
| " " " | Asking for Employment. | | |
| Dec. 6 " | " " Postage Stamps | | |

Consul General.

Register of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | WHEN RECEIV |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bovet Bros. | 5614 | Shanghai Dec 6. | Dec |
| U.S. Consul. | 5615 | Canton Nov 22 | " |
| " | 5676 | " " 24 | " |
| P. J. Rohde | 5617 | Shanghai Dec 7 | " |
| "Ashuelot" | 5618 | " " 8 | " |
| Tel. P. Office | 5619 | Hongkong " 3 | " |
| Kelly & Co | 5620 | Shanghai Oct 6. | " |
| "Ashuelot" | 5621 | " Dec 9 | " |
| U. S. Consul. | 5622 | Ningpo " " | " |
| J.M. Moore | 5623 | Shanghai " 10 | " |
| U.S. Consul | 5624 | Amoy " 1 | " |
| " | 5625 | " " 6 | " |
| " | 5626 | Chinkiang " 8 | " |
| Legation | 5627 | Peking Nov 30. | " 1 |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 6'75 | Estate of King & Co. | | |
| " 7 " | Dispatches for Dept. | | |
| " " " | Death of Mr Avery | | |
| " " " | Case of Mr Johnson | | |
| " 9 " | Receipt of dispatches | | |
| " " " | Closed mails for Japan. | | |
| " " " | Effects of W. E. Sherman. | | |
| " " " | Sending Reward lists | | |
| " 10 " | " Dispatches for Dept. | | |
| " " " | Transit Passes | | |
| " 11 " | Residence of Consul | | |
| " " " | Receipt of dispatches | | |
| " " " | Residence of Consul | | |
| " 13 " | Vice Consul at Canton | | |

Consul General.

Register of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | WHE RECEIV |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. Consul, | 5628 | Tientsin Dec 7 | Dec 1 |
| Taotai | 5629 | Shanghai " 9 | " |
| Dept of State | 5630 | Washington Nov 27 | " |
| French Bank | 5631 | Shanghai Dec 11 | " |
| " " | 5632 | " " 14 | " |
| Municipal Council | 5633 | " " " | " |
| F. Houlders Esq. | 5634 | " " 15 | " |
| Hyousberg & Poke. | 5635 | " " 14 | " |
| A.B.M. Postmaster | 5636 | " " " | " |
| Harbor Master | 5637 | " " 15 | " |
| U.S. Consul | 5638 | Foochow " 8 | " |
| "Tennessee" | 5639 | Nagasaki " 12 | " |
| "Monocacy" | 5640 | Shanghai " 17 | " |
| "U.S. Consul" | 5641 | Han Kow " 15 | " |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31st 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 13. 1875 | Dispatch for Dept. | | |
| " " " | Leaves for Nanking | | |
| " " " | Mr Lewards instructions as Charge' | | |
| " " " | Note to Frazar & Co | | |
| " " " | " " | | |
| " " " | Notice of election. | | |
| " 15 " | Receipt of Peru Treaty. | | |
| " " " | Memo of Pilot matters | | |
| " " " | Sending " Tariff. | | |
| " " " | Transmitting Vanborbachs complaint against | | M. C. Blanchard |
| " " " | Receipt of dispatch | | |
| " 16 " | " " | | |
| " " " | Discharge of 2 men. | | |
| " 18 " | Asking for Rates of Postage. | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | WHEN RECEIVED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dept of State | 5642 | Washington Dec 15. | Dec. |
| Russell & Co. | 5643 | Hongkong " " | " 2 |
| Lan Crawford & Co | 56444 | Shanghai " 20 | " |
| Taotai | 5645 | " " " | " |
| Birley Worthington | 5646 | Hong Kong " 13 | " 2 |
| Tong Ming Chee | 5647 | Shanghai " 20 | " |
| W. S. Fitz. | 5648 | " " 16 | " |
| Tong Ming Chee | 5649 | " " 11 | " |
| F. R. Talbot | 5650 | Canton June 8 | " |
| "Ashuelot" | 5651 | Shanghai Dec 21 | " |
| U.S. Consul | 5652 | Amoy " 15 | " |
| Municipal Council | 5653 | Shanghai " 22 | " 2 |
| German Consul | 5654 | New York " 22 | " 2 |
| US Dis Agent | 5655 | New York, Oct 14 | " |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 1873.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ec. 18. 75 | Telegram | | |
| 20 " | Estate of King & Co | | |
| " " | Jenkins arms | | |
| " " | Tautai returns to Shanghai. | | |
| 21 " | Estate of King & Co. | | |
| " " | " " | | |
| " " | " " Claim Attorney | | |
| " " | " " " " | | |
| " " | " " Papers | | |
| " " | Sending Reward lists. | | |
| " " | Capt Belles deposition. | | |
| " 22 " | Wharfage dues. | | |
| " 23 " | Requests use of Jail. | | |
| " " " | Bill of Lading for goods from State Dept. | | |

Consul General.

**Register** *of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General*

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | WHEN RECEIVED |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. Consul | 5656 | Ningpo Dec 20 | Dec 2 |
| U.S. " Agent | 5657 | Kiukiang " " | " |
| "Ashuelot" | 5658 | Shanghai " 23 | " |
| "Tennessee" | 5659 | Nagasaki " 20 | " |
| Supt. For. Mails | 5660 | Yokohama " 11 | " |
| Dist. Magistrate | 5661 | Shanghai " 24 | " |
| " " | 5662 | " " " | " |
| U.S. Consul, | 5663 | Hankow " 22 | " |
| " | 5664 | " " | " |
| " | 5665 | Shanghai " | " |
| W.B. Langhorne, | 5666 | " " 24 | " |
| U.S. Consul | 5667 | Foochow " 3 | " |
| " | 5668 | Swatow " 18 | " |
| " | 5669 | " 28 | " |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31 1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec 24.75 | Sending Returns | | |
| " " | Receipt of dispatch | | |
| " " | Sending Reward lists | | |
| " " | Placing "Monocacy" at Mr Seward's orders | | |
| " " | Hong Kong & Shanghai BK. | | |
| " " | Requesting Sand list | | |
| " " | Receipt of dispatch | | |
| 27 " | " " | | |
| " " | " " | | |
| " " | " " | | |
| " " | "Mitsi Bishi" buys P. Mail. | | |
| " " | Receipt of dispatch | | |
| " " | Sending dispatch to Dept. | | |
| " 28 | Coal Question. | | |

Consul General.

Register of Official Letters and Dispatches received at the United States Consulate General

| NAME OF THE WRITER. | NO. | PLACE AND DATE OF LETTER. | WHEN RECEIVED |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. J. Yates | 5670 | Shanghai Dec 28. | Dec 2 |
| U.S. Consul. | 5671 | Canton " 14 | " " |
| " " " | 5672 | " " 22. | " " |
| " " " | 5673 | " " " | " " |
| Gov. of Macao | 5674 | Macao " 17 | " " |
| Assessment Committee | 5675 | Shanghai " 28 | " " |
| Taotai. | 5676 | " " " | " " |
| U.S. Consul. | 5677 | HongKong " 30 | " 31 |
| Assessment Com. | 5678 | Shanghai " 31 | " " |

General at Shanghai, China, for the Quarter ending December 31/1875.

| WHEN RECEIVED. | ON WHAT SUBJECT. | No. of Enclosures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 28.'75 | Resigns Vice Consul Generalship. | | |
| " " | Dividends King & Co. Estate. | | |
| " " | Receipt of dispatch. | | |
| " " | Chinese Card for Legations. | | |
| " " | Dispatch for Mr. Elmore. | | |
| " " | Meeting of Committee | | |
| " " | Will call at the Consulate. | | |
| 31st " | Estate of King & Co. | | |
| " " | Rate of Assessment for Consulate General. | | |

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai -
31st December 1875.
E. & O. E.

Geo. F. Seward,
Consul General.

## Ningpo.

| Date | No. | Inclosures | Address | Received at Consulate General | Forwarded to Washington. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 83 | 1 | Dept of State | Dec 10. 1875 | Dec 15. 1875 |
| | 84 | | " | " 24 " | " 29 " |
| 23 | 85 | 3 | " | " " " | " " " |
| 22 | 86 | 2 | " | " " " | " " " |
| 12 | 87 | 2 | " | " " " | " " " |
| 22 | 88 | 2 | " | " " " | " " " |

## Swatow

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 21 | 5 | Dept of State | Oct 11. 1875 | Oct 14. 1875 |
| 2 | 22 | 2 | " | " " " | " " " |
| 4 | 23 | | " | " " " | " 4 " |
| " | 24 | 1 | " | " " " | " " " |
| 15 | 25 | | " | " 22 " | " " " |
| 20 | 26 | | " | " 27 " | " 30 " |
| " | 27 | | " | " " " | " " " |
| 15 | 28 | 1 | " | Dec " " | Dec 29 " |
| 17 | 29 | | " | " " " | " " " |

## Tientsin.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 97 | 1 | Dept of State | Oct 2. 1875 | Oct 14. 1875 |
| 4 | 98 | 5 | " " | " 11 " | " " " |
| " | 99 | 1 | " " | " " " | " " " |
| " | 100 | 3 | " " | " " " | " " " |
| 29 | 101 | 8 | " " | Dec 14 " | Dec 18 " |

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai 31st Dec. 1875.

Ex. O.

Geo F Seward
Consul General.

Report of correspondence received at and transmitted from the United States Consulate General at Shanghai during the 4th quarter of 1875.

## Amoy.

| Date. | No. | No of Inclosures | Address. | Received at Consulate General. | Forwarded to Washington. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov 2 | 84 | 1 | Dept of State, | Nov. 10. 1875 | Nov 14. 1875 |
| " 3 | 85 | 1 | " | " " " | " " " |
| " 3 | 86 | | " | " 8 " | " " " |
| " 4 | 87 | | " | " 8 " | " " " |
| " 11 | 88 | | " | " 24 " | " 30 " |
| " 13 | 89 | | " | " 18 " | " " " |
| " " | 90 | | " | " " " | " " " |
| " " | 91 | 4 | " | " " " | " " " |
| " " | 92 | 1 | " | " " " | " " " |
| " " | 93 | | " | " " " | " " " |

## Canton.

| Date | No | No of Inclosures | Address. | Received at Consulate General. | Forwarded to Washington. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept 11 | 4 | | Dept of State | Oct 8. 1875 | Oct 14 1875 |
| Oct 1 | 5 | 1 | " | " 25 " | " 30 " |
| " " | 6 | 4 | " | " " " | " " " |
| " 14 | 7 | 1 | " | " " " | " " " |
| Nov 13 | 8 | 1 | " | Nov 23 " | Nov 30 " |
| " 16 | 9 | | " | " " " | " " " |
| " 21 | 10 | | " | Dec 8 " | Dec 15 " |

## Chinkiang.

| Date | No | No of Inclosures | Address | Received at Consulate General | Forwarded to Washington. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 1 | 28 | 3 | Dept of State | Oct 8 1875 | Oct 14 1875 |
| " " | 29 | 8 | " | " " " | " " " |
| " " | 30 | 8 | " | " " " | " " " |
| " 22 | 32 | | " | " 13 " | " " " |
| Nov 22 | 33 | 1 | " | " 25 " | " 30 " |
| Dec 7 | 34 | | " | Nov 25 " | Nov " " |
| " 8 | 35 | | " | Dec 11 " | Dec 14 " |
| " " | 36 | | " | " 11 " | " " " |

## Foochow.

| Date | No. | No of Inclosures | Address. | Received at Consulate General | Forwarded Washington |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept 30 | 143 | 4 | Dept. of State | Oct 9. 1875 | Oct 14. |
| " " | 144 | 1 | " " | " " " | " " |
| " " | 145 | 1 | " " | " " " | " " |
| Oct 28 | 146 | 8 | " " | Nov 1 " | Nov 15 |
| Nov 20 | 147 | | " " | " 21 " | " 30 |
| Dec 8 | 148 | | " " | Dec 16 " | Dec 18 |

## Hankow.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept 30 | 244 | 2 | Dept of State | Oct. 13. 1875 | Oct 14 |
| " " | 245 | 1 | " | " " " | " " |
| " " | 246 | 1 | " | " " " | " " |
| " " | 247 | 2 | " | " 28 " | " 28 |
| Oct 5 | 248 | 2 | " | " 13 " | " 13 |
| " 8 | 249 | 1 | " | " " " | " 14 |
| " " | 250 | 2 | " | " " " | " " |
| " 18 | 251 | | " | " 22 " | " 30 |
| " 19 | 252 | 1 | " | " 27 " | " " |
| " 20 | 253 | 1 | " | " 28 " | " " |
| Nov. 1 | 254 | 2 | " | Nov 6 " | Nov 15 |
| " 15 | 255 | 1 | " | " 25 " | " 30 |
| " 25 | 256 | 2 | " | " 29 " | " " |
| " 26 | 257 | 1 | " | " " " | " " |
| " " | 258 | 0 | " | " " " | " " |
| " 29 | 259 | 2 | " | Dec 14 " | Dec 18 |
| Dec 11 | 260 | 2 | " | " 27 " | " 29 |
| " 18 | 261 | | " | " " " | " " |
| " " | 262 | | " | " " " | " " |
| " 23 | 263 | 2 | " | " 28 " | " " |

## Newchwang.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept 30 | 100 | 5 | Dept of State | Oct 20. 1875 | Oct 30 |
| Oct 14 | 101 | | " " | " " " | " " |
| " " | 102 | 1 | " " | Nov 25 " | Nov " |

Mr Wood
Aek
Inc
3 Mich

No. 1017.

WWood

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Bradford

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Mr. Henderson's Rent Accounts.

Abstract.

Mr. Bradford refers to Mr. Seward's dispatch No. 1002 on the above subject, and incloses a copy of Mr. Henderson's reply thereto.

No. 1017.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 10th January 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Seward's No. 1002 in regard to Mr. Henderson's rent accounts I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of Mr. Hendersons answer No. 81.

I am
Sir
your obedient servant,

O. B. Bishop
Vice Consul General.

Inclosure.
1. Mr. Henderson to Mr. Seward Decr. 1. 1875.

Copy.

United States Consulate,
Amoy, December 1st 1875.

George F. Seward, Esqr.
Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir,

In reply to your No. 180, I have to say that I occupy no part of the Consular building as a residence.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Signed, J. J. Henderson,
Consul.

Mr Wood

Wood

No. 1020.

U.S. Consulate General. Shanghai.
to the Department of State.

Mr. Bradford
Vice Consul General.

Subject—
Handing Copy of Mr. Bradford's No. 185 to Mr. Henderson. addressed to him after Connecting with Mr. Seward. upon the instruction No. 494 from the Department.

No. 1020.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. January 18th 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Inclosed I have the honor to hand you a copy of my dispatch No. 185 to Mr. Henderson. I have taken this action after advising with Mr. Seward. upon instruction No. 494.

I am. Sir.
Your Obedient Servant.
O. B. Bradford
Vice Consul General.

Inclosure
Mr. Bradford to Mr. Henderson.
No. 185. dated January 14th 1876.

Copy.

No. 185.

U. S. Consulate General.

Shanghai. January 17th 1876.

Joseph J. Henderson Esqr.

United States Consul.

Amoy.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand to you herewith the Department's instruction to yourself No. 42, and to the Consul General No. 494.

Your accounts and Returns for the fourth quarter 1875 signed by W. Stevens Vice Consul are returned herewith. That gentleman has not yet qualified to act as Vice Consul; and in the absence of any notice of your absence from your post, would not, if qualified, be authorized to take charge of your office.

As since the date of your application for leave, now responded to by the Department,

you

you have asked for a shorter leave, and have promised to take such leave without awaiting the Department's response. I take it for granted that you do not now intend to avail of the six months' leave, and have to request that you will not do so without first communicating with this office.

I am. Sir
Your Obedient Servant.
O. B. Bradford
Vice Consul General.

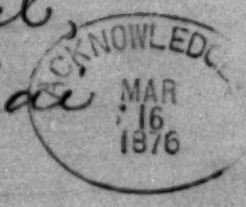
Inclosure
Copy of Department's
instruction No. 494.

Mr Wood
Ack 4 mch

No. 1021.

W. Wood

United States Consulate General
at Shanghai




Mr. Bradford,

to the

Department of State,

Subject.

Forwards printed extracts from the "North China Daily News" on the subject of the Yunnan outrage.

No. 1021.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 31st January 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith extracts from the North China Daily News in regard to the Yunnan outrage which have appeared since the 30th of November 1875, the date of the last dispatch from the Consulate-General on this subject.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,

O. B. Bristol,
Vice Consul General.

Inclosure.
Printed extracts.

The
h-China Daily News.

NGHAI, DECEMBER 1, 1875.

1st Dec 75

## THE RECENT NEGOCIATIONS.

*(The Times.)*

t the Foreign Office has received re- intelligence from China. A telegram r. Wade, dated the 7th of October, lished in another column, announces Chinese Government has given him rantees which he holds to be necessary; . Grosvenor would go to Yunnan to ate the murder of Mr. Margary, and order to prepare for his journey, he eady left for Shanghai, where Mr. ould join him in a few days to give tructions. When so good a judge of ese character as Mr. Wade says that iven satisfactory guarantees, we are believe him, but it will be interest- arn what they are. He can scarcely en satisfied with the publication of cts as have recently appeared in the *Gazette*. It is not enough that he e able to communicate directly with nister, or that the Government should d the natives to respect the property lives of foreigners. He must also pulated that the publicity of the Gazette shall be given to the Treaty this country, and we shall be much if he have not likewise insisted result of the inquiry at Yunnan shall known in suitable terms by the same the Government. England has a exact the fulfilment of conditions e either distinctly laid down or im- the Treaty of 1860.

ery important concession, however, ram does specify. It was not enough Chinese Government to promise that punish the murderers of Mr. Mar- uch a pledge might come glibly rom the lips of a Minister, and yet be y valueless. The Government may, have made a show of vigour, and hi may have hidden himself until the hould blow over; but it does not hat either he or the people of Yun- d therefore believe the Government ncerely anxious to punish the mur- our countryman. Nor should we be f finding the real culprits even if it e that the local authorities had tor- me of the natives to extract con- Mr. Wade knew that it was necessary English official to see for himself the investigation was real, and he aware that nothing could so clearly people of Yunnan the gravity of the the presence of an English Envoy, y the authority of their own Govern- But for these reasons the Chinese may have strenuously refused to a slight on the honesty of their own and the fulness of the national ty until they saw that they must her or fight. We are painfully with the reasons they are sure to ven for refusing to submit their ration of justice to the judgment of ish official. They are as ready to themselves under the weakness of vernment as they are to boast of its and they could say that the people n would regard it with contempt if to sanction such a scrutiny. The has hitherto been cut off from all e with foreign States, and Mr. was the first Englishman who had elled through it. The natives have reason to believe in the might of the overnment, for it was able to stamp anthay rebellion with terrible rigour, the Mahomedan inhabitants had n independent State under a Sultan wn race, and had cast their eyes so d as to send Envoys soliciting an with this country. After years of fighting, the Panthay Government lly destroyed, its ruler killed, its verted into heaps of ruins, and its ept away in a wholesale massacre. uering race have naturally, then, a of the Imperial power, and they startled to find the Government so t it has allowed one foreigner to e the murder of another. This will humiliation to the Government, but e has done quite right to insist upon earch for the murderers of Mr. would be an idle mockery if it were to be conducted by the local officials, for they may have had a hand in the crime; and it might be little better if it were to be carried on by Mandarins specially sent from the capital, for they would bring with them the prejudices of their class, and, we may presume, a desire to shield men of their own station from the vengeance of "barbarians." Instructed by his official chief, Mr. Grosvenor may for the first time let the rulers and the people see what the English mean by a "criminal inquiry." If the culprits should be found out and punished, and if the whole story of the investigation and its consequences should be truthfully set forth in the *Peking Gazette*, the Chinese will be given the most valuable lesson respecting both our right and our power that they have ever received by the agency of peace. Mr. Wade has done well at the same time to allow the Chinese themselves to conduct the inquiry, although Mr. Grosvenor is to see that justice is done.

We must not assume that the maintenance of peace is absolutely certain, for Mr. Grosvenor may find insuperable difficulties thrown in the way of a thorough investigation; or, if the guilt should be brought home to high officials, the Chinese Government may refuse to give such a fact suitable publicity. Still, the prospect is hopeful, and this morning's news will bring a sense of relief to all but the devotees of force. A war with such a State as China would be a great misfortune. We should have to equip a fleet and an army at the cost of millions to bring to its senses one of the weakest Governments in the world, as well as the vainest. Incalculable misery would be inflicted on multitudes of people who, so far from having had anything to do with the murder of Mr. Margary, can never have heard of his existence, and from whom the Province of Yunnan is practically as distant as if it lay in the moon. Li Hung-chang might resist with skill and obstinacy, and we might find it less easy to capture the forts on the Peiho than we did fifteen years ago; but, as we could not afford to fail, the more prolonged the defence the greater would be the final ruin of the Chinese Government. In spite of ourselves we might have to inflict incalculable injury, destroy thousands of lives, and shatter the State to pieces. Such a result could not bring even the sorry consolation which attends martial glory. It would be a humiliating necessity from beginning to end, and it might burden us with responsibilities which would seem appalling to the most adventurous of Statesmen. It is quite unnecessary to add that, if the Chinese Government will not yield peacefully, we must use force, that the pressure must be proportioned to the resistance, and that if we begin to fight we must not flinch from any consequence which war may bring. All these facts are mere truisms. But, in a contest with a weak Government, it becomes a powerful State to think far more of its mere might, and therefore it is peculiarly satisfactory to learn that we seem to have escaped from the necessity of engaging in another war with China.

---

3 Dec

IT is curious that, although the Chinese Government does not hesitate to publish in the *Peking Gazette* narratives of official corruption and misconduct that would go far to excite revolution among a less inert people, it rarely mentions military disaster. Whatever warlike operations are recorded, are always victories; generally the surrounding and final extinction of some banditti, or the complete pacification of a disturbed district. At one time we used to hear occasionally of Tso Tsung-tang's progress in the North-west; how such a city had been captured, and a holocaust of the enemy slaughtered; but we hear nothing of the campaign which is understood to be in progress against Turkestan. Scraps of news come occasionally from the other side, but with the exception of a memorial some weeks ago, from a General who complained of the exhaustion of the country in his neighborhood, of provisions, through the demands of the passing troops, we do not remember to have seen a reference to the Viceroy's operations. Yet the reports from Central Asia indicate that fighting has been going on, and it is currently rumoured in Peking that some report of disaster in the North-west had to do with the sudden determination of the Peking Government to yield to Mr. Wade's demands in connexion with the Yünnan mission. It would be very interesting to have some particulars of the movements of the Chinese Army, and of the condition and numbers of the troops. It is generally believed that Tso had at one time 130,000 men under his orders, but that these have been reduced by hardship and disaster to about 40,000, of whom the majority are now practically besieged and neutralised. We hear of large sums of money being required for the North-west, and many of the arms of precision which are being bought and manufactured in such numbers are supposed to disappear in the same direction. But though a case of parricide or the appearance of a serpent in a mud bank are chronicled in the *Gazette* with marvellous detail, we hear nothing whatever of the operations which all these arms and money go to support. It can hardly be that Tso has yet come in contact with the trained troops of the Ataligh Ghazee; though a late paragraph in an Indian paper seemed to indicate that encounters had taken place between his advanced detachments and the tribes between the Chinese and Yarkand frontiers. Are we to surmise that it is these latter who have gained advantages over soldiers whom some people in England are talking of as able to offer serious opposition to British troops?

We suspect the most formidable enemy Tso's army has to encounter, is really its own want of organisation. Tso himself is a fairly able leader as Chinese leaders go, with some knowledge of warlike operations; but the absence of any scientific service from the Chinese military system has led to frightful losses. Without a transport service, without proper stores, a large Chinese army is one of the most unwieldy machines that it is easy to conceive; it has to live chiefly on the country it occupies, and we may readily comprehend, in face of these difficulties, how great would be its sufferings if driven back on a district which it had practically exhausted on its forward march. Tso's men themselves are said to be of good physique, hardy and active; but with short pay, bad officers, and defective supplies, in a difficult country, we can imagine that their position is far from enviable. It is said that great efforts are to be made to recruit the army in Spring, from the provinces of Shansi, Szechuen, Hunan, and Hupeh; with a view to raise it if possible to 150,000 men. But with the knowledge we have of Chinese muster rolls and inefficient organisation, we may very well doubt its attaining even nearly to that figure. We have often dwelt on the folly and extravagance of the expedition against Turkestan, and the experience of its promoters so far appears to justify our strictures. It involves expenditure which the revenue is in no condition to bear, and the natural consequences are the financial

embarrassment and overtaxation which is depressing trade both native and foreign. To foreigners, there does not seem even the likelihood of success to justify it. Certainly, the Chinese are a persistent as well as a slow people, and they may succeed by weight of numbers in eventually overpowering their opponents; but when we hear of one General complaining that he has neither money nor supplies, and is at his wit's end to obtain either credit or food; and of another detachment setting down to cultivate crops in order to provide supplies for itself against a fresh start, we must admit that the outlook is not promising, nor the prospect hopeful of an early end to the drain which the effort is causing. If we are to believe the further rumour that Tso's army has been repulsed and practically neutralised, pending the arrival of reinforcements which cannot be sent till the Spring, we cannot but wonder at the obstinate folly which impels the Government to persist in an enterprise that must be a grave source of embarrassment, at a time when rest and economy are so urgently needed to restore its finances and enable the country to recover from the exhaustion of successive rebellions.

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8 Dec

Cato returns to the charge in decrying the recent negociations, but with less effect than in his former letter. He depreciates unfairly the value of the decrees in the Peking *Gazette*, which, although far from perfect, constitute a decided gain. In the utter ignorance in which we are kept, as to the conditions that have been made regarding Yunnan, every one is of course entitled to his own opinion. Cato thinks no steps have yet been taken to bring the authors of Margary's murder to justice. That there has been deplorable delay, we grant; but to say nothing has been done, is to go as much too far the other way. The Government of China must have been convinced it was not a light matter, before they despatched a man of Li Han-chang's rank as Special Commissioner; and the reports which come to us of arrests made in Momein, of Li Sitai's disgrace, or capture, or having come to grief in some way or another, look as though some steps were being taken by the Chinese in the required direction. It is very premature to say that the ultimate result will be all that we could wish; but it is also premature to imply that no practical end will be attained. Lord Derby said the terms demanded were just, and would be insisted on. It was clearly understood that war would follow if they were not granted. War having been averted, it is reasonable to infer that what we asked has been promised; and, further, that war will still ensue if it is not performed. Assuming this to be the position of affairs, as we prefer to do pending fuller information, we repeat that it is premature to predict failure.—But while we are hopeful in regard to the ultimate punishment of the Yunnan outrage, we are less so in respect of commercial grievances. It is in having so long tolerated, and failing now to insist on immediate rectification of, treaty infractions, that Mr. Wade has failed. Negociations, enquiries, and reports on this matter are useless. There are the clear provisions of the Nanking and Tientsin treaties, which are being daily and hourly infringed, and H. M. Minister should do now what he ought to have done long ago—insist peremptorily on their observance.

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10 Dec

A paragraph communicated to the *Times*, from the Foreign Office, gives some points of information regarding recent negociations which have not yet been made public in China. We therefore reprint it.

A further telegram has been received at the Foreign Office from Mr. Wade, dated Shanghai, October 18th, reporting that the guarantees which he required and obtained from the Chinese Government before leaving Peking included the despatch of a mission to England, with a letter of apology for the Yunnan outrage, and a safe passage to the frontier of Burmah and across it, for the mission of inquiry to be sent to Yunnan. A decree was issued on the 28th of September, directing the Yamên of Foreign Affairs to consider with the other departments of the Government, the question of personal intercourse with foreign representatives at Peking. Instructions have been issued to Mr. Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs, to report fully on the taxation of foreign trade; and the Chinese Government have engaged that, when the inquiry is concluded, a competent Chinese officer shall be appointed to confer with a British official on the regulation of the frontier trade between Burmah and China. A decree was issued on the 10th of October, calling the attention of the Provincial Governments to the passport clause in the treaties, and alluding to the murder of Mr. Margary, and the consequent appointment of a High Commission. Mr. Wade will return to Peking in about a week, after having despatched Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber to Yunnan.

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THE RECENT NEGOCIATIONS.

(*Times.*) 16 Dec

It is satisfactory that the Foreign Office should publish the official information it has received of the result of Mr. Wade's negotiation at Peking, even though the intelligence arrives three days later than that which we received from our own Correspondent at Shanghai. The substance of his communication was contained in the telegram we published on Wednesday, coupled with the subsequent telegrams through Reuter's Agency; but it is well to be assured, by further details, that the result of the negotiations as understood at Shanghai corresponds with the interpretation placed upon it by our own Minister and announced to our own Government. The additional details thus made known will enhance, in most respects, the favourable impression already created, and it is at least evident that the Chinese Government has been made to feel the necessity, not only of making amends for Mr. Margary's murder, but of treating foreigners and foreign trade for the future in a more just and friendly spirit. Mr. Wade has not been contented with simply demanding reparation for the particular outrage in question; he has taken the opportunity to obtain valuable concessions on the principal points of importance in our relations with China, and he has sought these concessions, not as special favours to Great Britain, but as a just recognition of the rights of all foreign Powers. His vigilance will still be needed in order to see that the promises of the Chinese Government are not rendered nugatory by delay or evasion; but in procuring a re-consideration of the manner in which our official relations with the Empire are conducted, of the taxation of foreign trade, and of the general treatment of foreigners in the interior, he must certainly be allowed to have made good use of his opportunity.

Satisfaction for Mr. Margary's murder was, of course, our primary demand, without which no further negotiation was possible, and this is to be offered us more amply than we have hitherto supposed. Not only are Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber to accompany the Commission of Inquiry which is to be sent to Yunnan, but a Mission is to be despatched to this country with a letter of apology for the outrage. Combining with this the edict in the *Gazette* enjoining a better observance of the claims of foreigners, we do not know that more could have been expected from any Government, whether European or Asiatic. The Mission to this country will be a public apology for the past; the presence of our representatives at the inquiry will be a guarantee for justice being, as far as possible, done in the present, and the edict in the Gazette affords some assurance for the future. The despatch of a Mission of apology to this country cannot, indeed, be regarded otherwise than as a very important concession. It is to be presumed that Mr. Wade will insist on the members of this Mission being Mandarins of high rank; and, if due advantage is taken of their visit, they may carry back to China impressions which will produce a great effect on our future relations. In respect to the Mission of Messrs. Grosvenor and Baber to Yunnan, it is a new piece of information that they will be given a safe passage "to the frontier of Burmah and across it." It may, perhaps, be surmised that the portion of this engagement which the Chinese will fulfil with the greatest cordiality will be that which guarantees a safe passage "across" the frontier; but it is particularly interesting to observe that the Imperial Government takes cognizance, as of a matter fully within its power, of that line of communication between Burmah and China which it was the object of Mr. Margary's mission to open. There is another indication, still more significant, of the same disposition. Instructions, we learn, have been issued to Mr. Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs, to report fully on the taxation of foreign trade, and the Chinese Government have engaged that, when the inquiry is concluded, a competent Chinese officer shall be appointed to confer with a British official on the regulation of the frontier trade between Burmah and China. The "taxation of foreign trade" includes, we presume, those so-called "Likin" taxes which, as several correspondents have urged, are such an obstacle to the introduction of our goods into the interior. But it will of course embrace, in the first place, the Customs duties, of which Mr. Hart has such thorough knowledge; and if the result is to establish a regular tariff and a safe transit from Burmah to the Interior, poor Mr. Margary will not, perhaps, have died in vain. Had he met with all the success he hoped in the journey which ended so unhappily, he could hardly have expected that before the year was out the Chinese Government would be discussing proposals for the establishment of a regular trade route to Burmah. A telegram we printed yesterday reported a statement by Mr. Wade, "that no new Trade Convention "was contemplated, and that no Convention "could be operative if negotiated by any one "Minister single-handed. It must be accepted "by all the foreign representatives alike." Whether this means that we have disclaimed any wish to obtain special trade privileges for ourselves, or that the Chinese have insisted on placing all foreign nations on an equal footing, is comparatively unimportant. We have neither the wish nor the need to seek better opportunities of trade with China than other States, and our position will be all the stronger from the fact of its being also that of all foreign nations. The main object is to insure our merchants a settled and regular trade with the interior of China; and we ought to consider it an additional security to have our interest identified with that of the other trading countries of the world. The remaining point in which the Foreign Office supplements our previous information, is in respect to the manner in which Mr. Margary's murder has been alluded to in the *Peking Gazette*. The edict, it appears, not merely refers to it, but states that a High Commisson has been appointed to investigate it. The Provincial Governors are thus not merely reminded of certain clauses in a Treaty which they might, if they pleased, regard as obsolete; they are also warned by example that any violation of the stipulations of the Treaty will be severely investigated. The Commission of Inquiry, therefore, will not have a mere local influence, but will be employed as a warning to all the subordinate authorities of the Empire. Whatever they may surmise or know of the private sentiments of the Imperial Government, they will not willingly expose themselves to the inquiries of a High Commission.

There remains one point on which the favourable aspect of previous telegrams may appear in some respects weakened. With the exception of the immediate satisfaction to be accorded to us for Mr. Margary's murder, the remaining concessions are as yet only matters of promise, the value of which will lie in the thoroughness of their performance. Personal intercourse between the Imperial Government and the foreign representatives at Peking is not yet absolutely conceded. A decree only has as yet been issued, directing the Yamên of Foreign Affairs to

r with the other Departments of overnment whether such intercourse e established. Similarly, with respect le, all that is at present done is to t Mr. Hart to report fully on its taxa- nd the results of this Report are then e subject of further negotiation. Con- tly, as we have said, Mr. Wade's task by no means over even with the de- of the two Chinese Missions to England Yünnan. We cannot doubt that the would gladly minimize these conces- much as possible, and Mr. Wade will exert the same firmness he has hitherto ed, in insisting upon a strict interpreta- them. But this necessity of maintain- vigilance in future does not diminish vantage we have actually gained in n a position to press such pledges on nese Government. After all, it is very to see what more they could have to. It is not the custom even of Euro- overnments to reform their Customs nd internal taxation at short notice in e to the claims of a foreign Power, and ential for the Chinese, as it would be elves, to review deliberately the ex- Trade regulations before introducing nt changes. All, in fact, that we can he Chinese is to grant certain claims, e we must insist on; but, unless we ake the law and the administration of ntry into our own hands, we must hem to grant these claims in their own d, within reasonable limits, in their e. It is not towards us alone that e deliberate and tedious. It is their habit, and we must be content to odate ourselves to it. These engage- represent a great advance in our rela- ith them. Just as surely as we have d the engagements shall we in due ure their fulfilment, and that fulfil- will be all the more complete and tory if it is obtained by persuasion, of being extorted by force.

21 Dec

ther curious that, just when the of the Peking Government over oconsuls is being discussed, in ion with the possible implication Futai of Yünnan in Margary's r, two startling instances should p of a severe exercise of this ity over officers of a still higher Only a few months ago, the y of the Two Kwang was sum- degraded and recalled to Peking erely sanctioning the Weising , which is almost an institution South of China. That, at least, e ostensible, and very probably, nt cause; though we may be sure the Viceroy had enemies ed the matter as a lever to bring his downfall. And now we have d instance of prompt and severe ment, in connexion with the very of the Yünnan outrage. The of the 2nd December contains ict degrading the Viceroy of n and Kweichow, and summarily ting a successor in his stead. ficer's alleged crime is delay in re- g to his post. He appears to have ve, on his way back from Peking, t his native place in Hunan, and he has ever since been dallying. sor, Li Ting-siao, called attention fact; not only had he sent in no application for leave since his expired, but he had actually till October without taking his ure, although he memorialised in ast that he had set out on his journey. A decree of the 17th ber reprehends the "wanton shown, and hands him over to roper Board, "for the adjudica- a severe penalty." The sentence titution which follows is the usual of such a memorandum. Liu hao's reign is at an end, and Liu -yeo, the acting Governor of Kwangsi, is appointed in his stead.

The case has interest, chiefly on account of Liu Yoh-chao's connexion with Yünnan, and as illustrating, at this juncture, the power of the Central Government over its provincial officers. It is not hinted that Liu was in any way connected with the Yünnan outrage, though it is quite likely that herein lay the cause of his delay. It is possible that, as he chanced to be out of the mess, he preferred to keep out. There could not fail to be trouble in the matter, and he was much more likely to get into trouble than to gain laurels, in the course of the enquiry. He may have had the wisdom to keep out of the *galère*. The course may not be patriotic, but the sense of duty is generally subordinate in the Chinese mind to that of self-interest, and we need not be surprised. Liu is not the first official who has preferred his ease and safety. The appointment, too, of Li Han-chang as Special Commissioner may have had something to do with the matter. The Governor-General himself would have been the most natural person to investigate a case occurring in his viceroyalty. If the Government saw fit to nominate Li over his head, Li might do the work, without assistance from him; and in his heart of hearts he may probably be very glad that Li and not he has the difficult task.—This is one solution of the question, and a possible one. Another is, that the degradation may be preliminary to his trial for participation in the outrage. We are writing very much on speculation. But so high an officer as a Governor-General cannot be tried for such a crime without preliminary degradation; and it is just possible that the Government may have taken this convenient way of degrading him, in preference to avowing the real cause. If this should be the case, it will show that H. M. Minister has been far-reaching in his demand for justice; though it would have been preferable that the real cause for degradation should be stated. Time only will show which explanation of the incident is correct.

At anyrate, we have here a second Viceroy degraded within three months; and the incident should go far to allay doubts about the power of the Central Government over its high officers. It is true that the Government is, in many respects, lamentably weak. It fails to restrain the peculation of its officials, or to enforce moderate purity in the administration of justice. Corruption is rampant, and extortion so excessive that trade is depressed and the people are gravely discontented. But the Emperor's name retains its charm. No one can resist a decree of the vermilion pencil, and keep his head, unless he is prepared to venture on rebellion in defence of it; and who is in a position to run that risk? Only two men have been so during the last decade, and neither Tseng Kwo-fan nor Li Hung-chang have given a symptom of disloyalty. It is true they are reported to have disobeyed one order designed to weaken their alliance; but the excuse pleaded was so specious that it shielded them from censure. When Li was appointed to the Viceroyalty of Chihli, in order that he might extinguish the Nienfei rebellion, he was ordered to hand over the government of Nanking to a Tartar nominated from Peking. But he declined to surrender the seals to any one but Tseng Kwo-fan. Nanking, he said, contained his arsenal, and was the chief source of his supplies; he could not answer for the success of his operations unless he were supported there by some one on whom he could rely. And Tseng Kwo-fan accordingly was re-appointed to the Viceroyalty of the Two Kiang, after making great profession of disinclination to accept the post. But here was an exceptional case; there was no question of degradation; instead of being at fault, the two officials in question stood highest in the Empire. But the two Viceroys who have lately come to grief had committed themselves, seriously; and we find the edict for their degradation obeyed without a murmur. So, we have little doubt, would be an edict for the punishment of the Futai of Yünnan, if it should become evident that that officer is responsible for the murder of Margary and the attack on the British Expedition. If it became known that his disgrace was desired, at Peking, his subordinates would turn round and memorialize against him, right and left, as did the officials of Canton, directly it became evident that Ying Han's fall was decreed.

28 Dec a

THE *Peking Gazette* of the 4th December contains another of the laments with which we have been lately familiarised, regarding the unproductiveness of taxation and the insufficiency of revenue. It is from Szechuen, this time, that the plaint comes. The Governor-General memorialises that the regular revenue has, in past years, habitually fallen short of the liability of the provincial treasury, and, notwithstanding that resort has been had to the sale of titles and the levy of lekin tax, there will still be a deficiency this year of upwards of a million taels. The limit of possible exaction has, in fact, been evidently passed; for the receipts from lekin, both on ordinary merchandise and salt, have largely diminished. No alternative, therefore, remains but resort to the last expedient of Oriental finance—a forced contribution from the wealthy inhabitants.

What is the ordinary revenue and what the provincial expenditure proper of Szechuen, we have no means of knowing; but the Governor-General enumerates a list of extra requirements which leave little room for surprise at his embarrassment. Besides Tls. 1,500,000 for the military expenditure of the province itself, there are upwards of Tls. 700,000 called for in the shape of subsidies from Peking, for the drilled troops in Chihli, public works, &c., &c.; and a third demand under the same head has been made for subsidies towards the coast defences of Chihli, Yellow River works in Shantung, copper mining in Yünnan, pay of troops on the frontier and of other special military forces. Over and above this, again, are military subsidies ordered on behalf of Yünnan and Kansuh, payments to the military

chest in Sungaria, and other items, such as "an amount which has to be repaid to Shantung for advances made to the Government of Kwei-chow," that must take rank among the mysteries of Chinese finance. That the ordinary revenue should fail in face of these manifold requirements, is not surprising, nor need we be much surprised that the extraordinary sources have been pushed to their last limit. What is more surprising is that, at a time when the whole country is at peace, the Government should have to fall back upon expedients which are considered to be a last resort in time of war or famine. The extraordinary sources of revenue which Dr. Williams tells us are resorted to in such emergencies, are precisely those which we find enumerated in the Governor-General's memorial. Yet, at a time when he admits that the harvests are good, and when there is no war except the insane project of recovering Kashgar, these extraordinary sources of revenue are drained to the last dregs; and there is no doubt that it is military expenditure which is in great measure responsible for the drain. The active operations in the North-west have been scarcely a greater source of expense than Li Hung-chang's army in Chihli; and the outlay on coast and river defences, arsenals, and naval yards comes to supplement the tale. If blamed for all this outlay, the Chinese may certainly point to Europe; where military armaments and military expenditure are on a scale that dwarf their utmost efforts. But China differs from European countries in that she has no neighbours against whom it is necessary for her to arm. Russia may be a standing menace to her on the north, as she is believed to be at Peking. But it is not against Russia only that all this preparation is made; and wise policy would dictate a concentration of resources, rather than their dissipation in expeditions beyond the Great Wall, to recover territory that would be a source of weakness even if recovered. The idea of invasion seems to weigh morbidly on the minds of Peking statesmen, whereas no country in the world is really safer from attack, if its rulers will behave with moderate decency, and exhibit a reasonable sense of right and wrong in their dealings with Foreign nations. If war nearly arose out of the Yünnan outrage, it was because the Chinese authorities would not make amends for a cruel murder, and a gross insult to England. But if it is to shield such offences that her armament is required, we can hardly afford much sympathy for her embarrassments; and that it is as a support to obstructive policy that the military expenditure is really incurred, who that watches the behaviour of the Chinese Mandarins can doubt? It is only the policy of resistance to Foreign intercourse that creates a fear of Foreign interference. What has China to show for all the expenditure which is draining her resources and embarrassing her finances, and depressing trade throughout the length and breadth of the land?—an army which could not stand for a day against such an expeditionary force as India could send out without feeling the effort; ships that would simply fall like ripe pears into the hands of the English squadron already in her waters, at the first outbreak of hostilities.

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## YUNNAN.

A letter from Yunnan-foo, under date 25th November, says "Fourteen unhappy wretches have been brought from the district where Mr. Margary was murdered, to the prisons of the Capital. Two among them died on the road. The twelve others, who do not speak Chinese, are very probably ignorant why they were arrested. Li Kin-chai has arrived, but the negociations are very secret.—At the present moment an inventory is being made of the baggage which has been collected at the place where Mr. Margary was murdered. The Chinese here are beginning to find out that they have made a mess of it. It was reported this morning, that the Futai had to give yesterday Tls. 3,000 to obtain an audience of the Commissioner.

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## MEMORIAL FROM YUNNAN, ON THE MURDER OF MR. MARGARY.

Li Han-chang and his colleagues, looking upward, entreat the Sacred Glance on their memorial, which they present to report the dates of their arrival in Yünnan, with a general outline of the result of their joint deliberations, and pray His Majesty to signify His Pleasure, that as a preliminary step the civil and military officials, who have failed in the due discharge of their duty, be stripped of their rank and placed on trial.

They humbly represent that, on the 26th of June, the following Decree was received from His Majesty:—"A decree has been issued this day, appointing Li Han-chang to proceed to Yünnan to enquire into certain matters. We command him to proceed with all despatch to Yünnan, and to act in concert with the Governor-General and the Governor in judicially enquiring into and deciding, (1) in a spirit of fairness, the case of the murder of Ma Kia-li." Also, that on the 7th September, the following Decree was received:—"Let Wu T'ang (2) convey notice to the ex-Vice-President Sieh Hwan (3) to proceed with all despatch to Yünnan, to assist Li Han-chang in the management of all he has to do, in order that an efficient coadjutor be supplied to him."

Your servants, after having reverently reported their departure, proceeded thereupon, in obedience to their instructions, along the several stages of their journey. Your servant [Li] Han-chang arrived in Yünnan on the 13th, and Your servant [Sieh] Hwan on the 20th of November, having examined [the subject] publicly and instituted secret enquiries as they travelled along. After reaching the provincial capital, they conferred with Your servant [Ts'ên] Yü-ying, of whom they verbally enquired the general features of the case, and caused to be brought before them all the documents constituting the record of the affair, upon which they have with all despatch commissioned competent officials to arraign the prisoners charged with the crime of murder, (4) who have already been apprehended and brought up for trial, and to elicit by means of rigorous investigation the actual facts, which shall be laid in a memorial before the Throne.

Prostrate, Your servants have to state that at the time when Ma Kia-li proceeded from Yünnan to Burmah, being in possession of a passport from the Yamên of Foreign Affairs, he was duly escorted in perfect safety from point to point through the districts he passed through (5). The aforesaid foreigner and his companions afterwards came back from Burmah to Yünnan, between which there intervenes the territory inhabited by savages and the tribes (of the Shans). This region is habitually the resort of numbers of lawless offenders, who league themselves with the savages to plunder travellers. A multitude of rumours were at this time circulated among the notables (6) and people of T'êng-Yüeh (Momein), stating that the foreigners were about to enter the country at the head of a large body of foreign soldiers; and the said notables and people, having never had any experience of the conduct of foreign soldiery, apprehended that on entering the district they would treat them with oppression and ignominy, and they consequently assembled a force of local Militia for the protection of their own persons and property. Lawless offenders, hereupon, who, with the savages, were lying in wait for opportunities, took advantage of the occasion to commit robbery and murder, and thus brought on the affair. Although, when returning from Burmah, the aforesaid foreigner did not give notice beforehand to the local authorities to send an escort to meet him, yet, on the other hand, the sub-Prefect of T'êng-yüeh, Wu K'i-liang, shewed himself incapable at the time when the notables and people assembled their force of Militia, to guard against the matter in its incipient stage, either by means of persuasion, or by coërcive measures; and when the disaster had taken place on the journey, more than elapsed before anyone was taken into custody, notwithstanding that stringent instructions were repeatedly despatched by Your servant [Ts'ên] Yü-ying, commanding the apprehension of the guilty parties within a given time. Such delay in the effecting of arrests furnishes (or has furnished) the foreign Government with a plea for complaint. There has unquestionably been a failure in the due discharge of his duty. Tsiang Tsung-han, the acting-Brigadier-General of the T'êng-yüeh command, who while specially invested with the control-in-chief of this region of country, took absolutely no cognizance of the occurrence of so serious an affair, has likewise rendered himself liable to punishment. Your servants deem it their duty to request a Decree ordaining that both the sub-Prefect Wu K'i-liang, and the acting-Brigadier-General Tsiang Tsung-han, be removed from their posts and provisionally stripped of their rank, and arraigned with the other parties for trial. If such facts should be elicited as that troops were moved to stop [the party from Burmah], or that instigation was given to commit the murder, the most rigorous proceedings shall be farther taken according to law.

Your servants, having held consultation together on successive days, and being agreed in their views, reverently present this Memorial setting forth their conjoint statements, upon which they, prostrate, entreat the Sacred Glance and the instructions of Your Majesties the Empresses and Your Majesty the Emperor.

They have to add that Liu Yoh-chang, the Governor-General of Yünnan and Kweichow, has not yet returned to his post, and his name is consequently not appended to this memorial.

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In the *Peking Gazette* of December 9th, the following Decree in reply is published:—

Li Han-chang and his colleagues have memorialized reporting a general outline of their enquiry, undertaken in obedience to Our decree, into the murder of Ma Kia-li (Mr. Margary), and requesting that the

(1) *Lit.*, winding-up, bringing to a conclusion. The expression used—*Kieh*—is that which is consecrated by usage to the final termination of judicial proceedings.

(2) The Governor-General of Szech'wan.

(3) A retired official. In 1858 he was Taotai at Shanghai, and as such engaged with Mr. Lay in the Tariff negotiations; subsequently acting Governor of Kiangsu, and, in 1863, made a member of the Yamên of Foreign Affairs. Since 1868 he has been in retirement in his native province.

(4) In Chinese, *hsiung fan*, which may be translated as "criminals guilty of murder," or simply "murderers." No distinction is drawn, in Chinese judicial parlance, between a person accused by authority, and one found guilty of a crime.

…ls who have failed in the due …arge of their duty be stripped of their …and placed on trial.

…the case of the murder of Ma Kia-li, …an-chang and his colleagues having …investigated the matter publicly and …uted secret enquiries, having caused …e documents connected with it to be …before them for examination, and …g deputed competent officers to con… judicial investigation in conformity …the principles of justice, they report …that on the road between Yünnan …Burmah there intervenes the territory …ied by savages and the tribes (of the …States), which has habitually been …esort of numerous robber bands. At …eriod in question, the notables and … of Têng-yüeh (Momein) having …that foreigners at the head of a …number of foreign soldiers were …to enter the country, assembled on …count a body of trainbands (or local …) for their own protection. On his …y from Yünnan to Burmah, Ma Kia-…ng provided with a passport, was …escorted from point to point through …fferent districts, which he traversed …fect safety. On [his] return, at a …date, from Burmah to Yünnan, no …was given to the local authorities to …an escort to meet [him], the con…ce of which was that certain lawless …rs lying in wait for opportunities, …dvantage of the occasion to commit …y and murder.

… being the tenor [of the Memorial, …ears that], at the time when the …es and people collected their force …itia, Wu K'i-liang, the sub-Prefect …-yüeh, was incapable of guarding …against what followed, either by …xercise of persuasion, or by the …ation of cöercive measures; whilst, …he disaster had taken place, months …y before arrest of the guilty parties …ade, notwithstanding that strin…rders were issued by Ts'êng Yuh-ying, …nding the apprehension of the crim… within a given time. He has …tionably failed in the due discharge … duty. Tsiang Tsung-han, having …ng-Brigadier-General of the T'sêng-…ommand, the chief control of this … incumbent upon him, has equally …ed himself liable to punishment … failure to take any cognizance …er of the occurrence of an affair of …ious a nature. Let both Wu K'i-… and Tsiang Tsung-han be removed …their posts and be provisionally …d of their official rank, and be …t to trial as parties to the case. If …ce of troops having been moved to … [the entrance of the party into …, or of instigation to commit the …r be elicited, let Li Han-chang and …lleagues thoroughly and strictly …g te the matter, in order that the …ds of justice be faithfully carried … Let there be no approach to favour …cealment. Let the Boards concerned …ote.

…stead of "through the districts, etc.," the sentence …o be read "by the district officers," as the expres…ying, locality or district, is occasionally used in …e of the officers locally in power.

…e "notables" or "gentry" of a Chinese district …among the resident popu ation as are in posses…official or literary rank, acquired either by pur…r by competition and service. Retired fune…, living at their native places, constitute the …element in this class.

…mission which started eight years …om Saigon, to explore the course …he Meikong, with a view to …ish communication with Western … through its channel, has borne …n the treaty which opens Annam …reign trade, and taps Yünnan …gh the territory of Tongking. It …e remembered that the exploring … found the Meikong—by which …ad hoped to open up communica…with Yünnan, through the heart of …n China—ceased to be navigable …eamers, or ships of any consider…draught, beyond the frontiers of …odia: and that it became in its upper waters a dangerous torrent, and could not, therefore, serve the purpose anticipated. But the accident of civil war in Yünnan opened out to the explorers a new prospect. The opposition of the Chinese mandarins to their passage through rebel territory, decided them to quit the banks of the Meikong shortly after entering Yünnan, and to pursue a westerly route through the southern portion of the province. This route brought them to the city of Yuenkiang, whose walls are washed by a river which they understood to be called Hoti, but which is marked in Williams' Map as the Li-hwa, and which is opened to foreign trade by the Annamese Treaty, under the name of Nhi-ha, from the sea to the frontier of China. We may conceive the pleasure which the discovery afforded travellers who had been disappointed in the main object of their journey; and it is interesting, now the discovery has borne fruit, to look back at the earnest language in which M. de Carné, the historian of the party, urged that immediate advantage of it should be taken. His great argument was to get a start of the English. While we were fumbling about the Burmese frontier, afraid lest we should hurt the susceptibilities of China, or infringe on the sovereign rights of Burmah, M. de Carné took the bull by the horns, and frankly advocated compulsion as necessary to the completion of the enterprise. "Is it," he cried, "at the moment when, by a happy fortune, it depends only on ourselves to forestall them (the English), that we should halt before the susceptibilities of a despot who cannot understand freedom of commerce without occupation of territory? * * Quand on se decide à faire une guerre de conquête, c'est apparemment qu'on accepte d'avance les consequences du succès, et l'ouverture du Tongkin est une suite necessaire de notre etablissement dans les six provinces de la Basse Cochin-Chine." Accepting the premiss that Tongking must be opened, the question followed—how? And M. de Carné frankly advocated a French protectorate similar to that exercised over Cambodia, or at least a complete freedom of trade in in the ports of Tongking, guaranteed by the installation at Hué of an official representative of the Governor of Cochin-China.

M. de Carné has not lived to see the fulfilment of the design he had so much at heart; but his advice has been followed. The project has cost France, as it has cost ourselves, valuable life. M. de Lagrée, the chief of the expedition died in Yünnan; M. de Carné died in Paris of illness contracted during his arduous journey. M. Garnier—on whom devolved the task of completing the report of the expedition, and to whom we are indebted for the splendid work which we had occasion to review two years ago in our columns,—was killed at Hanoi, in more active furtherance of the design. But at last the work is done, Annam is opened to foreign trade, and communication with Yünnan is opened across Tongking, Almost greater interest will, perhaps, be felt in this last feature of the treaty, than in the opening of Annam itself to foreign trade; and various stipulations are made, which prove that it occupied a considerable place in the mind of the French Government. The town of Hanoi, which is now opened to foreign trade, is situated at the head of the delta of Nhi-ha (or Songkoi, or Li-hwa, or Hung-kiang as it is variously called), and will naturally form the entrepôt of what commerce may arise along the new route. The enquiries made by the expedition, and subsequent explorations in which M. Dupuis has taken a leading part, go to show that the Nhi-ha is navigable for vessels of light draught to within the frontier of Yünnan. Before the Mahomedan insurrection, a considerable trade was carried on across the frontier; and it remains, now, to revive the commerce which previously existed. The opening of Tongking to the sea, however, is not the only matter. The obstructions which exist to free communication between it and Yünnan must be overcome. A right of trade across the borders of Yünnan must be negociated with the Chinese Government, now that a right of access to the border has been obtained from Annam. At the time of the French visit, there was said to be a standing order, from Peking, that Annamese should not be allowed to cross into Yünnan; and it is certain that Chinese officials will try to enforce the order more stringently against barbarians from afar, than even against their next neighbours. We do not yet hear that steps have been taken to this end; and it may be that the French purpose endeavouring to arrange the question with the Yünnan officials. But we should not be surprised to hear of a collision on the frontier, and of subsequent negociations at Peking for opening a trade route through Tongking, as the next phase of the trouble which is now worrying China along its whole Western frontier. She stands very stolidly by her colours; but Russia in the North, England in the Centre, and France in the South, are demanding admittance along that frontier with insistent voice; and the barriers will either have to be removed, or will be broken down as they have been on the East.

…ranslation.

(2) Li Han-chang, Sieh Hwah, and Ts'ên Yü-ying, looking upward, entreat the Sacred Glance on their memorial, which they present to report the dates of their arrival in Yünnan, with a general outline of the result of their joint deliberations, and pray His Majesty to signify His Pleasure, that as a preliminary step the civil and military officials who have failed in the due discharge of their duty, be stripped of their rank and placed on trial.

They humbly represent that, on the 26th of June, the following Decree was received from His Majesty:—"A decree has been issued this day, appointing Li Han-chang to proceed to Yünnan to enquire into certain matters. We command him to proceed with all despatch to Yünnan, and to act in concert with the Governor-General and the Governor in judicially enquiring into and deciding, (0 in a spirit of

fairness, the case of the murder of Ma Kia-li." Also, that on the 7th September, the following Decree was received :—"Let Wu T'ang (2) convey notice to the ex-Vice-President Sieh Hwan (3) to proceed with all despatch to Yünnan, to assist Li Han-chang in the management of all he has to do, in order that an efficient coadjutor be supplied to him."

Your servants, after having reverently reported their departure, proceeded thereupon, in obedience to their instructions, along the several stages of their journey. Your servant [Li] Han-chang arrived in Yünnan on the 13th, and Your servant [Sieh] Hwan on the 20th of November, having examined [the subject] publicly and instituted secret enquiries as they travelled along. After reaching the provincial capital, they conferred with Your servant [Ts'ên] Yü-ying, of whom they verbally enquired the general features of the case, and caused to be brought before them all the documents constituting the record of the affair, upon which they have with all despatch commissioned competent officials to arraign the prisoners charged with the crime of murder, (4) who have already been apprehended and brought up for trial, and to elicit by means of rigorous investigation the actual facts, which shall be laid in a memorial before the Throne.

Prostrate, Your servants have to state that at the time when Ma Kia-li proceeded from Yünnan to Burmah, being in possession of a passport from the Yamên of Foreign Affairs, he was duly escorted in perfect safety from point to point through the districts he passed through (5). The aforesaid foreigner and his companions afterwards came back from Burmah to Yünnan, between which there intervenes the territory inhabited by savages and the tribes (of the Shans.) This region is habitually the resort of numbers of lawless offenders, who league themselves with the savages to plunder travellers. A multitude of rumours were at this time circulated among the notables (6) and people of Têng-Yüeh (Momein), stating that the foreigners were about to enter the country at the head of a large body of foreign soldiers; and the said notables and people, having never had any experience of the conduct of foreign soldiery, apprehended that on entering the district they would treat them with oppression and ignominy, and they consequently assembled a force of local Militia for the protection of their own persons and property. Lawless offenders, hereupon, who, with the savages, were lying in wait for opportunities, took advantage of the occasion to commit robbery and murder, and thus brought on the affair. Although, when returning from Burmah, the aforesaid foreigner did not give notice beforehand to the local authorities to send an escort to meet him, yet, on the other hand, the sub-Prefect of T'êng-yüeh, Wu K'i-liang, shewed himself incapable, at the time when the notables and people assembled their force of Militia, to guard against the matter in its incipient stage, either by means of persuasion, or by coercive measures; and when the disaster had taken place on the journey, months elapsed before anyone was taken into custody, notwithstanding that stringent instructions were repeatedly despatched by Your servant [Ts'ên] Yü-ying, commanding the apprehension of the guilty parties within a given time. Such delay in the effecting of arrests furnishes (or, has furnished) the Foreign Government with a plea for complaint. There has unquestionably been a failure in the due discharge of his duty. Tsiang Tsung-han, the acting-Brigadier-General of the Têng-yüeh command, who while specially invested with the control-in-chief of this region of country, took absolutely no cognizance of the occurrence of so serious an affair, has likewise rendered himself liable to punishment. Your servants deem it their duty to request a Decree ordaining that both the sub-Prefect Wu K'i-liang, and the acting-Brigadier-General Tsiang Tsung-han, be removed from their posts and provisionally stripped off their rank, and arraigned with the other parties for trial. If such facts should be elicited as that troops were moved to stop [the party from Burmah], or that instigation was given to commit the murder, the most rigorous proceedings shall be farther taken according to law.

Your servants, having held consultation together on successive days, and being agreed in their views, reverently present this Memorial setting forth their conjoint statements, upon which they, prostrate, entreat the Sacred Glance and the instructions of Your Majesties the Empresses and Your Majesty the Emperor.

They have to add that Liu Yoh-chao, the Governor-General of Yünnan and Kweichow, has not yet returned to his post, and his name is consequently not appended to this memorial.

Dec. 24th.—A decree with reference to the Mongolian succession case which has lately been memorialized upon by the Censor Têng K'ing-liu. On receipt of a fresh representation from him, the Board of Punishments is now directed to join with the Colonial Office in instituting a trial.

(1) *Lit.*, winding-up, bringing to a conclusion. The expression used—*Kieh*—is that which is consecrated by usage to the final termination of judicial proceedings.

(2) The Governor-General of Szech'wan.

(3) A retired official. In 1858 he was Taotai at Shanghai, and as such engaged with Mr. Lay in the Tariff negotiations; subsequently acting Governor of Kiangsu, and, in 1863, made a member of th Yamên of Foreign Affairs. Since 1868 he has been in retirement in his native province.

(4) In Chinese, *hsiung fan*, which may be translated as "criminals guilty of murder," or simply "murderers." No distinction is drawn, in Chinese judicial parlance, between a person accused by authority, and one found guilty of a crime.

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THE news that British troops will be sent through Burmah, to meet Mr. Grosvenor's party at Bhamo, will be received with general satisfaction. We urged at the commencement, and still think it would have been wise, that the British Commissioners should appear on the scene escorted by a large and well-appointed body of soldiers, by the same route along which Colonel Browne's mission travelled. A representative of the Indian Government should have joined the mission at Rangoon, and the whole expedition should have visited the capital of Yünnan, after the enquiry had been completed on the scene of the outrage. Failing this programme, which would have gone far to impress on the Chinese the proximity of our Indian empire, and the fact that their land frontier is as open to us on the West, as they have learnt by experience their seaboard is open on the East;—failing this, it is well that our officials should be at least met by a fitting escort; and we could wish that Manwein instead of Bhamo were selected as the point of meeting. There is an advantage in the British Mission travelling across China as it is doing, under Imperial protection, with the avowed object of searching out the facts of Margary's murder and the instigators of the crime; and we are glad to learn by recent advices from Szechuen and Yünnan, that the Mission was looked for along the route, and that everybody understands its object is to enquire into and avenge the outrage. Its passage will help to impress upon the Chinese that the murder of an Englishman is not a light matter, to be committed with impunity even in the most remote districts of the Empire; though we still think the opportunity might have been wisely taken to better impress upon them the power and contiguity of India, in the way we have indicated. However, the opposite course has been adopted, and, as we said before, it is not without its advantage; while the despatch of troops to Bhamo will partly secure the latter alternative, and will give some moral support to the Mission during the progress of the enquiry.

Reports have been rife of late, fro Yünnan and the neighbouring distric It was currently said that a Chine army was being collected at Manwei though whether to oppose a mere esco or whether with a view to possib ulterior measures in case the reparati eventually offered should fail to satis us, must be matter of conjectur Another report is that Margary's mu der was commonly talked of in t West, as having been ordered by t acting Governor-General of Yünna and committed by Li Si-tai's nep It is said that evidence can be had both these points; so that it is at rate clear, popular opinion does support the theory of popular upri which Li Han-chang has put forw for the edification or use of his Im rial Mistresses. Other reports sp of large sums changing hands at Y nan-fu, for purposes which it is difficult to fathom. It is to be ho Mr. Grosvenor and his colleagues know how to tear through the cobw that will be spun for their bewild ment, and to reach the root of the c spiracy which no sane person dou was the real origin of the crime. their task will be a difficult one, we confess we are not hopeful of result. And yet if it come back a all to the point of sheer insistance high officials being punished, on ground of evidence less direct than be elicited in the yamên of Yünnan- the fact of British officers having b present at the enquiry will weak rather than strengthen our hands. will give the Chinese an opportunity saying, your representatives were p sent; why did not they lead enquiry up to the sources you indicat However, we must be satisfied in meantime to know that the theory complacently put forward by Li H chang, and which we predicted so l ago as April last would be put f ward, is very far from satisfying British Legation. The Mission mu by this time, have arrived very nea at its destination, and we must w with patience to hear the result of trials.

We may remark, in the meantime curious hallucination which is manif ed in more than one home newspap on the subject of the projected emba to England. The conclusion has b jumped at, that "the discussion of Yünnan affair is about to be remo to Downing Street." We are s that no one connected with the Pek Legation or with the London Fore Office ever contemplated anything preposterous. All that the mission Kwoh and Hsü—if it ever proceed will have to do as regards the Yünn outrage, will be to deliver to Majesty a letter of apology from Chinese Government; but, natura the departure of the mission at all, at least its reception in England, depend upon the satisfaction affor for the outrage.

Mr Wood
Ack
for
much

Mr O'Connor for his information
Inc
& Ret'd

No. 1022.

Mr O'Connor

DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
MAR
7
1876
OF STATE

United States Consulate General
at Shanghai

ACKNOWLED
MAR
16
1876

Mr. Bradford

to the

Department of State,

Subject.

Forwards newspaper extracts, being reports of Causes heard in the Court of the U. S. Consulate General.

No. 1022.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai 31st January 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the reports of causes tried in the Court of this Consulate General during the past two months as printed in the "North China Daily News".

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,

O. J. Bausch
Vice Consul General.

Enclosure:
Printed reports of Causes heard.

orth China Daily News.

ATURDAY, DECEMBER 11TH, 1875.

## U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, Dec. 10th.

ore GEO. F. SEWARD, Esq., *Consul-General.*
Dr. YATES, *Interpreter.*

*Cowardly Assault on a Chinaman.*

MORITZ ROBINS, landlord of the Garibaldi ern, Yang-King-Pang; and WILLIAM KER, seaman, were charged with assaulting Chinaman, named Tong Fanzha, in the osung Road, Hongkew, on the 23rd. Nov- er last. The complainant has been in pital since the assault, and is still under tment for the injuries he received. A man named Harber is also in custody of own authorities, charged with participa- in the assault.

omplainant deposed—I know the man rker, but not Robins. Harker was the man first attacked me. On the 23rd Novem- I left my master's house to go to some les to visit some other mafoos. I had my with me. Two other dogs attacked mine, ooped to take my dog in my arms to pre- it being hurt. Harker then struck me he face, which caused my hat to fall off. ooped to pick it up, when Harker kicked in the back. The kick sent me forward nst another man, a German, who also ked me. It was not Robins. A woman held by the queue, and two or three other igners kicked and struck me. It was the an now in Court (pointing to Mrs. Witt.) y were all beating me at one time. My was downward. I do not know who they who kicked me. The woman kicked once in the eye, and a foreign man, a black beard, kicked me on the side made me insensible. When I became cious, I found myself in the hospital. ffered greatly from the kicks I received in bowels, side, back, and back of the neck. as in hospital nearly 20 days. A house and a man at the head of the "garbage artment," came and offered me money to say anything against a man named ins, who lived on the Yang-king-pang, he French side. I am a still a patient of hospital, and to-day the boy from the -shop came and offered me $15 to say as as possible. I replied that the case was he hands of the Consul-General, and I ld do nothing of the sort. I did nothing rovoke the foreigners who assaulted me. de no fight with any of them.

ANG APAU, cautioned, deposed—I was ing along the Woosung road on the day e assault, the 23rd of November. I saw ker clap his hands and set two dogs on complainant's dog. The complainant ped to pull the dogs apart. Harker then ed him, and he fell forward against her foreigner. Harker and others then d him by the queue, and pushed him to the nd. I do not know the foreigners. They complainant for some time. The woman d them not to beat him any more. en the others had finished, Harker came beat him a second time, and then left on the ground. Several other foreigners rwards came and beat him as he lay. ins was there, and on the second occasion nd the woman joined in kicking com- nant as he lay on the ground. There also another man, but I do not see in Court. I cannot say how many Robins kicked him. There were many amen round. I saw Robins kick the plainant, who was then unconscious, in the road. I went in search of a eman. I did not see the complainant e Harker at all, but I saw him fall when ker kicked him; and when attempting se, he put out his hands and so went at Harker. Complainant offered no tance. He was on the ground when I went up.

the COURT—I saw Robins kick com- nant. I have no doubt about it. There many foreigners there, several of whom ed complainant. I am sure Robins was of them. There were three joining in the ing at one time. I cannot say which of kicked the greatest number of times. I within ten feet of them, and could see ctly well. There were more than 100 attracted to the scene, who were stand- round.

MES CROCKER deposed—I remember in the Woosung road on the 23rd ember last, at about half-past one p.m. was in a cookshop, and heard a in the street. I went out to learn the e. I saw a Chinaman and a European ing. They were about 20 yards from the shop. The foreigner was the prisoner Harker. The complainant was the Chinaman. He was returning blow for blow. I afterwards saw another man, a German, strike the complainant. Harker, the German, and Robins forced the complainant down, and I then saw Robins kick him four or five times about the back and loins. They were heavy kicks. I saw no one else kick him. The complainant was then lying on the ground insensible. Robins was not there when I first went up. He came afterwards. I was standing eight or ten yards distant all the time. I saw complainant removed in a jinrikaha, in an insensible condition, to the hospital. The complainant did nothing to provoke Robins while I was there.

HANNAH OVERBECK next deposed—I keep a tavern in the Woosung road. I remember the disturbance there. I was standing at my door, and heard the dogs barking and saw people running. I went up close, to see what it was, and saw Harker and the complainant "having a row." I saw the complainant getting up. I did not see either the complainant or Harker strike or kick. The complainant had not fallen to the ground, but both he and Harker were in a reclining position. The complainant was going away, when a man came up and stopped him. After that I saw the complainant down on the road. Robins struck him in the side, knocked him down, and when he was down kicked him in the side. Mrs. Witt also kicked him, and Robins then said to her, "That's enough, come away." Robins kicked complainant four or five times. They were not light kicks.

HARKER'S defence was that he was in the "Oriental Tavern," and hearing some dogs fighting, went out to see. He tried to part the dogs, when the complainant hit him on the neck, and he hit back. They exchanged three or four blows. He (Harker) then went back into the house, and did not come out again. He denied having set the dogs on to fight. When they began, he was in the house talking to Robins. He did not hear any one setting the dogs on. One was a small dog, and two others were large ones. No other foreigner went out of the house with him. The complainant also tore his collar and necktie. He denied every allegation, except that when he was struck he struck back again.

ROBINS'S defence was also a denial of the statements of the complainant and his witnesses. When he arrived at the place there was a crowd in the road, and a fight going on. He saw Mrs. Witt in the road, and told her to go away into the house—it was no place for her to be. He neither struck nor kicked the complainant, nor took any part in the disturbance, which he could call witnesses to prove.

Mrs. OVERBECK recalled, and questioned by Robins, said—When you struck the Chinaman, you first took hold of him by the breast. I heard you swearing at him. He was also talking, but I do not understand his language, and do not know what he said.

CROCKER recalled, and questioned by Robins through the Court, said—I did not know Robins before this time. I am sure he was the man, and that he kicked the complainant. I was six or eight yards away from him. I saw him and the other two men push the complainant down. Harker and the German went away, but Robins remained behind and kicked the complainant. Robins must have come there before the complainant was down, because he assisted to knock him down. I saw him do it.

By HARKER—I did not see you kick complainant. You went away after he was knocked down, and I did not see you again until you were in the Police station.

By the COURT—Harker went into the Oriental Tavern, and the German went away. Harker's collar and tie were torn open. I did not see the complainant do anything to either of the men.

YANG APAU re-called, and questioned by Harker—I saw you step aside after you struck the complainant, but you afterwards joined in with the other two in the attack. I saw you kick the complainant on the first occasion. I went away for a policeman, and do not know which of you went away first.

By the COURT—I did not see the complainant strike the foreigners at all. I saw Harker clap his hands to set the dogs first on a wheelbarrow coolie, and afterwards on to the complainant's dog. He tried to prevent this, and was attacked by Harker. It was Harker and Mrs. Witt who were setting the dogs on, both at the wheelbarrow man and at complainant's dog.

By ROBINS—Three men came up to the complainant together, and seized him. You were one of them. I cannot say I saw you strike him then, but I saw you strike him when he was on the ground. You were not there when the dogs commenced fighting—you came up afterwards. The complainant was not lying down when you came up. All three of you were together and pushed him to the ground. I cannot say which of you put him down.

ROBERT W. COWELL deposed—I was in the Woosung road on the 23rd November. I found the complainant lying in the road. He was unconscious. I lifted him up and asked some of the Chinamen standing by to help me to carry him into a house. They thought he was dead, and refused. His eyes were set. I cleared the crowd around, to get more air, and complainant then gave one sob. I raised him up into a sitting posture. Mr. Stripling then came and relieved me. I met Robins going away as I was going to the place. A Chinaman near us, said, "It's a damned shame, Mr. Bob., four or five Europeans to lick one Chinaman." Robins said, "No, no, its the other way—four or five Chinamen licked a European." No one had spoken to him. That was all he said. I do not remember seeing Harker there.

This closed the complainant's case, and

The COURT asked if the prisoners had any witnesses to call in defence?

JULIUS PETERSEN (called by Harker, and examined by the Court) deposed—I did not see the commencement of the row. I was standing with Mrs. Overbeck at her door. I saw a Chinaman and Harker fighting together. I cannot say who the Chinaman was. I am not sure whether the fighting was on both sides. Cannot say whether the Chinaman was fighting back or not. A crowd of Chinese came up, and I went back. I did not go so far forward as Mrs. Overbeck did. I saw no more than I have stated. When the German came into the Oriental Tavern, his clothes were torn. Harker's collar was also torn. After Harker had got into the house, I heard him say the Chinaman had pushed him. Several *Ashuelot* men were there, and they also said so. From what was said, I believe Harker punished the Chinaman very much. I was not long in the Oriental Tavern. I was behind the bar, and did not hear much of what was said. I heard Harker say he had had a terrible knock on the head. He told a man-of-war's man so. I did not hear him say he had punished the Chinaman.

The COURT characterised this witness as a most unsatisfactory one—much difficulty having been experienced in getting straightforward answers from him.

JOHN MEEHAN (called by Robins, and questioned by the COURT) stated—I was in the Woosung road on the 23rd November, and saw two dogs fighting. No one set them on. Harker came out of the Oriental Tavern to separate the dogs. The Chinaman thought his dog was getting the worst of it, and struck Harker, who struck him back again. Harker had struck the Chinaman's dog to separate them. A mob of Chinese collected, and I saw one of them cling to Harker's collar and tear it. Harker and the complainant had hold of each other at this time. I was close enough to see this. Harker was not the worse for liquor,—the complainant, I think, was, or I believe he would have had the best of the struggle. I saw the complainant stagger before the dogs began to fight. I was standing in the street some time before, and saw him coming along staggering like a drunken man. I am quite sure of it. Harker was trying to get away, but could not, because the Chinamen clung to him. He got away after the crowd was dispersed. Robins came up in a jinrikaha while they were still fighting. Harker did not get away till after he came. Robins took Mrs. Witt into the house, and after that they all dispersed. There was no further trouble afterwards that I saw. I saw Robins get into his jinrikaha and ride away.

The COURT told the witness what the previous witnesses had said, but he persisted that what he had said was true.

Evidence resumed—I saw nothing of what the other witnesses have described. I was standing in the same place the whole time. If what they said had occurred, I must have seen it. I know the complainant was left on the ground insensible. I cannot tell you how he became insensible. It is very easy for a man to act insensible, if he has a mind to. I saw no one kick the complainant. I saw Harker strike him. The complainant fell down, but I saw no one kick him. If any one had kicked him, I must have seen it. I was asked by Robins to come here to give evidence. I have not talked the matter over with him before coming here. I did not tell him or any one else what evidence I should give.

By Robins—I did not see you strike the complainant. You were there only three or four minutes. You took Mrs. Witt by the arm, and led her into the house, and then went away.

By the Court—I saw no one strike or kick complainant after he was down. Harker struck him, and knocked him down.

Mr. Stripling also closely questioned the witness, but elicited nothing more from him, except that he had never been in the Garibaldi Tavern, or ever spoke to Robins, until two days ago, when he met him on the English side and spoke about summoning him as a witness, to which he (witness) replied that he would come, if he must come, without being summoned.

The Court told this witness that his evidence was too good.

Mrs. Sophie Witt, of the Oriental Tavern, was next called by Robins, and said she was in the house and heard the dogs fighting. She went out to take them away. The complainant and Harker were there, and a large number of Chinese and sailors were in the street. Harker tried to separate the dogs, and complainant struck him, and he struck back. Harker did not kick the complainant before he was himself struck. Robins came and took her indoors, and then went away. He was not there two minutes, and she did not see him go near the complainant at all. After she went in, she did not come out again.

Mr. Stripling questioned the witness as to a conversation he had had with her on the day of the disturbance, when he called at her house a second time to look for Harker; but she either seemed to have forgotten all about it, or would not answer properly.

Another witness (Chinese) was called by Robins, but he said he knew nothing of the occurrence, being indoors all the time.

This closed the case, and

The Court said it was sorry there was no more evidence available, because what had been given was very conflicting indeed. There was the evidence of the complainant, which was to be taken with a good deal of allowance; but it was very positive as against Harker, but not against Robins. Then the evidence of Yang Apan was positive as against both. But still the Court had a feeling it was not evidence that ought to be very much relied on. However, there was the evidence of Mrs. Overbeck, who, so far as Robins was concerned, was very positive. She saw Robins hit the Chinaman on the side, then saw the Chinaman fall down, and next saw Robins kick him as he lay. She was not likely to be mistaken in a person whom she had known for a long time. Then came the evidence of Crocker, which was also very positive in Robins's case. He said he saw Robins, Harker, and a third man put the Chinaman down; the other two went away, but Robins remained and kicked him. Crocker was very positive about that. Robins's cross-examination had no effect on his evidence. The statement, too, which Robins made to Cowell did not bear a very good appearance. He (Robins) said, in answer to something a Chinaman had said, that several Chinamen had set upon foreigners and licked them. If he had been there only a short time, and went away as Mrs. Witt said, the Court did not see how he could have got that information; and if he was not there, it was a wrong statement. The testimony of Petersen was very unsatisfactory, and he did not appear to have made use of the opportunity of seeing, he might have done. Meehan was too good a witness altogether. He knew the Chinaman was injured, and tried to make it appear he was only drunk. The Court was unable to determine whether Harker was in fault in commencing the disturbance, but the evidence was that he went back with others and assaulted the Chinaman. The Court was, however, disposed to deal with him rather more leniently than with Robins. The sentence upon Harker would be thirty days' imprisonment; but in Robins's case the Court would go to the fullest punishment it could inflict, which was 90 days' imprisonment. If the Court was not much mistaken, it was not the first time Robins had been so placed.

The prisoners were then removed in custody.

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A case of some interest to the Settlement generally, as illustrating grog-shop life in our midst, was tried before Geo. F. Seward, Esq., U. S. Consul-General, yesterday. The prisoners were Moritz Robins, keeper of the Garibaldi Tavern, Yang-king-pang, and William Harker, a seaman—a third man named Harber, a German being in custody of his own authorities for participation in the offence. They were charged by the Police with a murderous assault on an unoffending Chinaman, in mid-day, in the Woosung road, Hongkew, on the 23rd of November last. The evidence was conclusive as to the complicity of Robins and Harker, notwithstanding an attempt to set up, in the case of Robins, something like that which Mr. Weller was so partial to—"a alibi,"—in support of which one witness was called, whose testimony the Consul-General stigmatised as being too good, while as to that of another (who, though present during nearly the whole of the riot that ensued, affirmed that he saw little or nothing of the conduct of the accused), he expressed the opinion that it was unsatisfactory, and that the witness did not seem to have used the opportunity he had of seeing what took place. Another peculiarity of the case, which came out in the evidence of the unfortunate complainant, who had been nearly twenty days in hospital suffering from the hurts he received at the hands and boots of the prisoners, was that several attempts had been made on behalf of Robins to bribe him either into silence, or to say as little as possible against that worthy—and this, it should be remembered, after Robins had publicly denied by letter that he had had anything to do with the outrage. Comment upon conduct like this is needless.—A report of the case is given elsewhere.

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## U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, Jan. 10th.

Before O. B. Bradford, Esq., *Vice Consul-General.*

J. K. Thorndike, Clark Blethen, } *Associates.*

W. H. McNutt *v.* Charles Mills.

Mr. Wainewright appeared for the plaintiff

Defendant conducted his own case.

Plaintiff was formerly in business at the Shanghai Hotel, the entire contents of which he mortgaged to the defendant for the sum of $2,600, to bear interest at six per cent. per annum, giving as security a bill of sale. This bill contained a clause that it should be lawful for the defendant in case default was made in payment of the said monies or any part thereof, for the space of 24 hours after demand, to sell the property so mortgaged either together or in lots, by public auction or private contract. On or about the 7th of August last, the defendant demanded repayment of the $2,600, and the plaintiff being unable to meet the demand, the defendant took possession under the bill of sale, and ordered a public auction of the effects. The auctioneers, Messrs. Mackenzie and Co., prepared and circulated a catalogue of 346 lots, but the property was ultimatety sold in one lot to a person who said he was only agent for the defendant, and the latter was therefore declared the purchaser at the price offered, Tls. 2,205. He immediately afterwards turned the plaintiff out of the house, and took sole possession, although he was the lessee and tenant thereof, and retained possession, though possession was formally demanded of him by the plaintiff and on his behalf. This was refused, and plaintiff in consequence brought an action against defendant, which was heard on the 7th October last; the defendant contending that he had acted *bonâ fide*, within the conditions of the bill of sale, and with the full knowledge of the plaintiff. He also submitted a schedule of items he had expended on repairs and improvements of the premises in the meantime, amounting to $1,033.95, and offered to transfer the property back to the plaintiff on payment of this sum together with the $2,600 mortgage, and interest from the 25th of June to the date of sale. The Court, "looking to all the circumstances, considered it desirable that the sale of the property required by the mortgage deed should take place under the direction of the Court." A second sale accordingly took place, the defendant again being the purchaser, at the advanced sum of Tls. 3,050, which was paid into Court to await decision upon the items charged by him for repairs and improvements. The demand under this head, he has now increased by subsequent payments to over $2,000.

Mr. Wainewright said the question before the Court was, how far was the defendant entitled to recover for outlay on repairs and improvements, which were made while, in point of law, he was in wrongful possession. He effected those repairs and improvements without any consent, and in the face of express notice that his right of possession would be disputed. That was the principal question which the Court now had to decide. The general principle was that a man who laid out money in such a way, having no right, or only a limited right, to the property without the consent of another party interested, could not charge the real owner for it. Common sense and common fairness showed that to be the case; and it was so well known as a principle of law, that it was hardly worth while troubling the Court with authorities on the point. He would, however, just refer the Court to "*Story, on Equity Jurisprudence*," and also to the standard work, so far as English law was concerned, and he believed the United States' law was the same—"*Fisher on Mortgages*" (vol. 2, p. 888), which, as he said, was the standard work on the subject. After quoting from both these works, Mr. Wainewright went on to say that it was obvious that a man who laid out money upon property against the will of the real owner, was not to be repaid. If the defendant's claims were looked at in detail, he (Mr. Wainewright) thought the Court would see there were charges for items for which he could not recover.

(These items were about thirty in number and included legal fees in connection with the bill of sale, rent, wages, auctioneers' commission on the two sales, new furniture, scraping, painting, and varnishing old furniture, gilding large mirror and pictures, refurbishing Corinthian columns, generally clearing up and making ready to resume business, building a chimney, &c., &c.)

The Court decided to investigate the items *seriatim*, and to take defendant's explanation of each as it was reached.

Mr. Wainewright offered no objection to the legal expenses of preparing the bill of sale; but on the second item, a charge of $2 per day for bailiff's services, he objected that as the man had only been paid $1 per day for several of the earlier days when he was there only as an assistant, he could not see why he should be paid $2 per day when he became bailiff.

Defendant, in answer to a question why he had taken possession and incurred expense in the way he had, replied that one morning he went to the house and found a woman breaking the furniture, and if he had not "gone in" then, he would soon not have had a "cent worth" of property as security for his money. There were two men playing billiards in the house at the time, and he put one of them in possession. He was there 26 days, and he (defendant) paid him $52 for his services as bailiff, believing that to be the regular charge. He denied that the plaintiff had made a contract with the man for $1 per day, because he (plaintiff) was lying ill in bed, having received a dangerous cut on the head with a glass bottle.

Mr. Wainewright also objected to item $45, wages to a European for taking charge of the house from the 25th of August to the 24th of September, as having been incurred in consequence of the defendant's action in regard to the abortive sale. He also objected to pay auctioneers' commission on the two sales for the same reason. He would not object to pay the commission on the second sale, by M. Phœnix, the Marshal of the Court, at 5 per cent. That sale was rendered necessary by the defendant's former act, and it was only right the defendant should pay the commission on the first sale, which was a useless one.

fendant considered that according to his of sale, the first sale was not useless; but Court ordered a second sale, and he d by its order, and thought he ought to is money back.

r. WAINEWRIGHT said the whole of the r items, excepting some four or five, came one description—for repairs—and fore came under one objection; they effected in the face of an express notice the first auction would be disputed, upon h he contended the defendant could not er.

e COURT said it would prefer to take the seriatim; not that there was any good h for doing so, but it wished the defend- o see that the case was being sifted to ottom. It had been hanging over for six hs, and the Court intended to go through it to-day, so as not to be troubled with in.

e remaining items were then taken ately, but none of them presented any onal features of public interest; and close,

WAINEWRIGHT merely renewed the ion he had previously mentioned. was, however, a word to say on the on of interest. His client was willing interest on $600, as they were received from the 1st of June to the 25th of t; and on $2,000 from the 25th of to the 25th of August, at 6 per cent., a total of $28.46.

endant said the Court would find that ,600 were included in one date in the sale—from the 25th June.

COURT said in that case, the plaintiff illing to pay more than the defendant for, and the offer was therefore in vour; but if the defendant liked the would confine itself to the letter of the sale.

ndant said he only came into Court ve as much as he could swear to. He aid all the money he had included in ms.

COURT said it would, with the Asso- examine the vouchers and objections ted. The proceeds of the second sale, 060, had been reduced at 73, and pro- $4,708. It now remained to be seen r the defendant's claim and interest amount to that sum. If it did not, would be a surplus, to be paid over to aintiff.

Court then adjourned.

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*Drunkenness and Wilful Damage.*

CISSUS N. BRADLEY was charged with drunk and wilfully breaking 2 panes of n the window of a shop in the Tiendong Hongkew, on Sunday last. The pri- ormerly belonged to the U. S. man-of- antic, but was discharged from her in at his own request, in order, as he d the Court, to attempt to better his on in Shanghai.—The constable who m in custody, said prisoner told him e the panes in order to get locked up. adford sentenced him to ten days' im- ent on bread and water.

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*Drunkenness and Assault.*

EDWARDS, a seaman of the U. S. war *Palos*, was charged with being drunk orderly, and also with assaulting a an, in an ironmonger's shop in the ay, Hongkew, on Sunday afternoon. ergeant Lloyd stated that he was y a Chinese, and on going to the shop, e prisoner there, held by several Chi- He was drunk and trying to get When he went in, he asked for cigars, being told he had come to the wrong he became violent, broke two bowls g on the counter, and struck a coolie ose, drawing blood. When the ser- ook him into custody, he became noisy, nted to fight everybody in the shop. ed to five days' imprisonment on bread er, and ordered to pay for the damage done.

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## U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, Jan. 13th.

Before O. B. BRADFORD, Esq., *Vice-Consul-General.*

H. W. McNUTT v. C. MILLS.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT appeared for plaintiff.
Defendant conducted his own case.

This morning, the Court delivered the following

*Judgment:—*

The interlocutory judgment of the Court, dated 7th October last, directed a sale of the property under the mortgage. It also dealt with the claim of the petitioner for damages and delays.

This further hearing was to determine the responsibility of the petitioner in respect of disbursements of money made by the defendant after he had assumed possession of the furniture as mortgagee, $1,033.98 of which he had charged to the petitioner, in a schedule of items attached to his answer, augmented, however, by others, the last of which bore date January, 1876. The defendant seeks to charge these, now aggregating the corrected and round sum of Two Thousand Dollars, against any surplus proceeds of sale passing to the petitioner after satisfaction of the mortgage. I will deal severally with the items.

The first in the schedule—$32, is admitted by the petitioner.

The second—a charge of $52—is not in full supported, and the voucher does not specify the nature of the service rendered. The petitioner admits his liability for such service; and I find $43 to be the correct sum.

Item No. 22 is also admitted by the petitioner; but the proceeds of sale of the pony should be credited.

Item 23 is admitted by petitioner.

Item No. 3 is objected to on the ground that defendant was not in legal possession of the premises. He had taken possession of the chattels under his mortgage, but he had also taken possession of the building containing these; and this without the consent of the lessee thereof. Had he exercised his right of removal, it is likely that the petitioner would have aided the apparent wish of the defendant to continue a business in the premises. At this stage of their transactions, there seems to have been a sort of "give and take" system of dealing between them; and it is difficult to determine now just what responsibility exists, and where. The objection to the charge is well taken, and is sustained.

Item No. 4 is a charge for commissions on the sale of the property—$220.90. The petitioner is liable under the mortgage, for a certain commission. I think it will be right to divide the whole, and do so allow—say one half of $376.65.

The reason for the greater part of his disbursements is asserted by the defendant to have been to "get back his money." He does not, however, show that these were made to preserve the property or to make it more saleable. Had he spent a moderate sum for the latter purpose, without being an intending purchaser, it is reasonable to suppose that the petitioner would not have objected to it, in view of the enhanced saleable value of the furniture. That the defendant was an intending purchaser seems clear, and his bid at the sale of the 26th August was considerably more than the sum named in his demand made to the mortgagor on the 7th August, for "two thousand and six hundred dollars, with interest." After this, and while in questionable possession of the premises, he made extensive repairs not only to the chattels but to the building, and also made purchases, which he seeks to charge to petitioner. He also produces a memorandum of a lease of the premises to him from the 1st October for a term. At the sale made by order of the Court on the 18th October, he appears the second time as the highest bidder for the property. It is in evidence that a *bond fide* bid of Tls. 3,000 was made, which would have more than paid the defendant's claim under the mortgage, yet he became the purchaser at a higher figure. The valuation of taels 1,600, which he says was made to him by an appraiser, seems to have been disregarded by him, and this in view of his acquiring a perhaps questionable title. The benefit of the repairs does, therefore, not seem to accrue to any other than the defendant, and I therefore disallow the amounts claimed in items Nos. 3, and 5 to 21 inclusive, together with others, R. to Z. inclusive, filed at this hearing, and consisting of payment for Municipal tax for the 4th quarter, 1875; for gas fixtures; boys' wages to January 4th, 1876; repairs to stoves; half a dozen chairs; repairs to billiard room properties; and for tuning and repairing a piano.

I allow so much of item No. 24 as was paid for recording the mortgage, $20.50.

I find, therefore, that the defendant has a good claim upon the proceeds of sale, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of mortgage | $2,600.00 |
| Interest on loan | 28.46 |
| Item No. 1 | 32.00 |
| " 2 | 43.00 |
| " 22 | 47.09 |
| " 23 | 9.00 |
| " 24 | 20.50 |
| One half commissions | 188.33 |
| | $2,968.38 |
| Contra to which is sale of furniture, &c., Tls. 3,050 a 73 | $4,178.08 |
| Sale of pony (item 22) | 71.53 |
| | $4,249.61 |
| Balance | $1,281.23 |

As no money passed from the defendant as purchaser, the commission on the sale is to be paid to the Marshal, and the defendant is hereby directed to pay into Court forthwith the sum of $1,281.23, being the surplus of the purchase money over the claims allowed, together with commission $145.34, and the costs of the action, $93.64; in all, the sum of $1,520.21.

O. B. BRADFORD,
*Vice Consul-General.*

Approved,
CLARK BLETHEN,
J. K. THORNDIKE, } *Associates.*

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Defendant said he could not pay the judgment as he had no means of so doing, and the property which he had acquired under the mortgage sale had been disposed of.

The COURT pointed out that the title had not formally passed to him from the auctioneer, and that he would be recognized as the owner of the goods, and that besides he was possessed of other property.

Defendant said that his wife had a separate estate, and owned the property to which the Court referred, and declined to pay the judgment.

He was informed that three days would be given him to comply with the order of the Court, after which time it would be in order for the petitioner to make application under the judgment.

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25 Jan

## U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, Jan. 22nd.

Before O. B. BRADFORD, Esq., *Vice Consul-General.*

*Breach of Pilotage Regulations.*

A case of breach of pilotage regulations came up for hearing. About the middle of December, the Harbour Master, Captain Bisbee, reported to the U. S. Consulate-General, that Clause 3 of Article 4 of the above regulations had been contravened by Captain Blanchard, one of the Yangtsze pilots, by his having piloted the Russian man-of-war *Sobol* from Shanghai to Woosung, on the voyage to Hankow, he holding no license for the Hwangpoo and lower Yangtsze.—The complainant, W. Van Corbach, appeared, and made a formal deposition.—Captain Blanchard was at the time up the river, but on his return he was summoned to show cause why the penalty for such violation of the regulations should not be imposed. He, however, admitted the allegation, but pleaded an exemption, through a verbal permission obtained several months ago, from Mr. Viguier, the then Harbour Master, to pilot a certain vessel from this anchorage to Hankow. He did not show that such verbal license had been confirmed by Captain Bisbee; but further pleaded that the pilotage of the *Sobol* from Shanghai to Woosung, was done in ignorance of the full meaning of the regulations.

The COURT considered the meaning of the regulations was clear, and the defendant had admitted an infringement of them. The ends of justice would, however, be met by fining him in a sum equivalent to the pilotage of the *Sobol* from Shanghai to Woosung, which was found to be Tls. 15; being for 10 feet, at Tls. 1.50 per foot.

From the North China Daily News of the 26th January 1876.

On Tuesday, at the U. S. Consulate-General, before O. B. Bradford, Esq., Vice Consul-General, and Messrs. J. Rowse and S. D. Webb, Associates, an action was brought by Pang E-tai, a silk dealer, against Mr. Augustine Heard, as being the only partner of the late firm of A. Heard & Co. within the jurisdiction of the Court. The petitioner sued to recover Tls. 6,766.20, the value of nineteen bales of silk he sold to the firm on the 14th of April last; and 80 per cent., Tls. 4,771.47, of the price of 16 other bales transmitted by them to New York, under agreement with the plaintiff, on the same date.—The indebtedness of the firm was admitted, but in answer to the petition, the defendant stated that he was informed by Mr. R. I. Fearon, one of the partners, that on the 16th of April a cheque for the full amount, Tls. 11,253.88, was drawn upon the Shanghai Branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and handed to the plaintiff, together with a letter requesting the Bank to place the sum named to a separate account, viz., "Augustine Heard & Co. (Pang E-tai's account.)" The manager of the Bank, however, declined to comply with the request, on the ground that he had received instructions by telegraph from Hongkong that the firm there had stopped payment and were largely indebted to the Banking Corporation. A deed of assignment was afterwards executed, of all the estate and effects of the firm and of the defendant, both within the jurisdiction of the Court and elsewhere, and proceedings in bankruptcy instituted in one of the United States federal Courts, which were still pending.—Mr. Robinson, for the defendant, moved the Consular Court under Section 5,106 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to restrain the present action until the result of the bankruptcy proceedings was known.—Mr. Wainewright, for the petitioner, opposed the motion, and the Court took time to consider its decision.—We give a report elsewhere.

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## U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, Jan. 25th.

Before O. B. BRADFORD, Esq., *Vice Consul-General.*

JOSEPH ROWSE, S. D. WEBB, } *Associates.*

PANG E-TAI v. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT for the Petitioner.

Mr. ROBINSON for the Defendant.

This was an action to recover Tls. 11,253.88, the particulars of which are detailed in the subjoined

*Petition:—*

1. The plaintiff is a Chinese subject, carrying on business at Shanghai as a silk merchant.

2 The defendants, John Heard, Augustine Heard, Albert Farley Heard, and Charles Edward Parker are severally American citizens. The defendant Robert Inglis Fearon is a British subject. The said Augustine Heard is the only one of the defendants at present within the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court. The defendants until recently carried on business in Shanghai and elsewhere in China, and also in Hongkong and in Japan, as merchants, in copartnership, under the style or firm of "Augustine Heard and Company," but the said partnership has recently been dissolved.

3. On the 14th day of April, 1875, the plaintiff, through one Chang Kee, a broker, sold to the defendants 19 bales of silk, for the sum of Taels 6,766.20 S. S., and delivered the same to the defendants, and the defendants agreed to pay for the same within a few days after the said last mentioned date.

4. On or about the said 14th day of April, 1875, the defendants agreed to ship to New York, for the plaintiff, 16 bales of silk, the property of the plaintiff, and to draw one or more bills of exchange against the said 16 bales, to the extent of 80 per cent. of the estimated value thereof, and to sell the bill or bills, and to hand the proceeds thereof, less certain charges, to the plaintiff, or to the said Chang Kee, for him; and the said 16 bales were accordingly delivered to the defendants, and shipped by them and they drew a bill against the said shipment, and sold the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, for the sum of Taels 4,771.47 S. and the said last mentioned sum was placed by the said Banking Corporation to the credit of the defendants' account with them.

5. With reference to the transactions aforesaid, the defendants, on the 16th day of April, 1875, rendered to the said Chang Kee, for the plaintiff, a statement of account—a copy of which is hereto annexed, showing the sum of Tls 11,253.88 S.S., to be due to the plaintiff from the defendants.

6. On or about the said 16th day of April, 1875, the defendants rendered payment, and they have not paid to the plaintiff, or to any person on his behalf, the said sum of Tls. 11,253.88, or any part thereof, and the said sum still remains due owing to the plaintiff.

7. The defendants have not taken any legal proceedings for the liquidation of their affairs in bankruptcy or otherwise in Shanghai.

Your petitioner therefore prays:—

1. That the defendants or some or one of them may be ordered to pay to your petitioner the said sum of Tls. 11,253.88, or such other sum of money as may be found to be due to him, together with interest and costs.

2. That in the meantime an attachment may issue out of this Honorable Court against the goods, chattels, property, money and effects of the defendants.

3. That your petitioner may have such other and further relief as to your Honorable Court may seem

*Pang-E-Tai in account current with Augustine Heard & Co.*

1875. *Dr.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 14, | To Invoice charges on P E T (in square) | | |
| | 16 bales Silk ..... | 215.12 | |
| | " Account current charges on same.. | 68.67 | |
| | " Balance due him ..... | 11,285.88 | |
| | Taels.. | | 11,537.67 |

1875. *Cr.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 14, | By Purchase of W H S (and below S) 4,844-4,862, 19 bales Silk..... | 6,766.20 | |
| | " 80% value of P E T (in square 90-105) 16 bales Silk; Sterling drawn, £1,331 14s. 9d. at 5/9½ ..... | 4,771.47 | |
| | Taels.. | | 11,537.67 |
| | By Balance due him ..... | | 11,253.88 |

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The Defendant filed the following

*Answer:—*

1.—Defendant admits the statement in the first paragraph of the plaintiff's petition

2.—Defendant admits the truth of the last paragraph of the second paragraph of the plaintiff's petition, but leaves the remainder of the statements contained in the second paragraph of the plaintiff's petition to be proved by the plaintiff.

3.—Defendant has no personal knowledge of any of the facts and transactions set forth in the third, fourth, and fifth paragraphs of the plaintiff's petition, because they all occurred during his absence from Shanghai; but, so far as he himself is concerned, he has no reason to dispute the correctness of the statement contained in the said third, fourth and fifth paragraphs.

4.—With reference to the sixth paragraph of the plaintiff's petition, defendant says that he has been informed by his partner, the said R. I. Fearon, that on the sixteenth day of April, 1875, being the day after the mail, the said firm of Augustine Heard and Company at Shanghai drew and handed to the plaintiff a cheque upon the Shanghai branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in favor of the said Banking Corporation for the sum of Shanghai Taels 11,253.88, being the amount claimed in the plaintiff's petition, together with a letter whereby the said firm of Augustine Heard and Company requested the said Banking Corporation to place the said last mentioned sum to a separate account, viz:—"Augustine Heard and Company (Pang-e-tai's account)," and that at the time when the said firm drew and handed to the plaintiff the said last mentioned cheque and letter, the said firm had in the hands of the Shanghai Branch of the said Banking Corporation more than sufficient monies to meet the said cheque, but the Manager at Shanghai of the said Banking Corporation declined to comply with the request contained in the said letter, on the ground that he had received instructions by Telegraph from Hongkong that defendant's said firm at Hongkong had stopped payment and were largely indebted to the said Banking Corporation.

5.—In answer to the 7th paragraph of the plaintiff's petition defendant says that after the accruing of the plaintiff's claim, defendant, together with his said co-partners executed a deed bearing date the 19th day of April, 1875, whereby the said defendant and his said co-partners conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects including all their estate and effects within the jurisdiction of this court, to the Hon. James Whittall and Theophilus Gee Limstead, both of Hongkong in the British Colony of Victoria, as Trustees on behalf of all the creditors of the said firm of Augustine Heard and Company and of each of the partners comprising the said firm, of which fact the plaintiff was aware before filing his petition herein, and it was and is competent to the said plaintiff to come in under the said deed, and receive a dividend on any debt he may prove against the said firm in respect of the claim set forth in his said petition herein—and all the estate and effects of the said firm and of defendant both within the jurisdiction of this Court and elsewhere, were handed over to the said Trustees immediately after the execution of the said deed for the benefit of all the said creditors, including the plaintiff.

6.—Defendant further says, since the accruing of the claim in the plaintiff's petition mentioned, proceedings in Bankruptcy in accordance with the laws of the United States of America have been instituted in one of the United States Federal Courts by or against defendant's said firm, and the first meeting of creditors under such proceedings in Bankruptcy was appointed to take place on the 24th day of August, 1875. That defendant has no opposition to make to such last mentioned proceedings in Bankruptcy, and any property of his within the jurisdiction of this Court, over which the said Deed of 19th April 1875 mentioned in the fifth paragraph of this answer may not operate, must necessarily belong to the Assignee to be appointed under the said proceedings in Bankruptcy.

The defendant therefore prays that the petition be dismissed, the petitioner decreed to bear the costs, and that he may have such other or further relief as to the Court may seem meet.

And defendant shall ever pray.

(Signed) AUG. HEARD.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT having briefly opened the case on behalf on his client, and read the petition and answer,

Mr. ROBINSON rose to move that the action be restrained, under Section 5,106, Chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes (United States.) He said, it would save the time of the Court if he now made the application which he had to make on behalf of Mr. Augustine Heard, the only defendant before the Court. There was no dispute about the plaintiff's debt, but the policy of the Bankruptcy Laws was to secure the division of a debtor's property amongst all his creditors, and not to allow one to get an advantage over the others after the commencement of the bankruptcy. For this purpose there was an express provision in the U. S. Bankrupt Act, and he would therefore ask the Court under the provisions of Section 5,106 of the Revised Statutes to restrain the plaintiff from further proceeding with this action until the question of Mr. Augustine Heard's discharge under the bankruptcy had been settled. The Section 5,106 was as follows:—"No creditor, whose *debt is provable*, shall be allowed to prosecute to final judgment any suit at law or in equity, therefore, against the bankrupt, *until the question of the debtor's discharge* shall have been determined; and *any such suit or proceedings shall, upon the application of the bankrupt, be stayed to await* the determination of the Court in bankruptcy on the question of the discharge, provided there is no unreasonable delay on the part of the bankrupt in endeavouring to obtain his discharge, and provided, also, that if the amount due the creditor is in dispute, the suit, by leave of the Court in Bankruptcy, may proceed to judgment for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due, which amount may be proved in bankruptcy, but execution shall be stayed." The only question, therefore, for the Court to satisfy itself about, was whether the defendant was really a bankrupt within the meaning of the Statute. As to that, Mr. Augustine Heard had made an affidavit before the United States Consul in Hongkong, stating that he was a bankrupt, and verifying the orginal certificate of his adjudication as such by the Court at Boston in Massachusetts, under the seal of that Court, of which this Court would, he presumed, take judicial cognisance. (Affidavit read.) He would also hand in, for what they were worth, some advertisements from the Boston newspapers of the appointment of assignees under the bankruptcy of Mr. Augustine Heard and of three of the co-defendants, and also printed notices of the first meetings of creditors of the respective bankrupts, including Mr. Augustine Heard, which had been sent out here to creditors, and which purported to be signed by the United States Marshal of the Court at Boston, as messenger in bankruptcy. This evidence he thought would satisfy the Court that the defendant, for whom he (Mr. Robinson) appeared, was really a bankrupt, and he submitted that the Court had under Section 5,106, which he had read, no alternative but to restrain the further progress of this suit, until the question of Mr. Augustine Heard's discharge had been settled.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT, in reply, contended that the motion of his learned friend was founded on a wrong basis, for several reasons. He had given the Court evidence that in August last, the defendant Augustine Heard was adjudicated bankrupt. Now, supposing that evidence to be true, he (Mr. Wainewright) said there was no evidence that the bankruptcy was still pending. It might have been annulled long ago; and now, after six months, the Court was asked to believe that it was still pending. For aught that was known, the defendant might have made a composition with his creditors, or the bankruptcy might have been annulled. There was, as he had before said, a want of evidence on the point. But there was another point to be considered. Had the plaintiff been included in the schedule of creditors? There was no evidence to show he had been included among them. Neither was there any evidence that he was being protected in any way whatever. It could be proved that the plaintiff received no notice of the bankruptcy of Augustine Heard and Co., and that no notice was published in the local papers; and now, for the first time they heard it officially stated that there was a bankruptcy. It was true that some time ago, the plaintiff received a piece of paper, which purported to be a notification of the bankruptcy of Albert F. Heard and that was all he knew about it. What the Court was now asked to do, was to say that the proceedings that were pending in another country thousands of miles away, were to prevent a native creditor, although his debtor was here on the spot, and carrying on business here, pursuing his claim;—that he was to be

pped protecting his own interest; and that a settlement of business transactions contted in Shanghai, he was to go to New York, ston, or elsewhere in the United States, d try to test his claim there. He (Mr. ainewright) thought the test of the case s, What would be the result of a discharge bankruptcy, even supposing that Mr. gustine Heard had received his discharge an American Court in this bankruptcy? ould such discharge be a bar to this action Shanghai? He thought not, and must uble the Court with a little law on the bject.

Mr. ROBINSON intervened by saying that friend was about to argue a question that e beside the point altogether. The Court ld not take upon itself to say now whether would be a good discharge or not. The only estion was, whether this action should stayed until the question of discharge settled by the Bankruptcy Court.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT resumed by saying he going to urge that the Statute itself not good against a subject of another ntry, although it might be in the of an American citizen. By referring "Story's Conflict of Laws," he thought Court would be of opinion that a discharge bankruptcy ought not to be a bar under circumstances which surrounded this on. It had been held repeatedly in the Courts of the United States, that unless parties to an action were inhabitants of same State, and that the contract was le in the State in which it was sought to enforced, a discharge was not a bar. He quite aware that the bankruptcy laws of the ted States were now the same all over the on; but, he said, this case ought not to be ted as if it had arisen in one of the States merica. Such a thing would be opposed ll principles of fairness and of equity. To that a Chinaman was to be bound by any eedings that had taken place in the ted States, could not, he thought, be ntained. The defence defendant would in this action, would be to make himself nkrupt here. Then his creditors here ld have some voice in the settlement of ffairs. The defendant was an American, g, as might be said, in the State of Shang- He (Mr. Wainewright) would now the Court to the several cases, which upon the point as issue:—"Story's flict of Laws," p.p. 415, 418, 420, ion 337; and p. 423, Section 440, which he read at considerable th); the case of "Watson and Bourne" *Massachusetts' Reports*, p.p. 336-7); nchard v. Russell" (13, *Masachusetts' rts*); "Brainwood v. Marshall," cited in *ering's Reports*, p. 194, &c.; 12, *Wheaton* 13; the case of Ogden v. Sanders;" dwin v. Hall" (*Wallace's Reports*, p. 233). e were all American cases, but the En- decisions were also very clear on the as to the effect of a discharge in ruptcy in one country not being a bar to an in another; and he would cite the case Bartley v. Hodges (*L.J.*, Q.B., 332), in h a discharge obtained in Victoria, ralia, was held not a bar to a contract in England, the judgment of Justices htman and Blackburn being for the ndant. Then there was a case from the of Good Hope (21, *L.J.*, Exch., 108); another, "Lewis v. Owen," (4. B. Ald., 654) an action on a bill of exchange n by the defendant in Ireland. He sub- ed that upon the principle of the ions in those cases, the Court in Shang- could not stop an action brought by inaman upon a contract made and to be rmed in Shanghai. For the purpose of action, the Court must consider the ed States in the position of a foreign try, or in the same relation as one e of the Union stood towards another to the provisions of the General ruptcy Act of Congress. It would most monstrous proposition that a credi- ere must follow his debtor to the United es, because he had property there, when he same time he had property here also. would be in effect to abandon his case, not having the means of knowing how the debtor's property was being distributed, what injustice was being done. He mitted that the Court could not el a Chinaman to go to America ubstantiate his claim, when his debtor living and carrying on business hanghai, and must be presumed to have erty there. As Kent, to whose work he ld briefly refer the Court, said, it was est policy and comity the world over, when creditor had got the means of satisfying laim at his own door. The Section 5,106 he Revised Statutes cited by his friend, t apply to an American citizen actually in America but with respect to other nationalities, it might as well be said this would be a good answer to an action brought in England that an English creditor must be restrained because the bankrupt was an American, and should not be allowed to appear in a local Court. For the purposes of this action, he submitted that Shanghai must be considered a foreign country, and that it would be against principle to say that a Chinese subject must go to the United States to prove his claims. The motion to stay proceedings here, ought, therefore, to be refused. Whether the evidence produced was utterly defective or not, there was no evidence at all to prove that there were any proceedings pending in the United States. He could call the plaintiff to prove that he had had no notice, and that he had no knowledge of any such proceedings, and that he had no power to protect his own interest. It was perfectly possible the bankruptcy might have been annulled. The case was a very important one, because it applied not only to Americans, but to other persons of every nationality living in Shanghai. Therefore, he felt quite sure the Court would give the matter its most careful consideration. In conclusion, he asked that the motion to restrain should be dismissed. As regarded the facts of the case, he understood the amount claimed was admitted to be correct, and therefore there would seem to be no evidence necessary to call on his part. And with regard to notice, he would call the plaintiff to say whether he had received notice of the bankruptcy or not.

Mr. ROBINSON—He had notice by the answer to his petition, and that is sufficient for my purpose.

The COURT—Then there is no necessity to call him. You say, Mr. Wainewright, the defendant has property here?

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—He carries on business here, and presumably has property here.

Mr. ROBINSON—He has carried on business here.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—I have been assured that he is carrying on business here now, and that he is a member of Messrs. Heard & Co., whose house is in Shanghai.

Mr. FEARON—There is no desire to say he is not carrying on business here.

Mr. ROBINSON—Certainly, he is carrying on business here.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—Then I have nothing to prove. That is all I have to say.

Mr. ROBINSON then shortly addressed the Court. He thought his friend had taken an entirely mistaken view of the case from beginning to end. He said the test was, what would be the effect of a discharge in bankruptcy in this case? He (Mr. Robinson) said, the effect of a discharge, and staying proceedings in an action, were two distinct things. The object of staying these proceedings was to prevent this creditor obtaining any advantage over other creditors. The only question before the Court was, What was the Court's duty under Section 5106 of the Revised Statutes? If the Court had plain evidence that the defendant had been adjudicated a bankrupt, the law said proceedings must be stayed until the question of discharge was settled. He thought the affidavit of Mr. Heard himself was sufficient evidence on the point. If it was not true, he (Mr. Robinson) was not sure it would not amount to contempt of Court to say proceedings in bankruptcy were pending, when they were not pending His friend had said there was no evidence that his client was included in the list of creditors, but the fact was the bankrupts did not know the names of their Chinese creditors, and so put down "divers Chinamen" for Tls. 85,000. After the plaintiff's name was ascertained, it had been included in an amended schedule; but it was perfectly immaterial whether it had been or not. There was nothing unusual in the omission, for it was a common thing for men who had bills of exchange out, not to know in whose hands the bills were. In this case, the one sole point the Court had to ascertain was—Is the defendant a bankrupt or not? If he was bankrupt, then the Court would have to restrain this action on behalf of all the creditors. He (Mr. Robinson) did not propose to follow his friend's argument throughout, but thought one single objection would dispose of all the cases cited by him. In all the cases cited by his learned friend, the question discussed was, whether a discharge in bankruptcy obtained in a foreign country would be a bar to proceedings in the native country of the debtor. If this had been a suit brought by a Chinaman in a Chinese Court, it might have been arguable whether the Chinese Court was bound to recognise the discharge granted by the foreign country. Here the question would be whether an American Court here should recognise the validity of a discharge granted by a superior Court of the United States. His friend's objection as to obliging his client to go to New York or Boston, was very amusing, but it had no bottom. They saw the same thing happening, so to speak, every day with regard to English cases—they had to send to England, to prove debts, which was quite as far as Boston. But those were not the questions for the Court to consider. The question was, whether Section 5106 of the Revised Statutes was to guide the Court; and, for the reasons he had given, he asked that the Court should restrain this action until the question of the discharge in bankruptcy was settled.

The COURT—Does the petitioner hold any goods under attachment in this case?

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—No.

The COURT—Is he prepared to say there has been any fraudulent preference or conveyance?

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—He is not prepared to say that.

This closed the argument, and the Court reserved its decision.

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## U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, Jan. 25th.

Before O. F. BRADFORD, Esq., *Vice Consul-General.*

JOSEPH ROWSE, } *Associates.*
S. D. WEBB, }

PANG E-TAI *v.* AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT for the Petitioner.

Mr. ROBINSON for the Defendant.

This was an action to recover Tls. 11,253.88, the particulars of which are detailed in the subjoined

*Petition:—*

1. The plaintiff is a Chinese subject, carrying on business at Shanghai as a silk merchant.

2. The defendants, John Heard, Augustine Heard, Albert Farley Heard, and Charles Edward Parker, are severally American citizens. The defendant Robert Inglis Fearon is a British subject. The said Augustine Heard is the only one of the defendants at present within the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court. The defendants until recently carried on business in Shanghai and elsewhere in China, and also in Hongkong and in Japan, as merchants, in copartnership, under the style or firm of "Augustine Heard and Company," but the said partnership has recently been dissolved.

3. On the 14th day of April, 1875, the plaintiff, through one Chang Kee, a broker, sold to the defendants 19 bales of silk, for the sum of Taels 6,766.20 S. S., and delivered the same to the defendants, and the defendants agreed to pay for the same within a few days after the said last mentioned date.

4. On or about the said 14th day of April, 1875, the defendants agreed to ship to New York, for the plaintiff, 16 bales of silk, the property of the plaintiff, and to draw one or more bills of exchange against the said 16 bales, to the extent of 80 per cent. of the estimated value thereof, and to sell the bill or bills, and to hand the proceeds thereof, less certain charges, to the plaintiff, or to the said Chang Kee, for him; and the said 16 bales were accordingly delivered to the defendants, and shipped by them, and they drew a bill against the said shipment, and sold the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, for the sum of Taels 4,771.47 S. S., and the said last mentioned sum was placed by the said Banking Corporation to the credit of the defendants' account with them.

5. With reference to the transactions aforesaid, the defendants, on the 16th day of April, 1875, rendered to the said Chang Kee, for the plaintiff, a statement of account—a copy of which is hereto annexed, showing the sum of Tls. 11,253.88 S.S., to be due to the plaintiff from the defendants.

6. On or about the said 16th day of April, 1875, the defendants suspended payment, and they have not paid to the plaintiff, or to any person on his behalf, the said sum of Tls. 11,253.88, or any part thereof, and the said sum still remains due owing to the plaintiff.

7. The defendants have not taken any legal proceedings for the liquidation of their affairs in bankruptcy or otherwise in Shanghai.

Your petitioner therefore prays:—

1. That the defendants or some or one of them may be ordered to pay to your petitioner the said sum of Tls. 11,253.88, or such other sum of money as may be found to be due to him, together with interest and costs.

2. That in the meantime an attachment may issue out of this Honorable Court against the goods, chattels, property, money and effects of the defendants.

3. That your petitioner may have such other and further relief as to your Honorable Court may seem meet.

*Pang-E-Tai in account current with Augustine Heard & Co.*

| 1875. | *Dr.* | |
|---|---|---|
| April 14, | To Invoice charges on P E T (in square) 16 bales Silk ..... | 215,12 |
| | ,, Account current charges on same.. | 68.67 |
| | ,, Balance due him ..... | 11,253.88 |
| | Taels.. | 11,537.67 |

| 1875. | *Cr.* | |
|---|---|---|
| April 14, | By Purchase of W H S (and below S) 4,844-4,862, 19 bales Silk .... | 6,766.20 |
| | ,, 80% value of P E T (in square 90-105) 16 bales Silk; Sterling drawn, £1,381 14s. 9d. at 5/9½ ..... | 4,771.47 |
| | Taels.. | 11,537.67 |
| | By Balance due him ..... | 11,253.88 |

The Defendant filed the following

*Answer:—*

1.—Defendant admits the statement in the first paragraph of the plaintiff's petition

2.—Defendant admits the truth of the last paragraph of the second paragraph of the plaintiff's petition, but leaves the remainder of the statements contained in the second paragraph of the plaintiff's petition to be proved by the plaintiff.

3.—Defendant has no personal knowledge of any of the facts and transactions set forth in the third, fourth, and fifth paragraphs of the plaintiff's petition, because they all occurred during his absence from Shanghai; but, so far as he himself is concerned, he has no reason to dispute the correctness of the statement contained in the said third, fourth and fifth paragraphs.

4.—With reference to the sixth paragraph of the plaintiff's petition, defendant says that he has been informed by his partner, the said R. I. Fearon, that on the sixteenth day of April, 1875, being the day after the mail, the said firm of Augustine Heard and Company at Shanghai drew and handed to the plaintiff a cheque upon the Shanghai Branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in favor of the said Banking Corporation for the sum of Shanghai Taels 11,253.88, being the amount claimed in the plaintiff's petition, together with a letter whereby the said firm of Augustine Heard and Company requested the said Banking Corporation to place the said last mentioned sum to a separate account, viz:—"Augustine Heard and Company (Pange-tai's account)," and that at the time when the said firm drew and handed to the plaintiff the said last mentioned cheque and letter, the said firm had in the hands of the Shanghai Branch of the said Banking Corporation more than sufficient monies to meet the said cheque, but the Manager at Shanghai of the said Banking Corporation declined to comply with the request contained in the said letter, on the ground that he had received instructions by Telegraph from Hongkong that defendant's said firm at Hongkong had stopped payment and were largely indebted to the said Banking Corporation.

5.—In answer to the 7th paragraph of the plaintiff's petition, defendant says that after the accruing of the plaintiff's claim, defendant, together with his said co-partners executed a deed bearing date the 19th day of April, 1875, whereby the said defendant and his said co-partners conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects, including all their estate and effects within the jurisdiction of this court, to the Hon. James Whittall and Theophilus Gee Linstead, both of Hongkong in the British Colony of Victoria, as Trustees on behalf of all the creditors of the said firm of Augustine Heard and Company and of each of the partners comprising the said firm, of which fact the plaintiff was aware before filing his petition herein, and it was and is competent to the said plaintiff to come in under the said deed, and receive a dividend on any debt he may prove against the said firm in respect of the claim set forth in his said petition herein—and all the estate and effects of the said firm and of defendant both within the jurisdiction of this Court and elsewhere, were handed over to the said Trustees immediately after the execution of the said deed for the benefit of all the said creditors, including the plaintiff.

6.—Defendant further says, since the accruing of the claim in the plaintiff's petition mentioned, proceedings in Bankruptcy in accordance with the laws of the United States of America have been instituted in one of the United States Federal Courts by or against defendant's said firm, and the first meeting of creditors under such proceedings in Bankruptcy was appointed to take place on the 24th day of August, 1875. That defendant has no opposition to make to such last mentioned proceedings in Bankruptcy, and any property of his within the jurisdiction of this Court, over which the said Deed of 19th April, 1875, mentioned in the fifth paragraph of this answer may not operate, must necessarily belong to the Assignee to be appointed under the said proceedings in Bankruptcy.

The defendant therefore prays that the petition be dismissed, the petitioner decreed to bear the costs, and that he may have such other or further relief as to the Court may seem meet.

And defendant shall ever pray.

(Signed) AUG. HEARD.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT having briefly opened the case on behalf on his client, and read the petition and answer,

Mr. ROBINSON rose to move that the action be restrained, under Section 5,106, Chapter 5 of the Revised Statutes (United States.) He said, it would save the time of the Court if he now made the application which he had to make, on behalf of Mr. Augustine Heard, the only defendant before the Court. There was no dispute about the plaintiff's debt, but the policy of the Bankruptcy Laws was to secure the division of a debtor's property amongst all his creditors, and not to allow one to get an advantage over the others after the commencement of the bankruptcy. For this purpose there was an express provision in the U. S. Bankrupt Act, and he would therefore ask the Court under the provisions of Section 5,106 of the Revised Statutes to restrain the plaintiff from further proceeding with this action until the question of Mr. Augustine Heard's discharge under the bankruptcy had been settled. The Section 5,106 was as follows:—"No creditor, whose *debt is provable*, shall be allowed to prosecute to final judgment any suit at law or in equity, therefore, against the bankrupt, *until the question of the debtor's discharge* shall have been determined; and *any such suit or proceedings shall, upon the application of the bankrupt, be stayed to await* the determination of the Court in bankruptcy on the question of the discharge, provided there is no unreasonable delay on the part of the bankrupt in endeavouring to obtain his discharge, and provided, also, that if the amount due the creditor is in dispute, the suit, by leave of the Court in Bankruptcy, may proceed to judgment for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due, which amount may be proved in bankruptcy, but execution shall be stayed." The only question, therefore, for the Court to satisfy itself about, was whether the defendant was really a bankrupt within the meaning of the Statute. As to that, Mr. Augustine Heard had made an affidavit before the United States Consul in Hongkong, stating that he was a bankrupt, and verifying the orginal certificate of his adjudication as such by the Court at Boston in Massachusetts, under the seal of that Court, of which this Court would, he presumed, take judicial cognisance. (Affidavit read.) He would also hand in, for what they were worth, some advertisements from the Boston newspapers of the appointment of assignees under the bankruptcy of Mr. Augustine Heard and of three of the co-defendants, and also printed notices of the first meetings of creditors of the respective bankrupts, including Mr. Augustine Heard, which had been sent out here to creditors, and which purported to be signed by the United States Marshal of the Court at Boston, as messenger in bankruptcy. This evidence he thought would satisfy the Court that the defendant, for whom he (Mr. Robinson) appeared, was really a bankrupt, and he submitted that the Court had under Section 5,106, which he had read, no alternative but to restrain the further progress of this suit, until the question of Mr. Augustine Heard's discharge had been settled.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT, in reply, contended that the motion of his learned friend was founded on a wrong basis, for several reasons. He had given the Court evidence that in August last, the defendant Augustine Heard was adjudicated bankrupt. Now, supposing that evidence to be true, he (Mr. Wainewright) said there was no evidence that the bankruptcy was still pending. It might have been annulled long ago; and now, after six months, the Court was asked to believe that it was still pending. For aught that was known, the defendant might have made a composition with his creditors, or the bankruptcy might have been annulled. There was, as he had before said, a want of evidence on the point. But there was another point to be considered. Had the plaintiff been included in the schedule of creditors? There was no evidence to show he had been included among them. Neither was there any evidence that he was being protected in any way whatever. It could be proved that the plaintiff received no notice of the bankruptcy of Augustine Heard and Co., and that no notice was published in the local papers; and now, for the first time they heard it officially stated that there was a bankruptcy. It was true that some time ago, the plaintiff received a piece of paper, which purported to be a notification of the bankruptcy of Albert F. Heard and that was all he knew about it. What the Court was now asked to do, was to say that the proceedings that were pending in another country thousands of miles away, were to prevent a native creditor, although his debtor was here on the spot, and carrying on business here, pursuing his claim;—that he was to be stopped protecting his own interest; and that for a settlement of business transactions contracted in Shanghai, he was to go to New York, Boston, or elsewhere in the United States, and try to test his claim there. He (Mr. Wainewright) thought the test of the case was, What would be the result of a discharge in bankruptcy, even supposing that Mr. Augustine Heard had received his discharge in an American Court in this bankruptcy? Would such discharge be a bar to this action in Shanghai? He thought not, and must trouble the Court with a little law on the subject.

Mr. ROBINSON intervened by saying that his friend was about to argue a question that was beside the point altogether. The Court could not take upon itself to say now whether it would be a good discharge or not. The only question was, whether this action should be stayed until the question of discharge was settled by the Bankruptcy Court.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT resumed by saying he was going to urge that the Statute itself was not good against a subject of another country, although it might be in the case of an American citizen. By referring to "Story's Conflict of Laws," he thought the Court would be of opinion that a discharge in bankruptcy ought not to be a bar under the circumstances which surrounded this action. It had been held repeatedly in the law Courts of the United States, that unless the parties to an action were inhabitants of the same State, and that the contract was made in the State in which it was sought to be enforced, a discharge was not a bar. He was quite aware that the bankruptcy laws of the United States were now the same all over the Union; but, he said, this case ought not to be treated as if it had arisen in one of the States of America. Such a thing would be opposed to all principles of fairness and of equity. To say that a Chinaman was to be bound by any proceedings that had taken place in the United States, could not, he thought, be maintained. The defence defendant would have in this action, would be to make him a bankrupt here. Then his creditors would have some voice in the settlement of his affairs. The defendant was an American living, as might be said, in the State of Shanghai. He (Mr. Wainewright) would refer the Court to the several cases, which bore upon the point as issue:—"Story's Conflict of Laws," p.p. 415, 418, Section 337; and p. 423, Section (from which he read at considerable length); the case of "Watson and Bourne" (10, *Massachusetts' Reports*, p.p. 336); "Blanchard *v.* Russell" (13, *Massachusetts Reports*); "Brainwood *v.* Marshall," cited *Pickering's Reports*, p. 194, &c.; 12, *Wheaton*, p. 213; the case of Ogden *v.* Sanders; "Baldwin *v.* Hall" (*Wallace's Reports*, p. 2). Those were all American cases, but the English decisions were also very clear on the point as to the effect of a discharge in bankruptcy in one country not being a bar to action in another; and he would cite the case of "Bartley *v.* Hodges (*L.J.*, Q.B., 332), which a discharge obtained in Victoria, Australia, was held not a bar to a contract made in England, the judgment of Justices Wightman and Blackburn being for the defendant. Then there was a case from the Cape of Good Hope (21, *L.J.*, Exch., 10) and another, "Lewis *v.* Owen," (4. and Ald., 654) an action on a bill of exchange drawn by the defendant in Ireland. He submitted that upon the principle of the decisions in those cases, the Court in Shanghai could not stop an action brought by a Chinaman upon a contract made and to be performed in Shanghai. For the purposes of this action, the Court must consider the United States in the position of a foreign country, or in the same relation as one State of the Union stood towards another prior to the provisions of the General Bankruptcy Act of Congress. It would be a most monstrous proposition that a creditor here must follow his debtor to the United States, because he had property there, when at the same time he had property here also. That would be in effect to abandon his case, he not having the means of knowing how the debtor's property was being distributed, or what injustice was being done. He submitted that the Court could not compel a Chinaman to go to America to substantiate his claim, when his debtor was living and carrying on business in Shanghai, and must be presumed to have property there. As Kent, to whose work he would briefly refer the Court, said, it was against policy and comity the world over, where the creditor had got the means of satisfying his claim at his own door. The Section 5,106 of the Revised Statutes cited by his friend might apply to an American citizen actually in America but with respect to other nationalities, it might as well be said that it would be a good answer to an action brought in England that an English creditor must be restrained because the bankrupt was an American, and should not be allowed to appear in a local Court. For the purposes of this action, he submitted that Shanghai must be considered a foreign country, and that it would be against principle to say that a Chinese subject must go to the United States to prove his claims. The motion to stay proceedings here, ought, therefore, to be refused. Whether the evidence produced was utterly defective or not, there was no evidence at all to prove that there were any proceedings pending in the United States. He could call the plaintiff to prove that he had had no notice, and that he had no knowledge of such proceedings, and that he had no power to protect his own interest. It was perfectly possible the bankruptcy might have been annulled. The case was a very important one because it applied not only to Americans but to other persons of every nationality living in Shanghai. Therefore, he felt quite sure the Court would give the matter the most careful consideration. In conclusion, he asked that the motion to restrain should be dismissed. As regarded the facts of the case, he understood the amount claimed was admitted to be correct, and therefore there would seem to be no evidence necessary to call on his part. And with regard to notice, he would call the plaintiff to say whether he had received notice of the bankruptcy or not.

Mr. ROBINSON—He had notice by the answer to his petition, and that is sufficient for the purpose.

The COURT—Then there is no necessity to call him. You say, Mr. Wainewright, the defendant has property here?

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT—He carries on business here, and presumably has property here.

Mr. ROBINSON—He has carried on business here.

r. WAINEWRIGHT—I have been assured he is carrying on businesss here now, and he is a member of Messrs. Heard & Co., se house is in Shanghai.

r. FEARON—There is no desire to say he ot carrying on business here.

r. ROBINSON—Certainly, he is carrying on ness here.

r. WAINEWRIGHT—Then I have nothing to . That is all I have to say.

r. ROBINSON then shortly addressed the rt. He thought his friend had taken an rely mistaken view of the case from begin- to end. He said the test was, t would be the effect of a discharge in kruptcy in this case? He (Mr. Robinson) the effect of a discharge, and staying eedings in an action, were two distinct gs. The object of staying these proceed- was to prevent this creditor obtaining advantage over other creditors. The only tion before the Court was, What was the rt's duty under Section 5106 of the Revised utes? If the Court had plain evidence that efendant had been adjudicated a bankrupt, w said proceedings must be stayed until question of discharge was settled. He ght the affidavit of Mr. Heard himself sufficient evidence on the point. If it was true, he (Mr. Robinson) was not sure it d not amount to contempt of Court to roceedings in bankruptcy were pending, they were not pending His friend had there was no evidence that his client was ded in the list of creditors, but the fact the bankrupts did not know the names eir Chinese creditors, and so put down ers Chinamen" for Tls. 85,000. After the iff's name was ascertained, it had been in- d in an amended schedule; but it was per- immaterial whether it had been or not. was nothing unusual in the omission, was a common thing for men who had of exchange out, not to known whose the bills were. In this case, the one oint the Court had to ascertain was— defendant a bankrupt or not. If he ankrupt, then the Court would have to in this action on behalf of all the ors. He (Mr. Robinson) did not se to follow his friend's argument ghout, but thought one single objection dispose of all the cases cited by him. the cases cited by his learned friend, uestion discussed was, whether a dis- e in bankruptcy obtained in a foreign y would be a bar to proceedings in the country of the debtor. If this had a suit brought by a Chinaman in a se Court, it might have been arguable her the Chinese Court was bound to re- e the discharge granted by the foreign y. Here the question would be whe- n American Court here should recognise alidity of a discharge granted by a supe- Court of the United States. His friend's ion as to obliging his client to go to New or Boston, was very amusing, but it had ttom. They saw the same thing hap- g, so to speak, every day with regard to h cases—they had to send to England, to debts, which was quite as far as Boston. hose were not the questions for the Court sider. The question was, whether Section of the Revised Statutes was to guide the ; and, for the reasons he had given, he that the Court should restrain this until the question of the discharge in ruptcy was settled.

e COURT—Does the petitioner hold any under attachment in this case?

. WAINEWRIGHT—No.

e COURT—Is he prepared to say there been any fraudulent preference or con- ce?

. WAINEWRIGHT—He is not prepared to hat.

s closed the argument, and the Court ved its decision.

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Shanghai, Jan. 26th.

*Judgment:—*

e petitioner, a Chinese silk merchant in ghai, seeks to recover the sum of Taels .88, on an account stated by the defend- dated 16th April, 1875. The indebted- arose in the ordinary course of business. e service was made upon Mr. Augustine , the only partner of the firm found n the jurisdiction of this Court. He ed in answer, the execution at Hongkong e 19th of April, 1875, of a deed by him- and co-partners, whereby they assigned conveyed the whole of their property, ding that within the jurisdiction of the , unto Trustees, on behalf of all their tors and those of each partner in the ; and that proceedings in Bankruptcy ding to law had been duly instituted in appropriate Court in the United States, by four several partners, Augustine, Albert F., and John Heard, and Charles E. Parker, American citizens; and that under such petitions they had been adjudicated bankrupts and a first meeting of their creditors appointed, and that under such adjudication all of the property of the said firm and partners vested by law in the assignee. Upon this plea he moves for a stay of proceedings. Some two months subsequent to the assignment so made, this action was entered.

The able plea for the petitioner is founded upon actions similar in their nature to this, but which arise in States of Christendom. It asks, however, that in this particular case the United States be treated as a "foreign country," but cites no local code of laws to govern it, nor does it show a repeal of the exterritoriality clause in the treaty with China. It instances among other things, that were there a Chinese Court here, defendant's property would be subject to seizure by its order. This peculiar request is so in opposition to the status of foreigners here under the treaties, and so against the spirit of the Act giving judicial functions to Consular officers, that it must have been made solely as a technical argument.

The defence was conducted by Counsel at the instance of the partner who appeared to answer. A certificate under the seal of the District Court of Massachusetts is produced, showing that under a petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed on the 6th day of August, 1875, the said Court upon good proof before it taken, found that Augustine Heard had become a bankrupt within the true intent and meaning of the Acts of Congress, and thereupon the said Augustine Heard, petitioner, was declared and adjudged to be a bankrupt.

Published printed notices that warrants in Bankruptcy had also issued out of the same Court against A. F. Heard, John Heard, and Charles E. Parker, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions; and printed notices of the appointment of assignees in Bankruptcy of the three partners named, were handed in by the defence. In the schedule under the notices appears, as creditors of each, "Sundry Chinese merchants, $75,000."

From the certificate named, and the affidavit of Augustine Heard, made at Hongkong on the 11th day of January, 1876, I find that four partners out of five who constituted the firm, have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions, and that warrants have issued accordingly, out of a competent Court, and this seems a good plea in bar of further proceedings in this action.

The plea for the petitioner offers no proof in support of the several arguments that Bankruptcy proceedings have in any measure been amended; that any composition with creditors has been offered or attempted; that petitioner's claim is not among those contained in the schedule of liabilities, and provable; or that he stands in any different relation to the bankrupts than other and larger creditors, both in China, Europe and the United States. Is it likely that his claim, for some months prominent in the affairs of the late firm, would be omitted or that his rights are less cared for than those of other creditors?" He does not say that he has not taken steps to prove his claim. The Act, and regulations thereunder, does not contemplate the publication in the local prints of Shanghai of notices issuing out of a District Court of the United States. That any property of the defendants in Shanghai, is within the jurisdiction of this Court, is foreign to the principle that whatever the estate and wherever it may be, it vests in the assignee at the moment of the act of Bankruptcy.

Whether a discharge in Bankruptcy of one or several of the co-partners in the defendant's firm would be a good plea in bar of action, is not now before the Court.

The petitioner does not aver any fraudulent preference or conveyance of any property which should pass to the assignee, nor does he hold any goods under attachment in respect of his claim. He is simply an unsecured creditor, within the meaning of the Act.

Four out of five partners being bankrupt, it follows that the firm may be so considered, under the 36th section of the Act. The fifth and remaining partner is without the jurisdiction of this Court, but is a party to the assignment of the 19th of April at Hongkong.

That the District Court of Massachusetts has jurisdiction under the section last quoted, and under the 49th, seems not to admit of a doubt; and the debt due to the petitioner seems to be provable under the Act of Congress quoted from.

The Court, therefore, sustains the motion for a stay of proceedings. The petitioner will pay the costs of the hearing.

O. B. BRADFORD.

Assented to:
J. ROWSE,
S. D. WEBB, } *Associates.*

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## U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, Dec. 31st, 1875.

Before GEO. F. SEWARD, Esq., *Consul-General.*
H. B. ENDICOTT,
J. ROWSE, } *Assessors.*

LIU SUN-KEE v. RUSSELL & Co.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. DRUMMOND for the defendants.

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To-day, the Court delivered the following

*Judgment:—*

The Court has already declared that the settlement between the petitioner and his employers, the defendants in this case, through Mr. Cunningham, made in 1869, was a full and final settlement of all matters between the parties up to that date. That settlement took place in February, and the petitioner returned to his employment on or about the 1st of March following.

The claims now in issue are shown in a schedule which has been handed in by petitioner's Counsel. For the sake of clearness, I quote it here; premising that the item numbers are those of the schedule attached to the petition:—

*Amended Claims.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Item 2 | Wharfage dues (admitted) ... | 60.20 |
| ,, 3 | Losson Dollars (partadmitted) | 507.60 |
| ,, 4 | Ice (admitted) ... ..... | 112.50 |
| ,, 5 | Loss on Freight (admitted)... | 14.00 |
| ,, 6 | Repairs ..... | 145.62 |
| ,, 7 | Mat Awning ..... | 272.16 |
| ,, 8 | Entertaining Customers ..... | 177.84 |
| ,, 11 | Loss through Lou Zsung ... | 126.00 |
| ,, 12 | Loss on Goatskins..... | 206.58 |
| ,, 13 | Loss on Freight Sycee..... | 2,034.24 |
| ,, 14 | Loss on Insurance ,, ..... | 232.53 |
| ,, 15 | Accommodating Passengers.. | 1,890.90 |
| ,, 16 | Godown Man..... | 975.00 |
| ,, 17 | Posting Bills ..... | 216.00 |
| ,, 18 | Loss on Seaweed ..... | 286.00 |
| | T. Tls. | 7,257.17 |
| | Less debit as per cash account | 6,812.35 |
| | | 444.82 |
| | T. Tls. 444.82 at 5 per cent. equal Shanghai Taels | 467.06 |
| ,, 20 | 12 shares in S. S. N. Co., at Tls. 160 each ..... | 1,980.00 |
| | Sh. Tls. | 2,447,06 |

I take these item by item, as follows:—

*No. 2. Wharfage Dues:*—This claim has not been disputed by the Defendants, and calls for no remark.

*No. 3. Loss on Dollars:*—It appears that an understanding existed between the Petitioner and Mr. Moore, the Agent of the Defendants at Tientsin, to the effect that receipts and payments in Mexican dollars should be entered in the cash accounts of the Petitioner at 72; but that in 1872 the prevailing rates of dollar exchange were high, and Mr. Moore found it convenient to enter certain receipts and payments at the rates of the day. Mr. Moore says that he spoke to the Petitioner about this, and told him that no loss should happen to him from this course of business. The Petitioner denies that there was such an understanding, and claims that when by instruction he was debited with dollars received at rates higher than 72, he ought to be paid the loss which he made in such manner. The Petitioner has had two courses open to him. He could deny the supplementary agreement which is asserted by Mr. Moore, or he could admit it. He has denied it, and has left it to be inferred that no supplementary agreement of any sort was entered into. The effect of this denial is precisely the same as that of the understanding asserted by the Defendants. If no agreement was arrived at, then the profit or loss upon all dollars received or paid out at rates varying from 72 must be brought into an account and a balance struck. This is what the Defendants assert was the agreement, and they have handed in an account accordingly, showing that the Petitioner is entitled to receive from them a sum of Tls. 163. $\frac{66}{100}$ as the balance of loss on transactions of this character. The claim of the Petitioner amounts to such a statement as this,—"You told me to receive certain dollars at certain rates and to pay out certain dollars at certain rates. When I made a loss in this way, I was to charge it up against you. When I made a gain I was to keep it." In other words, he proposes the old game of "Heads I win, tails you lose."

Under item 3, then, the Petitioner is entitled only to the sum admitted by the Defendants, and stated above viz: Taels 163.6.6.

Items 4 and 5 are admitted by the Defendants.

Item 6 and 7, for repairs and mat awning. The expenditures of the Petitioner under

comfort, and of a certain advantage to the business of the house. This advantage is not established in evidence. In the same way, the general authority of the Petitioner to make such expenditures is not established, and it is not even claimed that the consent of the Defendants was obtained. The Petitioner says indeed, "I did not speak to Mr. Moore about making these repairs"; and "I did not ask Mr. Moore to pay for the mats." Under these circumstances, I see no ground upon which I could declare the Defendants liable to pay the Petitioner for his expenditures under these heads.

Item 8 is a claim for entertaining customers. The Petitioner has put down under this head certain expenses incurred by him in giving dinners at New Year's time to Chinese friends and constituents. The Defendants may have received more or less advantage in this way, but it is not clear that they did, or that the dinners were given specially in their interest. There is no evidence or even assertion that the Defendants ever consented to bear the cost of the dinners, excepting in one instance. The Defendants admit their responsibility in that instance, to the extent of the amount claimed, say $40. This sum will therefore be allowed to the Petitioner.

Item 11 is for money charged to the Petitioner in account, as collected from one Len Z'sung but in fact, as alleged, not collected. The petitioner says that the debt from Len Z'sung became due in 1867, that he was given a debit note against Len, and the amount in the usual course of business was charged up against him, that he did not collect it prior to the settlement with Mr. Cunningham in 1869, and that it was not brought into that settlement as it was expected that the money might still be recovered. The Defendants' agent at Tientsin states in evidence that he was never made aware of the default of Len until after the Petitioner left the employment of the Defendants in 1873. Looking to the facts that this item has reference to business transacted prior to the settlement of 1869, that it is not in any way mentioned in the letters having reference to that settlement as a sum at contingency, that the Petitioner does not appear even by his own showing to have brought it to the notice of the Defendants at any time after that settlement so long as he remained in their employment, that he consented to very many settlements of his cash account with the Defendants, which settlements included always the result of the debit against him of the sum now claimed by him, I do not see how it is possible to award to him his claim under this head.

Item 12, a claim for Taels $206\frac{58}{100}$ is admitted by the Defendants.

Item 13, loss on freight sycee, Tales $2034.\frac{24}{100}$ The allegation is that the sycee received for freight and passengers by the Petitioner was known at Tientsin as small sycee, and that in accounting to his employers, the Defendants, he was required to give "large" sycee, by which I understand sycee that could be used in making shipments to Shanghai, or exchanges with that port. The sum claimed appears to be made up as follows:—

| | Taels. |
|---|---|
| For 1% commission on freights, 1867 | 143.68 |
| " " " 1868 | 822.38 |
| " " " 1869 | 684.45 |
| " " " 1870 | 384.72 |
| In all, Tls. | 2,034.23 |

Of the amounts thus claimed, the items for 1867 and 1868 must be rejected under the interlocutory judgment already given, which

declares that all matters then at issue between the parties were disposed of by the settlement February, 1869. The rejection in that settlement of the amounts claimed for 1867 and 1868, or rather the silence of that settlement in regard to the claims of these years, may be considered to throw discredit upon the claims put forward for the years 1869 and 1870. The claims for all the years mentioned are set down in one sum. It would seem that they should stand or fall together. It will be noticed that in stating the items of the claim, I have written them down as commissions claimed, while the item of the petition which embraces them all is for "loss on freight sycee." I have done this advisedly, and for the reason that the evidence as to losses in the exchanging of sycee fails to show that it amounted to 1 per cent. The direct evidence of Tong Mow-chee a former compradore of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Tientsin, is to the effect that the "difference of scale" as he styles it, at that port amounts to one-half of 1 per cent. But he does not seem quite certain that the difference or loss amounts to so much, for he says that the brokerage on certain classes of goods is one-half per cent., and that if a compradore should get only one per cent. commission on sales of such goods, "he would make scarcely anything after paying brokerage and difference of scale and the extra coolie hire which might be incurred." Another witness says that "the general expenses of the compradore on sales of merchandise might be one-half of one per cent." The Petitioner says that "the loss on sycee absorbed," in 1871, 1872, and 1873, "the whole of the one per cent. allowed as commission;" but in view of the evidence as given above of his own witnesses, it is difficult to understand how that could have happened. The Petitioner does not show, then, that strictly as loss he is entitled to what he claims. Still less does he show that he was entitled to one per cent. as commission. Mr. Cunningham's letters to Mr. Moore, detailing the settlement of 1869, and the arrangements for the future, say nothing about such a commission. They speak indeed of the propriety of giving him "as much of a chance in the matter of freight and passengers as can be given to anybody," and of making to him appropriate allowances for his staff; and it appears that he did have such allowances and did get brokerage on the freight and passengers secured by him. Mr. Moore has given in evidence that beyond his wages, his brokerage amounted in 1869 to Taels 2,098.73, and in 1870 to Taels 2,394.43. The evidence on these latter points, given *de bene esse* by Mr. Moore, was admitted, and made a part of the record in an earlier stage of the case, and was largely the basis of the interlocutory judgment. It was objected to by the Petitioner's Counsel at a later moment, when Mr. Moore happened to be present. I accept it, however, believing that once admitted by the parties it could not be afterward ruled out upon the representation of either, and that the appearance of Mr. Moore gave simply the right to examine him upon his testimony *de bene esse* previously entered upon the record. Granting then that the Petitioner may have made and probably did make more or less loss on sycee, I see no way in which his claim as presented can be allowed, and no proof that his business with his employers was not so far productive that he may not be supposed to have taken the loss as inseparable from his employment. I therefore reject the claim thus set up by him.

Item 14, loss on insurance premia. The claim under this head is precisely like that under head 13, and the rejection of the one carries the rejection of the other. Such a matter as a loss in the exchange of sycee, should have been shown from day to day in the cash account. There is no reason why I should believe that the Defendants would not have admitted actual losses of the sort, if they were brought to their notice. They show in evidence that they had reason sometimes to complain of the sycee given to them by the Petitioner. A part of all received had to be paid out on the spot, and it may be presumed was paid out by the Petitioner in the form or at the scale at which it was received. These remarks apply equally to Item 13, and further indicate that if the Petitioner did make a loss of the sort, he is to be blamed for not showing his loss at the moment, and that the Court has no adequate evidence upon which to estimate how much the loss aggregates.

Item 15, for entertaining intending passengers. This claim stood originally at Tls. 1,890.90. That for two years, 1867-68, was covered by the settlement of 1869, and the reduced amount sought now is Tls. 1,140.50. The rejection of the amounts claimed for 1867-68, or rather the silence of the settlement of 1869 in regard to the claims now put forward for these years, is again of significance. It is admitted by the Defendants that it was proposed that the Petitioner should entertain passengers, and understood that they would repay his outlays of the sort. It is not shown, however, excepting by the Petitioner's own evidence that he expended the amounts claimed by him. Other evidence throws doubt upon the question whether his expenditures of the sort amounted to even a small fraction of what he claims. He did not put forward the claim until after his employment had ceased. This claim, like so and on sales of merchandise, and that if he had received such commissions he would not have claimed for the expenses and losses mentioned. The Petitioner would not have waived his claim for commissions as stated, if he had had evidence to support it. If he were able to bring forward such facts in support of the claim for commissions as to raise a presumption which would more or less perfectly support his implied argument that he was led to incur the expenses by his expectation that he would receive the commission, then he might as well have stood in the matter upon the claim for commission, and got the decision of the Court upon it. In other words in abandoning the claim for commission he has acknowledged perfectly the weakness of his case in that direction. The basis of his claim as stated, then, must be considered upon his own showing very unsubstantial. It is to be remembered in this connection that the Petitioner from 1869 forward received from the Defendants a salary of Taels 100 per *mensem*, allowances for the wages of his staff, brokerage upon the freight and passengers secured by him, during 1871, 1872 and 1873; in addition to the above a commission of 1 per cent., and that his connection with the Defendants gave him a command of credit and actual moneys as it would seem, and enabled him to do a great deal of business in one or more establishments of his own. Beyond the presumptions or conclusions which may be established by the foregoing considerations, we have the distinct evidence of Mr. Cunningham's letters to Mr. Moore, as to the agreement which was made with the Petitioner in 1869; the evidence of Mr. Moore, as to what was done by him in pursuance of Mr. Cunningham's instructions; the evidence of the Petitioner and of Mr. Moore as to a variation from the original agreement under which the 1 per cent. commission was allowed; the evidence of many succeeding settlements of the cash account between the parties; and finally the evidence of the acknowledgments of debt to the Defendants made by the Petitioner after it was discovered in 1873 that he was a long way short in his cash account. Really, it is a wonderful form of fabric that the Petitioner has wrought out from materials so unsubstantial. The ingenuity displayed would have made him a useful Compradore, if it had been bestowed upon his proper business, and had been accompanied by even a small degree of justness of conception.

It remains to consider what allowance ought to be made to the Petitioner for twelve shares in the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, which he at Mr. Moore's request surrendered to the Defendants, when it was discovered that he was short in his cash. Mr. Moore said in the evidence given by him *de bene esse* on the 17th of June, "When the S. S. N. shares were delivered to me, they were endorsed by Sunkee (the Petitioner) to the firm of Russell & Co. I consider that Russell & Co. were entitled to sell them at any time. I considered that the shares were actually transferred to Russell & Co. in part payment of his short cash." In another place Mr. Moore says, "I took them as part security for the debt due to the house." My conception of the case is, that when the shares were taken by Mr. Moore in the month of January, there was hardly a probability existing in his mind that Sunkee would be able to make good his cash, and that after previous experience he was regarded simply as a defaulter. Under these circumstances, I think that the Petitioner should be credited with the value of the shares from the time when they could have been put upon the market, say the 1st of February 1873. The rate on the 3rd of February, was 132, and there is therefore to be allowed to the petitioner the sum Tls. 1,584 on this account, with any uncollected dividends for the year 1872.

The items, then, which by their own admission, or in my opinion, are good claims against the Defendants, are :—

| | Taels. |
|---|---|
| For Wharfage dues..... ..... | 60.20 |
| ,, Loss on Dollars ..... ..... | 163.56 |
| ,, Ice ..... | 112.50 |
| ,, Loss on Freight ..... | 14.00 |
| ,, Entertaining Customers, $40... | |
| ,, Loss on Goatskins ..... | 206.58 |
| ,, S. S. N. Shares..... | 1,584.00 |
| | Taels. 2,140.94 |

A judgment has heretofore been given in the Mixed Court in favor of the Defendants in this case, and against the Petitioner, for Taels 5,051, subject to reduction by any amounts which may in this case be allowed to the Petitioner as against the Defendants. The Mixed Court judgment, however, took cognizance of certain sums admitted by the Defendants, and which form a part of the amount of Taels 2,140.94, above stated. It will remain for the Defendants to amend the statement of their claim against the Petitioner in accordance with this judgment.

The petitioner having had the least occasion possible to bring this action, will pay the costs of the Court.

GEORGE F. SEWARD,
*U. S. Consul-General.*

Approved, JOSEPH ROWSE,
H. B. ENDICOTT.

tain passengers, and understood that they would repay his outlays of the sort. It is not shown, however, excepting by the Petitioner's own evidence that he expended the amounts claimed by him. Other evidence throws doubt upon the question whether his expenditures of the sort amounted to even a small fraction of what he claims. He did not put forward the claim until after his employment had ceased. This claim, like so many others brought forward by the Petitioner, is emphatically of such sort that it should have been advanced at the time, and when it could have been checked. Looking to his failure in this respect, and the failure of his evidence, I must therefore rule out the claim.

Item 16, for payments to godown man for accommodating passengers. The Petitioner claims that he paid a godown man in the employment of the Defendants Tls. 25 a month during the years 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870, in all 39 moons, for providing for intending passengers. Here again it is to be noticed that the claim runs back two years beyond the settlement of 1869. The Petitioner does not allege that the Defendants were cognizant of the expenditure. He admits that he did not ask to be paid for it until after his employment with the Defendants had ceased. It is not shown that it was a necessary expenditure, or that the Defendants received a measure of advantage from it. I accordingly reject it.

Item 17.—Posting notices of steamers at Peking. The sum originally claimed was Tls. 400, and the claim runs back into 1868. The amount set down in the amended schedule is Tls. 216. This is another account which is discredited by the fact that so far as it had accrued it was brought into the settlement of 1869; and that it was not brought forward at all until the Petitioner's employment had ceased. The Defendants give in evidence that they now pay about Tls. 10 a year for expenses of this sort. There was no arrangement under which the Petitioner was to do this work. There is no sufficient evidence as to whether he posted or caused to be posted any considerable number of notices, and no reason shown why he should not have brought in accounts for any services of the sort actually rendered at the moment.

Item 18, loss on seaweed. The Petitioner says that 1,500 bales of seaweed were sold by him by order of Mr. Moore, at Tls. 1.6.0 per pecul. It was described as "good cargo," but proved to be damaged, and Mr. Moore required him to take it over. His loss upon effecting a sale was, he says, Tls. 286, the amount now claimed. Mr. Moore in giving his evidence, had no memory of any seaweed transaction in which the cargo was refused as stated. Upon looking through the books of accounts of the house, he could find no lot of 1,500 bales sold at Tls. 1.6, and only one lot of 1,000 bales sold at that price. No claim for such loss was put forward until after the Petitioner had left the employment of the house. Under these circumstances, I must pronounce the claim raised in this connection unsupported, and reject it.

In regard to Item 3, for alleged loss on dollars; 6, for repairs to upper hong; 7, for cost of mat awning; 8, for expenses incurred in entertaining customers (excepting the $40 spoken of); 13, for alleged loss on sycee for freight and passenger receipts; 14, for loss on sycee received for insurance premia; 15, for outlays for accommodating persons intending to take steamer passages; 16, for allowance to godown man for the same purpose; 17, for expense of posting at Peking notices of the movements of steamers—it is to be remarked that the Petitioner alleged in evidence that he expected to receive from the Defendants a commission of two per cent. on freight and passage moneys passing through his hands, in accordance with this judgment.

The petitioner having had the least occasion possible to bring this action, will pay the costs of the Court.

GEORGE F. SEWARD,
*U. S. Consul-General.*

Approved, JOSEPH ROWSE,
H. B. ENDICOTT.

No. 1023.

Mr Bradford

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Bradford,

to the

Department of State,

Entered March 23

Subject.

Transmitting a copy of the Certificate of Marriage between Henry C. T. Dircksen of San Francisco and Marie D. Abel of Neustadt.

No. 1023.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai. 5th February 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Inclosed I have the honor to hand you a copy of a certificate of marriage between Henry Christian Theodore Dircksen of San Francisco, Cal. and Marie Dorothea Abel of Neustadt which ceremony was performed in my presence on the 11th day of January 1876.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,

O. B. Bradford
Vice Consul General.

Inclosure.
Copy of Marriage certificate.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, February 5th 1876.

I, Oliver B. Bradford, Vice Consul General of the United States, at Shanghai China, do hereby certify that on the Eleventh day of January A. D. 1876 at Shanghai, China, Henry Christian Theodore Dircksen of San Francisco, California, now residing in Shanghai, and Marie Dorothea Abel of Neustadt, both parties being of full age, were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by the Reverend W. J. Boone, Acting Rector of the Church of Our Saviour, Shanghai, who is authorized by the laws of the United States to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Consulate General at Shanghai this Fifth day of February A.D. 1876 and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundredth.

O. B. Bradford

Vice Consul General.

No. 1024. Im Mod

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED MAR 23 1876 OF STATE

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

ACKNOWLEDGED MAR 24 1876

Mr. Bradford,

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Acknowledges receipt of Departments No. 493. and informs that a copy has been forwarded to the Legation.

No. 1024.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 9th February 1876

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive the Department's No. 493. A copy thereof has been transmitted to the Legation.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant,

O. B. Bradford
Vice Consul Genl.

Cw
E

No. 1025.

Mr Wood

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED MAR 23 1876 OF STATE.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Bradford,

ACKNOWLEDGED MAR 24 1876

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

Death of the Vice President.

Abstract.

Forwards copy of a circular suggesting honors to the memory of Vice President Henry Wilson and informs that the flags of all the Consulates in Shanghai were half masted on the 21st, 22d and 23d of January 1876.

No. 1025.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 9th February 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive the Department's Circular of the 22d of November announcing the decease of the Vice President.

In compliance with that instruction the flag of this office was displayed at half mast during the 21st of January and the two succeeding days.

Upon an intimation as shown in the inclosure being made to the various Consular representatives here, they observed the courtesy of wearing their flags at half mast for the whole period named.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your

Your obedient servant,

O. J. Bourne

Vice Consul General.

Inclosure

Copy of Circular dated United States Consulate General 19th January 1876.

Copy.

Circular,

U. S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, 19th January 1876.

Gentlemen,

In pursuance of an order from the Secretary of State the flag of this office will be displayed at half mast tomorrow and the two succeeding days, as a measure of respect to the memory of Henry Wilson, the late Vice President of the United States.

Very respectfully.
(Signed) O. B. Bradford.
Vice Consul General.

To the Consular Representatives for -

Austria,
Belgium,
Denmark,
France,
Great Britain,
Germany,
Italy,
Japan,
Netherlands,
Portugal,
Russia,
Spain,
Sweden & Norway.

Circular.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, January 24th 1876.

The undersigned begs leave hereby to tender his sincere thanks to his colleagues for the mark of respect shown by them to the memory of the late Vice President of the United States, in wearing their flags at half mast during three days.

Very respectfully
Signed C.B. Bradford
Vice Consul General.

To the Consular Representatives for

Austria,
Belgium,
Denmark,
France,
Great Britain
Germany,
Italy.
Japan.
Netherlands,
Portugal,
Russia,
Spain,
Sweden & Norway.

In Mod

No. 1026.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED MAR 29 1876 OF STATE

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

ACKNOWLEDG. MAR 24 1876

Mr. Bradford

to the

Department of State,

Subject.

Jurisdiction over persons serving on U.S. war vessels.

Abstract.

Acknowledges receipt of the Departments Circular, "Separate," of the 2d Nov. 1875. Remarks that the principles therein set forth will promote convenience and the ends of justice.

No. 1026.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 10th February 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive the Department's Circular "Separate" of the 2d. of November last which refers to the subject of jurisdiction over persons serving on our vessels of war, who commit offenses on shore in China or Japan.

The instruction reaches this office at an opportune season, our whole available fleet being here.

Upon the principles therein set forth a mode of dealing with such offenders may be adopted which will promote convenience and the ends of justice.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. P. Brazier

Vice Consul General.

Mr Wood

No. 1027.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Bradford,

to the

Department of State,

Subject:

Acknowledges receipt of Books, Forms, Stationery &c. States that some of the "Forms were damaged in transit.

Name

Middle Class Respectable Female

Age 18 Occupation

Date of Observation:

Time

Place of Observation

Subject

Statement of Object

Method of Study

Data Illustrative of the Different Forms

Conclusion

No. 1027.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, 14th February 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir;

I have had the honor to receive a supply of Stationery, forms, and Books for the use of this office indented for on the 13th of April last. Many of the forms were damaged and rendered useless by chafing.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,

O. B. Bradford
Vice Consul General.

No. 1028.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
APR 3
1876

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2 > apl

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Bradford

to the

Department of State,

Subject,
"American Trading Company of Borneo".

Abstract,
Forwards a paper which he has received from the above named company concerning certain leases of territory held by them.

No. 1028.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai 28th February 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Reverting to the discontinuance of the Consulate at Borneo, which I had the honor of being entrusted with in 1867 and 8 and referring to the interests of the so called "American Trading Company of Borneo," I have now the honor to hand to you herewith a paper addressed to me by Mr. J. W. Torrey, the President of that Company, dated the 22d of September last, in which he brings forward a series of statements respecting certain leases of territory held by the company named and attendant difficulties which seem to have surrounded his exertions.

I submit the same to the Department without comment.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

O. B. Bradley

Vice Consul General.

American Trading Company of Borneo.

Hong Kong
Sept. 22d 1875

Oliver B. Bradford. Esq.
late U. S. Consular Officer in Borneo.
Shanghai.

Dear Sir: -

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 11th Aug. ult. from which I understand: That the post of Consul at Brunei has never been filled since your own vacations of it: That the Books and papers of that Consulate are at the present time in your custody: And that you will forward any communication I may have to make in reference to American interests in that quarter to the proper authorities: for which courtesy on your part, please accept my hearty & sincere thanks.

Before proceeding to the relation of the particular matters I desire to bring to official notice, it will be necessary for me to detail, as briefly as possible, as much of the past history of our Company as will serve to render my communication clearly intelligible.

In the year 1865. Mr. Charles Lee Moses then U.S. Consul at Brunei leased for a term of Ten Years, from two of the Min-

cipals personages of the kingdom of Borneo the Sultan* and his Chief Minister*. the heir presumptive to the throne) certain lands and territories. contained in two separate and distinct grants. the private ancestral property of the one. & an appanage of the office of the second. The gradual decay of the Mahomedan dynasty ruling Borneo. had so impaired all authority that these territories had long since ceased to be a source of revenue. no rent or tribute had in fact been received during the present century. They could not be disposed of to any foreign power. absolutely as the Treaty between the Sultan & Great Britain forbad the cession of any territory "in perpetuity & full sovereignty". without the consent of the British Government. They could however be leased for a fixed period. at a yearly rental. as had been the territory surveyed to Sarawak (from the Barram River. southward) & which constituted a precedent. These leases were granted to Mr. Moses in his capacity of a private citizen. under the provisions of Article 3d. of the Treaty with the United States which authorises and allows the "renting

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*the titles of these two Chiefs are really "Dam-de-per-Tuan" (he who governs) and "Pangeran Rumongong". (home and War Secretary) I have designated them by the nearest approximate English phrases.—

[illegible]

purchase and other lawful acquisitions
of property" by American Citizens within
the Kingdom of Borneo.

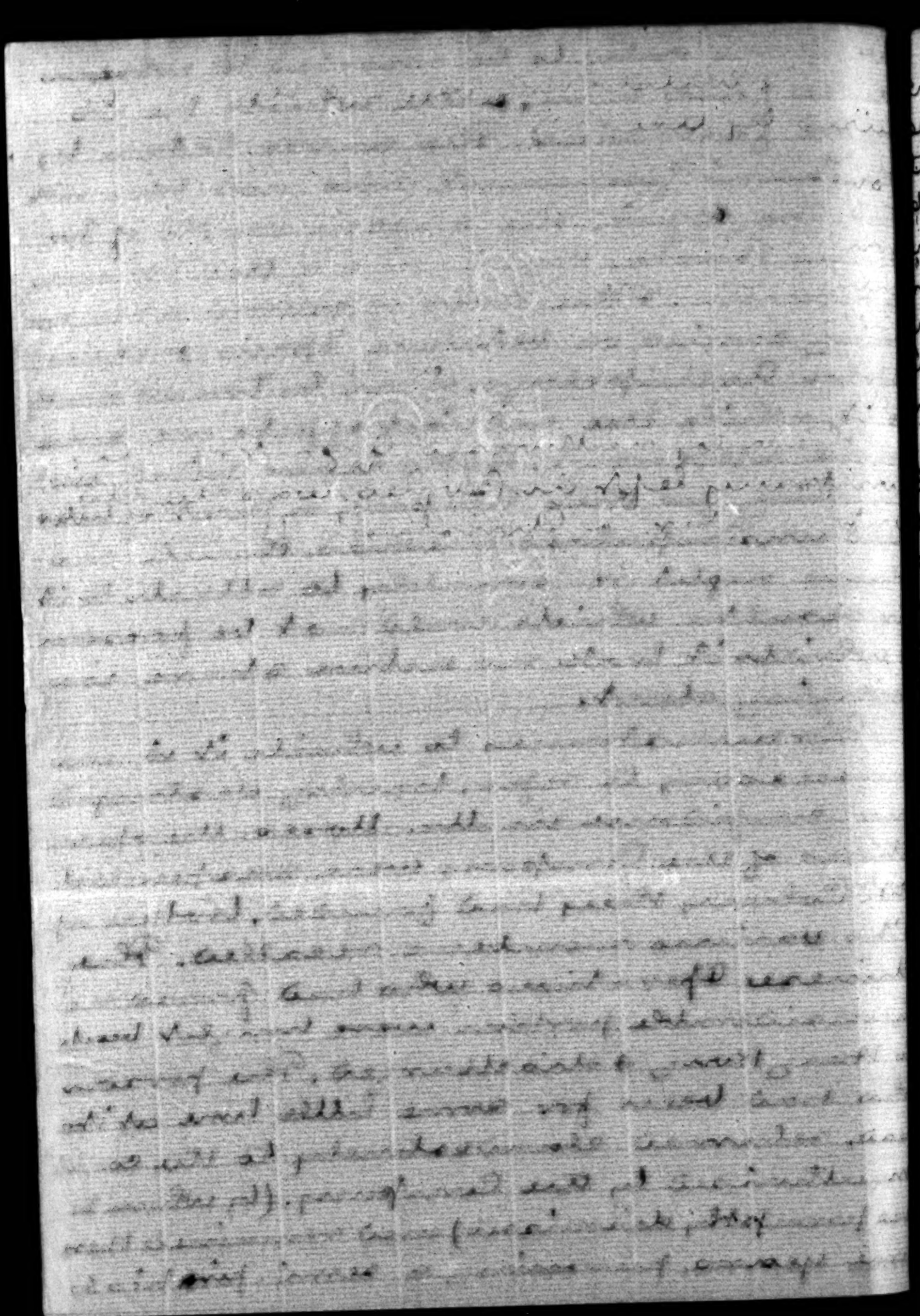
Although attempts have been made
by interested parties to show that the Bornean
people believed themselves to be dealing
with the Govt of the United States through
an authorised official, yet I am satisfied
from circumstances which have come
within my observation as well as from
admissions lately from one at least of
the lessors, that this is incorrect, and
that they understood Mr. Moses' position
properly, and viewed it as similar to
that of Sir James Brooke, who was at
the same time, British Consul and
Lessee of Sarawak, but whose actions
in the latter capacity, & those of his suc-
cessor have been repeatedly officially
disavowed by the Govt of Great Britain.
These leases were transferred to our
Company by Mr. Moses some months after
they were issued. A considerable amount
of money was advanced him, and large
expenses, involving an outlay of some
thousands of dollars belonging to American
citizens incurred for the purpose of opening
& establishing trade. The Bornean Authorities
approved the formation & purposes of the
Company, and by special patent under the
official seals of the entire ministry who

constitutes the Board of Government, invested
the head of the Company, for the time being
with the same powers and authority within
the sealed provinces, that they had pre-
viously conferred on Mr. Brooke, within
the Sarawak districts

These powers were accepted by our
Company as a means of protection to their
trades. An insurance of the harvest to
the owners of the seed. It was never
contemplated to use them for political
or revenue purposes, nor to my knowledge
have they ever been so used. Except for
such tradal protection they have never
even been cited or referred to. So many
misrepresentations have been made, so
much obloquy heaped upon this Company
and so much jealousy & bitter feeling aroused
by the bestowal and acceptance of these
powers, that I desire to make it a matter
of official record, & I challenge production
of evidence to the contrary, that this Com-
pany has never, for any other purposes than
trade protection, even attempted to exercise
the high powers with which its presiding
officer is invested. Repugnant & distasteful
to us, alike as peaceful traders & American
citizens, as were the despotic & irresponsible
functions tendered us, we accepted them
as a traveller in an unknown country
arms himself with unusual & unaccustomed

weapons only to be resorted to when
ure fails him, with which he is
ore familiar. The course taken by
e Burnii government has not been with
ut the effect. The sudden death of Sir
ames Brooke, the decline of the Colony
f Labuan, & the war of extermination now
eing carried on between Spain & the
olos Archipelago, may be traced directly
o it, while the indirect effects are even
ore apparent. Both have joined in
reating for this Company a host of bitter
nd unscrupulous enemies, though no
lame might reasonably be attached to it
r results which could not be foreseen
which it took no active share in
inging about.

Circumstances to which it is now
nnecessary to refer, having destroyed
ur confidence in Mr. Moses, the oper-
tions of the Company were suspended.
e Colony they had founded, broken up
the various members recalled. The
inese Operatives who had formed no
nsiderable portion were brought back
o Hong Kong & discharged. The person
ho had been for some little time at the
ad, returned clandestinely to the coast
uthorised by the Company. (by whom he
as promptly dismissed) and remained there
me years, pursuing a semi-piratical



ourse. until his vessel having been
eized by the Spaniards. he escaped
to Shanghai. where he is at present
domiciled. during my late visit to Sa-
rawak. I learned semi-officially. that
nly the expense of the proceeding. coupled
with the depressed state of the Colonial
+ the year prevented a demand for his
+ trend thirs

The only authorised Agent of the
ompany left in Borneo. was the Chief
nterpreter. a Christian Malay named
Haik Rajab. a good wife of the Missions
ried. in Singapore. He was stationed
t Labuan. and through him com-
unication was kept open with
annii - He was instructed to notify
e Bannii Chiefs that this Co. would
ot hold themselves responsible for
r Mores engagements unless they
ctually entered upon and occupied
the leased held property. Up to that time
ey had never visited it with the ex-
ption of the tract of land occupied
o the Trading factory comprised in the
inister's lease. For this small tract
e was instructed the rent would be
id up to the time of vacation. but not
yond. Where Mr. Mores leases expired
e Company would renew them and

having became responsible. would pay the
ent agreed on. but they did not intend ma-
ing any further outlay as things there
were. No agreement of any kind at that
ime connected the Company and the lessors
he Commissions empowering the powers of
overnment was and is a public document
nlimited and unconditional.

You will kindly bear in mind that
with the exception before mentioned) the Company
ad never occupied or traded at these tracts
ad never drawn one cent. directly or in-
irectly. from them. and that no revenue
ad accrued from them to the lessors. for
early or quite a century.

Nothing was reduced to writing but it was
nderstood that these conditions were ac-
epted. The lessors tried to obtain some
nsideration for this concession & offered
ough Rejab to commute all claims for
ent &c. during the whole term for the
um of dollars Two thousand (+2000.00)
proposition left open. as I understood
by tacit consent. until the determination
Mines' leases. These expired in August
the present year by the Christian method
computing time. but by the Mahomedans
tyle. some little time sooner.

I must inform you that a case running
mewhat on all-fours with ours had re-

urred before with these same people. Sir
ames Brooke some years before had ob-
ained from the Sultan of Brunei a grant
f all the coal on the north-west coast of
e main-land of Borneo. from Sarawak
iver to Barram point. taking in the Capitals.
is grant, or power to work. he transferred to
personal follower named Wise, who formed
company under Royal Charter. called "The
astern Archipelago Company" by whom
harfs were sunk buildings erected. & the
neral operations attendant on the opening
valuable mines on a large scale. initiated
he discovery of Coal within the Colony of
arawak. which had then been ceded to the
ritish Crown. induced a natural desire
n the part of that Government to have
he discovery developed and utilised. and
he Company were induced to transfer
heir operations to the new Colony. After
inking a large amount of Capital. they
ld out to a new Company called "The
arawak Coal Company." who in their turn coming
o grief. disposed of the plant & rights to
he Oriental Coal Co." who now have the
atter in hand. The grant from the Sultan
nstituting as it does a monopoly of the
oal in that part of the country has been
ansferred by each Company to the successor
o no inconsiderable part of its assets
ll active operations have been long suc-

ended. but the coal is locked up & cannot
e worked by any other parties. Though lu-
rative offers have been made. and if
bandoned by the Company (whose hands
re quite full with the Labuan mines)
ill be promptly taken up. Yet the Sultan
as not been paid one cent of the rent
greed upon for over Eight (8) years. Here
here really is strong grounds of complaint.
aluable property for which a large annual
revenue is actually attainable. is held
a Company who will neither pay the
ent. themselves nor abandon it to others
ho will do so. The payment for the first
wo years caused it to be regarded as an
nvestment item in the Brunei exchequer.
the subsequent withdrawal makes it
far more important, & causes its loss
be more deeply felt than if it never had
had an existence.

Yet although complaint after complaint
as been made to the very officials who
ave busied themselves so much in promul-
ting false and abusive statements regarding
our Company. & have urged the lessors to
mplain to our Government of our failure
comply with the terms of a contract
which we were not parties. the answer
as been alternately a wheedling or a
ullying one. Meantime the rent is still
unning on. and the timid & helpless old

es man who fills the Throne. is obliged
o dispense with a large portion of his
yearly revenue & see his followers per-
ish from famine & disease without the
means of aiding their distresses.
The British Colony founded by Sir James
rooke at Sarawak. (after that Island had been
rested from the Rajah Pirate. under pretence
f punishing a murder that never took place)
s the nearest point of civilisation to the
ornean coast. & the only channel through
hich communication can be held with
he outer world. As such a channel. it has
een of importance & value to us. & care
as always been taken to cultivate
riendly relations with the residents.
om the Royal Governors (Ballaghan and
ennessy) and the officers in H.M. ser-
ice. stationed in that neighborhood we
ave ever received the kindest & most
onsiderate treatment. And I fully acquit
he home-appointed officials. the gentlemen
olding the Queens commission. from any par-
icipation in the iniquitous intrigues. set
n operation against this Company. when-
ver it has manifested any signs of vitality
ut unfortunately the climate is of such
malignant nature that few of these gentlemen. fresh
om home have been able to preserve their
ealth. & compelled to invalid. have left
he control of the Colony & the enormous

influences wielded by Great Britain in Borneo
in hands utterly unfitted for such trusts
ons by whom they have grossly abused.
The principal author of the calumnies
so liberally circulated regarding our Company
and its officers; - and of the difficulties
we have had to contend with in the court
of Borneo.; who has not only left no stone
unturned to poison the minds of the Borneo
chiefs & those of foreign governments whose
representatives have at various times
visited those waters, but has even had
the art to use the officers of our own navy
as tools in carrying out his intrigues
is a person named Low. Hugh Low.
who has been for many years domiciled
in Labuan. Brought originally to that
island by Sir James Brooke. when governor.
he was. during his life. the humble tool
and follower of the great filibuster. an
allegiance transferred at his death to
the present Brooke, a caricature merely
of his really great predecessor. inheriting
nothing from him but his unbounded "cheek".
During the interregnum between the de-
parture of the old & the arrival of the
new official. this person has been. gener-
ally. the only available party to fill
the posts of Gov. of Labuan & Consul Gen.
of Borneo (held by one person). The most has
been made of these positions to injure and

of possible risk this Company. Most in the interests of the Government he professes to represent. (of whom we have no complaint to make) but in those of this younger brother. who inherits his uncle's antipathy to Americans. & whose schemes in relation to the succession to the Crown of Samoa. are, now no longer a secret. With these schemes neither this Company nor the United States Govt. can have any possible concern. further than the damage which may be done to our American Citizens & our property in carrying them out. dismissed, in disgrace. from the official employment of Govr. Pope Hennessy. This Govr was restored by the late Governor (Bulwer) who was anxious to get away & could find no one else to fill his place. the employés of the Coal. Co. the Colonial Surgeon & two with policemen being all the Europeans left in the Colony. At present writing, Govr is in charge of affairs pending the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Upperton. the new Offical. The falling in of Mines' leases has been ordered previous to by this person. with some anxiety & on my arrival in Labuan, last May. every effort was made to prevent my proceeding to Sarawak - The Cholera raging there. which I was told. with a sneer. was carried by the U.S.S. Jacob. was terribly exaggerated where argument was found useless with me. attempts were made to influence the master of the

e vessel. under charter to the Co. to
induce him to refuse to proceed up the
iver. H. M. Governor + Representatives in
ornes. condescending to hob-nob with
im in a Chinese frog-shop to persuade
im into his own way of thinking. Not
ppreciating the honor done him. The
apt. declined to break his charter to
blige His acting Excellency + not being
nder the British flag. Sow had no
ower to enforce the threats to which when
ersuasion failed, he had resorted.
On my arrival in Brunei. I found the
ultan in a state of semi-childishness
rising from his age. (a great one in a
alay) the ravages of the pestilence among
e laboring classes. and fear of an im-
ending famine from the non-cultivation
the paddy-fields. He had made his will
by the provisions. the private territories
ased to Moses were left to his two
ephews Pangerans Mohammed and
umer Bassaar. He referred me to them
promising to ratify their action in the
atter. They gladly assented to my
roposed renewal (as provided in the lease)
rather more favorable terms. I consenting
a moderate fine as a salve for the
eductions. This amount was fixed by
utual consent at Dollars Three thousand
3000 Co) The same proposals were made

to the Minister. in regard to his leases
at the same time and were also verbally
accepted by him - Instructions were
given to the officials writers of both
Governments to prepare the new leases.

But while these documents were
in course of preparation. Sow who was
afraid to show himself in Burma. while
the Cholera raged there, was intriguing
through a Malay in his employ at Burma.
holding quasi-official functions (or play
a part) named Andri Mohammed. to pre-
vent the Chiefs from carrying out and
completing their agreements. Threats &
cajolery were alike brought into play, and
the extremest phrases of both made use of
which were thrown out of a British Gun-
boat. expected from Singapore. though what
the devil do when she got into Burmese
waters. was discreetly left to the imagina-
tion. In fact. every machine that the cun-
ning of the European & the Asiatic
either troubled with any scruples of truth
& honesty) could believe to be of use in
influencing the minds of these people
were made use of. But the sagacious
Minister these threats. cajolings and
remonstrances fell harmless. He had
been blessed with good common sense and
totally disbelieved both active interference

on the part of the British government.
a matter which possessed no interest
for them, & the disinterestedness of a well
known trait of Mr. Brooke, in furnishing
gratuitous advice. Mr Hawkes Smith po-
litely for his kindness in looking after
his interests so carefully. & proceeded
quietly to complete his contract with
the Company. The new documents were
duly executed & are now among the
company's papers. The fine having been
paid in cash.

But in the weak & enfeebled mind
of the Sultana, the menaces of Sir James Brooke had a far different
effect. Trembling at the idea of danger
the more terrible as it was mysterious
fearful of exciting the enmity of the
British Government. he hesitated and
delayed. Rallying his courage, however,
he made up his mind for the final step
announced his approval of the proposed
contracts & fixed the next day at 10
o'clock for their execution & delivery
that evening the British Merchant
Steamer "Elector" arrived from Labuan
with the late head of the police force
on board. & the threats made use
were so strong & the terms in which
they were couched so violent. that the poor
old man was scared nearly out of his
wits. A fit of lumbago prevented him from

me seeing me the next day, and up to
the time of my leaving the river (other
business making preclusing a further stay)
he was not sufficiently recovered to hold
a public audience. I notified him offi-
cially that I should return in November
& should expect an explicit answer.

I beg therefore most respectfully
to submit to the United States Govern-
ment through your good self, as the
most recent civil representative in
that quarter: -

1 - That the Sultan of Burmah is
not a free Agent.

2 - That improper pressure has been
& is brought to bear upon him, to the
serious injury of American Citizens
& American interests -

3 - That his interests are in accord
with those of this Company and that
if he was not deterred by the threats of
other interested parties he would wil-
lingly fulfil his engagements with
them -

The officers of this Company have
no disposition or wish to follow the
example of Sir James Brooke and involve the aid
of Government forces to carry out their
private purposes. Nothing could be more
repugnant to their feelings or desires. Their
only aim is to remain unmolested & unmolesting

1.

they are neither soldiers. Statesmen
or politicians. The proudest title to which
they aspire is that of successful merchants
their highest ambition to be what
they term themselves an "American Trading
Company". But they do feel that they
have a right to expect from the country
to whom they owe allegiance. & by whose
laws their operations in that country
are regulated. That the Sultan should
not be allowed to be bullied to their det-
riment. and that assurances should
be officially given him by competent
American authority that he is at per-
fect liberty to act. either pro or con. in
the manner he may consider most
advisable. Although the non-renewal
of these leases is seriously detrimental
cannot urge that it will be fatal
to this Company as their possessions
are still extensive & valuable though
dispersed & removed further from civilization
The amount of Capitals represented
& the actual expenditure of the Com-
pany since its formation is Dollars
fifty-two thousand six hundred & seventy
six 21/100 ($52676.21) nine-tenths of which
is bona. fides the property of American
citizens - This amount includes interest
charged by the Gen. Agents. on disbursements
when not in funds. but does not include

salaries. travelling expenses petties
or the expense of the late expedition
whose accounts have not as yet
been audited.

I regret the necessity of complaining
that the conversation & bearing of American
Naval Officers, visiting those waters,
has been of such a nature as to en-
courage the Mr. Brooke's Agents in their
inimical course towards this Company
in taking measures for the injury
they would not otherwise have had the
courage to attempt. Of late persons
residing in the neighborhood of Benin.
have imbibed the opinions and really
believe that the United States Government
does not sanction or protect any enter-
prise or trading operations of the citizens
unless such operations are conducted
under the auspices of the (once) great
American House. whose names are
household words in the East. One case
notably. in connection with the visit
of the "Yantic" to Salomon. will probably
become the subject of a formal complaint
to the Naval Authorities. The seductive
influences of Vice. Regal hospitality
particularly within the tropics. are
oftentimes too much for the inexperienced
heads of our young & susceptable officers
who [illegible] ever use to be so honorable

themselves and were surprised to
learn that their semi-confidential offer.
dinner visit-that was eagerly caught
up by cunning and unscrupulous
officials, and with additions and
exaggerations used under the sanction
of their name and authority to annoy
and injure their countrymen.

Hospitality in the East, like charity
covers a multitude of sins and where
it is inconvenient to entertain with the
copious current there. The idea is
very apt to gain ground with strangers
that those who do not are of little
account. The jealousy existing between the
American houses in China, is too well
known to need comment, each being
prepared at the shortest notice to out
vie one of the others hitherto (so to speak)
occasion presents itself. Where both
entertain, the match is a fair one, but
in such a case as I have referred
to above, (that of a non-entertaining firm)
the latter is at a great disadvantage.
The libellous hints & insinuations of their
wives rivals who do dine and wine to
a large extent, sink deep into the mind
of the gratified guest & remain there
as a prejudice long after all rec-
ollection of the source of the information
has passed away. In the East too, where

officials of all nations are very cautious
how they commit themselves to any state
ments in which their countrymen are
concerned & who never endorse or back
any matters they have not well weighed
and duly considered. Their opinions carry
great weight and are deemed exclusive
but unfortunately the public cannot dis-
criminate between opinions formed in this
manner & those imbibed at the dinner tables
of Pharisee Bob. (an arm of the smaller fry
of Lumber dealers. Hangers on of their humor)
and inspired by the good cheer and sparkling
wines with which these are so profusely
garnished. The injury which officials
are capable of inflicting, not here, is far
in excess of their capabilities at home
where they are known & their statements
received at a proper valuation. With the
difficulties of this nature our Company
has striven since the formation. Quietly
pursuing the even course, neither giving
nor accepting hospitalities. The opinions
gathered at the boards of the jealous rivals
have been accepted by strangers as
gospel and in too many cases promul-
gated with the additional weight of
authority given to them.

The bitter enmity of the principals
American houses was excited by the
early successes & the prospect which

t first appeared probable of the enormous
wrath. Every engine which calumny
misrepresentation, and I have no hesita-
tion in saying, bare-faced falsehood, could
et in motion to injure it were employed
nd in too many cases with partial success.
ut the Company has survived to see some
f its bitterest enemies topple down, with
ot too creditable a sound, while the others
re so delicately poised that the touch of a
feather may at any moment destroy their
quilibrium. You will, I am sure, pardon
my enlarging so much at length upon
these matters, which at first sight would
ppear to be of a private nature, when I
assure you they have a far wider
significance. With no greater effort have
these slanders & fictions prevailed than
with the representatives of our own
overnment. Both abroad & at Washington
o our enemies men of position & influence
his Company and its officers have been
ssailed with the utmost virulence. Their
rivate characters dissected, & if nothing
angible could be alleged or insinuated
isinised with a sneer. Their motives
have been misconstrued & their purposes
isrepresented & this course has been
een persisted in until the name of the
ompany stands in the mouths of all
ho heard it pronounced only to excite

It is therefore, not so much to be wondered at that the foreign traders in Burma whose interests are so scrupulously looked after by their own governments should be encouraged by the open enmity of some and careless supineness of others of our Countrymen, to essay whatever injury lay in their power. They have attempted all they could & we can only reverently thank God that they have not been enabled to do more.

The best evidence of the stamp & stability of our Company & the careful management it has had, is the position, free from debt, (outside its own members) and in readiness to resume active operations when deemed advisable. & this too, in spite of all the opposition it has been called upon to contend with. For the first time since the organization have the officers deigned to enter upon the defence, or to make public reference to the unfair treatment it has received but they consider this a proper time to make these matters of official record and denial.

In conclusion, I have the honor most respectfully to urge upon the consideration of the proper authorities the following points, to which, I think as American Citizens we are fairly entitled:

That a Consul should be appointed to fill the vacancy at Bonni. or Consular functions vested in some one interested in American property in that vicinity.

That enquiry should be made into the matter of interference by other parties with the Sultan of Borneo. in his negotiations with this Company & that official notice should be given him either by a civil or naval officer of the United States that he is at liberty to renew or not at his own pleasure his agreements with this Company. but that no injury should result to him from the adoption of either course.

That information should be given to the British Government of the error taken by their officials in matters that do not concern the imperial government. & the manner in which the Consulars & Vice-Regal powers have been abused by those in whose hands they were temporarily placed. for the advancement of the interests of their private friends - & to the injury of citizens of a friendly State.

That all officers of the United States serving in these waters. should be cautioned not to allude to matters outside their regular duties, even accidentally. in situations where indiscretion may cause injury

I have to apologise for the exceed-
ing length to which my communication
has extended. but I found myself unable
to explain matters clearly within
narrower limits and I do not know
that I have even now succeeded in
doing so intelligibly.

I have the honor to remain
Respectfully
your obt servant.

H. H. Tourey.
Pres't Am. Tr. Co. of Burma.

No. 1029.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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ACKNOWLEDGED
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United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Bradford,

to the

Department of State,

Subject.

The Vice Consul and Marshal at Hankow.

Abstract,

Refers to Mr. Johnson's No. 276 and Mr. Seward's No. 1014. Remarks the propriety of the constabulary officer acting independent of the officer who exercises judicial functions.

No. 1029.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai 29th February 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir;

Reverting to Mr. Johnson's No. 276, and to Mr. Seward's No. 1014, I have the honor to remark that the nomination of Mr. Nelson E. Bryant as Marshal at Hankow has been approved, as shown in the Department's No. 100 to Mr. Johnson of the 17th December. This would indicate the greater propriety of having a constabulary officer entirely independent of the officer possessing and exercising judicial powers.

It is reasonable to suppose that the part of any building used as the Consulate offices and paid for by the Government might be retained as the Consulate proper, and that Mr. Bush as Vice Consul could find it convenient to

so

so arrange the usual routine work of the office with Mr. Bryant that its dignity and efficiency could both be carefully preserved.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant

O. P. Bryant
Vice Consul Gener

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at
acc
com
com
of
on

No 1. Shanghai

Consul

Filed - March 6.

Washington D.C. March 4. 1876

Hon. Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State

Sir— I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of appointment as Consul General at Shanghae, China and hereby notify you of my acceptance thereof. My residence is in Douglas County, Nebraska and was born in Berks County Pennsylvania— appointed from the State of Nebraska and have never resided in China or any of its dependencies.

I am sir, Your obedient Servant

John C. Myers.

Oath to Bonds
Bond offered
March 6. 76

No 2.)
Con
E

W Wood

Washington March 7. 1867.

Hon. J. A. Campbell
Third Assistant Secretary of State

Sir I have the honor to inform you that I will leave Washington for the Consulate at Shanghai, China, this evening March 7. 1876

I am Sir, your obt. Servt
John C. Myers
Consul General
Shanghai, China

Mr Woods  Sulwood  Mr Morgan p of o account Duc

No. 1030.  ack. Explanation satisfactory Duc 26 apl

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED APR 25 1876 OF STATE

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

ACKNOWLEDGED MAY 4 1876

Mr. Bradford

to the

Department of State,

Subject,

Mr. Talbots purchase of a flag staff at Canton.

Abstract,

Mr. Bradford thinks that Mr. Talbot did an economical act under circumstances, and asks that the cost be allowed.

No. 1030.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, March 10th 1846.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

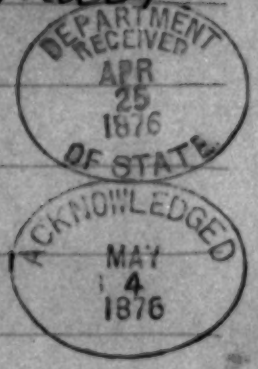
Reverting to Mr. Lincoln's No. 14, I have the honor to say that the explanation made by Mr. Talbot regarding the cost of the flag staff seems to me reasonable in view of the circumstances of the soil and weather at Canton. I think that it was an economical act in procuring so good an article at so small an expense, when the opportunity offered, and in this view I have the honor to ask that the cost be allowed.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant,
O. H. Morse
Vice Consul General

Mr Woods  Delwood

No. 1031.  Ack Inc 2 Sept

U. S. Consulate General, Shanghai,
to the Department of State.







Mr Bradford.

Subject:

Offering some remarks upon Mr. Johnson's Nos. 279 and 281, which refer to the subject of an Interpreter at Hankow.

No. 1031.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. March 14th 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Reverting to Mr. Johnsons No. 281 I have the honor to remark that in view thereof it seems unnecessary for me to review in detail his No. 279. Mr Jenkins was in Shanghai at the date of No. 279, and recited to me his version of the case, which is very different from that given by Mr. Johnson. By the action taken as reported in No. 281 the matter seems to have been adjusted, and any imagined offence may be considered Condoned. The Course adopted by Mr. Johnson seems to have avoided even ordinary tact and dignity. Without an intimation from you. I forbear to further Comment upon the matter.

Mr

Mr Jenkins rendered faithful services to the Government as Interpreter at Hankow since 1869. when no other person could be obtained. For such services from 1869 to 1874 he has received no remuneration. I would be glad if the Department could see any manner in which he could be paid therefor.

I am.

Sir.

Your Obedient Servant,

[illegible]

Vice Consul General

Mr Wood for report in this case
Inc 2 papers
Inwood

No. 1032.

U. S. Consulate General Shanghai
to the Department of State.

Mr Bradford.

Subject:

Saying that Mr. Consul Johnson of Hankow has made no further answers to the charges made against him by John Carter. Nor has any reply to the Department's instruction No. 93 & Mr. Johnson been recalled as the Consulate General.

No. 93. Oct 7

No. 1032

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. March 14th 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Reverting to the charges made by John Carter against Mr. Consul Johnson: to the action taken thereon by Mr. Seward, and to his reports to the Department: and particularly to the Department's instruction to Mr. Johnson. No. 93. which reached Mr. Johnson so long ago as November last, I have now to report that to this date no reply to that dispatch has been received here. nor has any further answer been made to the charges. It is right for me to bring this to your notice. in view of the No. 93 above referred to.

I have the honor to be — Sir.
Your Obedient Servant.
O. B. Bradford
Vice Consul General.

No. 1033. Mr Wood

U. S. Consulate General. Stuttgart.
to the Department of State.

Mr Bradford.

Subject:

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's No. 602; and of Circulars of December 29th and 30th 1875.

No. 1033.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. March 14th 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive the Department's dispatch No. 502; also circulars of December 29th and 30th relating to the free importation of articles intended for the centennial Exhibition. and animals imported specially for breeding purposes. respectively.

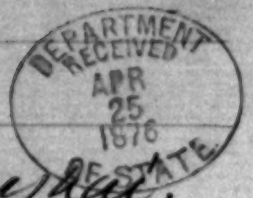
I am.
Sir.
Your Obedient Servant.

O. F. Radcliffe
Vice Consul General

Mr Wood
ack Dec 27 04

Mr Wood

No. 1034.




U. S. Consular Agency, Memphis.
to the Department of State.

Mr Bradford.

Subject.

Inclosing Copy of his
No. 190 to Mr. Consul Hendrix
transmitting the Department's
instruction No. 46.

No. 1034

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai, March 14th 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Inclosed I have the honor to hand you a copy of my No. 190 to Mr. Henderson.

Considering that Mr. Henderson has within his Consular district the beautiful mountains of Northern Formosa with their varied Climate and Scenery, to enjoy the change of which costs little time or money, and in view of his late action in leaving his post of his without permission, and without having any one qualified to take charge during his absence, I have thought it right to suggest to him an unusual case in availing of the leave allowed to him in No. 46.

In view of the Correspondence

ow

on the subject I am at a loss to account for his reticence on so important a point as is involved in his action.

I trust that the Department will approve of my suggestion to Mr Henderson.

I am.
Sir.
Your Obedient Servant

C. P. Bradford
Vice Consul General.

Inclosure -
Mr. Bradford & Mr. Henderson
No. 190. March 14th 1876.

Copy.

No. 190.

U. S. Consulate General.

Shanghai. March 14th 1876.

Joseph D. Henderson Esq.

United States Consul.

Amoy.

Sir:

Referring to my No. 185 to your address, and now handing to you inclosed herewith instruction No. 46 to you from the Department granting your request for a leave of absence for two months "solely upon the ground "of your needed recreation from your "Consular duties, and not with reference "to any other object". I have the honor to suggest that since you took a leave and visited Japan without awaiting a response from the Department or notifying this office, the Legation or the Department, of your having left you will not avail of the leave granted in No. 46. except upon a physicians' Certificate detailing the state of your health and showing that it

it peremptorily demanded a change which could not be met by your visiting the Consular agencies within your district.

I may remind you in this connection that to this date I have had no acknowledgement of my No. 185. and have received no response to the Departments No. 42.

I inclose also Departments Nos. 45 and 47 to your address. The first named containing a form of Bond for Mr. Stevens as Vice Consul, with instructions.

I will advise the Department of the above suggestions.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

O. B. Bradford

Vice Consul General.

Mr Wood
ack Dec 12 may

No. 1033:

U. S. Consulate General Shanghai:
to the Department of State.

ack June 5

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MAY
8
1876
OF STATE

Mr Bradford.
Vice Consul General.

Subject:

Remarking upon Mr. J. J. Henderson having quitted his post without leave. and his reasons assigned for so doing.

No. 1035.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. March 28th 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to Mr. Henderson's No. 99. I deem it right to remark that it seems to me to be a poor commentary upon his knowledge of the Regulations to put such excuses for his violation thereof on record. The precedent he quotes has no appropriate bearing upon this instance of his quitting his post without leave or notice. and in citing such he evinces a prominent want of consideration and carefulness which becomes an officer. His attempted explanation of the tenor of his letter to Mr. Seward is unworthy a person of his age.

I have the honor to be - Your Obedient Servant
O. F. Nash
Vice Consul General

No. 1036. Mr Wood

U. S. Consulate General. Shanghai.
to the Department of State.

Hon. Bradford
Vice Consul General.

Subject:
Transmitting account for Miscellaneous Expenses for the 1st quarter 1876. and advising a draft against the same.

Inclosures
Account.
22 Vouchers.
1 Exchange certificate.

No. 1036.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai, April 8th 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Inclosed I have the honor to hand you my account for Miscellaneous expenses for the first quarter 1876. supported by 22 vouchers and a certificate of the roll of my staff No. 97. at par. for $633.71/100 Gold. in favor of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. @ 15 d/s. upon the Honorable Secretary of State, for which I ask protection.

I am. Sir.
Your Obedient Servant,
E. B. Washburn
Vice Consul General.

Inclosures.
acct. for Mis. Expenses.
22 vouchers & Hshanghai certificate.

3 copies

No. 1042.

Mr Wood

U. S. Consulate General Shanghai,
to the Department of State.

DEPARTMENT
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MAY
27
1876
OF STATE

Mr. Bradford.
Vice Consul General.

ACKNOWLEDGED
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1876

Subject:

Forwarding Returns for the 1st quarter 1876. except forms 118 and 119. delayed by sickness of the assistant preparing them.

Entered June 8 '76.

No. 1042.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 8th 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Inclosed I have the honor to hand you the following named Returns for the first quarter 1876.

Inclosure No. 1 Form No. 117, Blank
" " 2 " " 120. do
" " 3 " " 121. file
" " 4 Civil Suits. file
" " 5 Police Cases. file
" " 6 Jail Report do
" " 7 Correspondence Return.

Forms Nos. 118 and 119 are delayed, owing to the sickness of Mr. Hendrick. } file

I am.
Sir.
Your obedient Servant,
O. N. Nye
U.S. Consul General.

| Number. | Name. | When Admitted. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 33. | Louis Du Boise. | March 8th | |
| 34. | John Ashton. | " 8th | |
| 35. | Andrew Haglin. | " 10th | |
| 36. | Robert Hughes. | " 10th | 5 |
| 37. | John Lane. | " 11th | |
| 38. | Henry Heath. | " 11th | |
| 39. | Henry Lawson. | " 15th | |
| 40. | James Costello. | " 17th | |
| 41. | Frederick Call. | " 18th | |
| 42. | William Riley. | " 22nd | |
| 43. | Ned. Kelly. | " 28th | |

Passed
D. Mc. M. — Vaccinated

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought Over | | 96. | |
| | | 24. | Detained by request of Captain J. Tyffe of "Monocacy" |
| | March 8th. | 1. | |
| | 11th. | 2. | |
| 5 days. | 15th. | 5. | |
| | 13th. | 2. | |
| | 12th. | 1. | |
| | 16th. | 2. | |
| | 17th " | 1. | |
| | 28th. | 11. | |
| | 28th " | 7. | |
| | 28th " | 1. | |
| | | 153. | |

Special,

No. from last Report 3.

„ admitted during month 15.

Total 18.

No. of days served during previous months 393.

„ „ „ „ past month 153.

Total to date 546.

| Number. | Name. | When Admitted. | T |
|---|---|---|---|
| 137. | Matthew Reed. | Sep.t 29.th 1873. | 3 yea |
| 159. | Lymon H. Stoddard. | Nov.r 5.th 1873 | 4 Ye |
| 70. | William Von Haber. | December 10.th | 6 m |
| 29. | Edmund Walsh. | March 2.nd | |
| 30. | Frank Forbes. | „ 4.th | |
| 31. | John Thompson. | „ 4.th | |
| 32. | John P. O'Donnell. | „ 7.th | |

PORT FOR MONTH OF March 1876.

No. discharged during month 15.

" remaining 3.

Total 18.

Richard Phoenix.

Marshal.

| Term. | When Discharged. | No. of Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| years. | March 29th | 29. | Released under provision of act. |
| Years. | | 31. | |
| 6 months. | | 31. | Committed by Consul for Prussia. |
| | March 2nd " | 1. | |
| | " 6th " | 2. | |
| | " 4th " | 1. | |
| | " 7th " | 1. | |
| Carried Over | | 96. | |

| Number. | Name. | When Admitted. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Brou |
| 24. | Richard Finnigan. | February 22nd | |
| 25. | James Butler. | " 23rd | 5 a |
| 26. | Henry Jones. | " 23rd | |
| 27. | Michael Brady. | " 23rd | |
| 28. | Thos J. Lyons. | " 24th | |

| Term. | When Discharged. | No. of Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought Over | | 152. | |
| | February 22nd | 1. | |
| 5 days. | " 28th | 5. | |
| | " 24th | 1. | |
| | " 24th | 1. | |
| | " 25th " | 1. | |
| | | 161. | |

| Number. | Name. | When Admitted. |
|---|---|---|
| 12. | John L. King | January 31st. |
| 13. | James Summers. | " " |
| 14. | James Mc. Grath. | " " |
| 15. | John Mc. Cloy. | " " |
| 16. | John Dynanny. | February 12th. |
| 17. | Daniel Gannon. | " 14th. |
| 18. | Joseph Lamondi. | " 17th. |
| 19. | Daniel Gannon. | " 21st. |
| 20. | Frank Conrad. | " 21st. |
| 21. | Timothy O'Regan. | " 21st. |
| 22. | William Mc. Gregor. | " 22nd. |
| 23. | John Kain. | " 22nd. |

| Term. | When Discharged. | No. of Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought Over — | | 124. | |
| | February 2nd | 2. | |
| | " 2nd " | 2. | |
| | " 2nd " | 2. | |
| | " 2nd " | 2. | |
| | " 14th " | 2. | |
| | " 14th " | 1. | |
| | " 19th " | 3. | |
| | " 25th " | 5. | |
| | " 22nd " | 1. | |
| 5 days. | " 26th " | 6. | |
| | " 22nd " | 1. | |
| | " 22nd " | 1. | |
| Carried Over — | | 152. | |

No. from last Report 11.

„ admitted during month 13.

Total 24.

No. of days served during previous month 232.

„ „ „ „ past month 161.

Total to date 393.

| Number. | Name. | When Admitted. | Te |
|---|---|---|---|
| 137. | Matthew Reed. | Sept. 29th 1873. | 3 ye |
| 159. | Lyman H. Stoddard. | Nov. 5th „ | 4 ye |
| 69. | Morris Robbins. | December 10th „ | 90 d |
| 70. | William Von Haber. | „ „ | 6 mo |
| 3. | Pasquale de-la Croix. | January 8th | |
| 8. | Narcissus M. Bradley. | „ 21st. | 20 d |
| 11. | Walter Birch. | „ 31st. | 5 d |
| | | | Ca |

FORT FOR MONTH OF February 1876.

No. discharged during month 21.

" remaining 3.

Total 24.

Richard Rhoeny.

Marshal.

| Term. | When Discharged. | No. of Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| years. | | 29. | |
| years. | | 29. | |
| 0 days. | February 22nd " | 21. | Released under provision of Act. |
| months. | | 29. | |
| | February 2nd " | 2. | |
| 0 days. | " 10th " | 9. | |
| days. | " 5th " | 5. | |
| Carried Over | | 124. | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | Pasquale de-la-Croix. | January | 8th | |
| 4. | John Edwards. | " | 10th | 5 |
| 5. | Narcissus M. Bradley. | " | " | 10 |
| 6. | George Williams. | " | " | |
| 7. | Antonio Murray. | " | 20th | |
| 8. | Narcissus M. Bradley. | " | 21st | 20 |
| 9. | Charles Wright. | " | " | |
| 10. | Restore G. Darell. | " | " | |
| 11. | Walter Birch. | " | 31st | 5 |
| 12. | John Le. King. | " | " | |
| 13. | James Summers. | " | " | |
| 14. | James Mc. Grath. | " | " | |
| 15. | John Mc. Clory. | " | " | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought Over → | | 163. | |
| | | 24. | Committed by Consul for Spain |
| 5 days. | January 15th | 5. | |
| 10 " | " 20th | 11. | |
| | " 17th | 7. | |
| | " 21st | 1. | |
| 20 days. | | 10. | |
| | January 24th | 3. | |
| | " | 8. | |
| 5 days. | | 1. | |
| | | 1. | |
| | | 1. | |
| | | 1. | |
| | | 1. | |
| | | 232. | |

No. from last Report 6.

„ admitted during month 15.

Total 21.

No. of days served during previous months

„ „ „ „ past month 232.

Total to date 232.

| Number | Name. | When Admitted. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 137 | Matthew Reed. | Sept. 29th 1873. | 30 |
| 159. | Lyman H. Stoddard. | Nov. 5th „ | 4 |
| 52 | Walter Birch. | November 15th „ | 60 |
| 56. | William Harker. | „ 24th „ | 30 |
| 69. | Morris Robbins. | December 10th „ | 90 |
| 70. | William Von Habce. | „ 10th „ | 6 |
| 1. | Charles Nelson. | January 3rd „ | 5 |
| 2. | Thomas Winnecomb. | „ 3rd „ | |

Ca

EPORT FOR MONTH OF January 1876.

No. discharged during month 10.

„ remaining 11.

Total 21.

Richard Phoenix.

Marshal.

| Term. | When Discharged. | No. of Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Years. | | 31. | |
| 4 Years. | | 31. | |
| 60 days. | January 15th „ | 14. | |
| 30 days. | „ 9th. | 8. | |
| 90 days. | | 31. | |
| 6 Months. | | 31. | |
| 5 days. | January 10th „ | 7. | |
| | „ 13th „ | 10. | Committed by Consul for German |
| Carried Over → | | 163. | |

REPORT FOR MONTH OF January 1876.

No. from last Report 6.
" admitted during month 15.
Total 21.

No. discharged during month 10.
" remaining 11.
Total 21.

No. of days served during previous months
" " " " past month 232.
Total to date 232.

Richard Phoenix.
Marshal.

| Number | Name. | When Admitted. | Term. | When Discharged. | No. of Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 137. | Matthew Reed. | Sept. 29th 1873. | 3 Years. | | 31. | |
| 159. | Lyman H. Stoddard. | Nov. 5th " | 4 Years. | | 31. | |
| 52 | Walter Birch. | November 15th " | 60 days. | January 15th " | 14. | |
| 56. | William Harker. | " 24th " | 30 days. | " 9th " | 8. | |
| 69. | Morris Robbins. | December 10th " | 90 days. | | 31. | |
| 70. | William Von Habee. | " 10th " | 6 Months. | | 31. | |
| 1. | Charles Nelson. | January 3rd " | 5 days. | January 10th " | 7. | |
| 2. | Thomas Wimecomb. | " 3rd " | | " 13th " | 10. | Committed by Consul for Germany |
| | | | Carried Over | | 163. | |

Depart of Consular Correspondence received at and transmitted from the United States Consulate General Shanghai to the Department of State during the 1st Quarter of 1876.

| Consulate | Date | No. | No. of Inclosures | Address | Received at Consulate General | Forwarded to Washington |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amoy | 1876 Feby 13 | 96 | | Department of State | 1876 Mch. 6 | 1876 Mch 15. |
| | " 23 | 97 | | do | Feby 28 | Feby 29 |
| | " 13 | 94 | 6 | do | Mch. 6. | Mch 15 |
| | " 13 | 95 | 1 | do | " 6. | " 15 |
| | " 25 | 98 | 2 | do | " 16 | " 29 |
| | " 29 | 99 | 1 | do | " 16. | " 29 |
| | Mch 15 | 100 | | do | " 28 | " 29 |
| | " 20 | 101 | | do | " 28 | " 29. |
| Canton | 1876 Jany 3. | 11 | 7 | Department of State | 1876 Jany 22 | 1876 Jany 31 |
| | " 3 | 12 | 5. | do | " 22 | " 31 |
| | " 13 | 13 | | do | " 31. | " 31 |
| | Feby 26 | 14 | 1 | do | Mch. 6. | Mch 15 |
| | Mch 13 | 15 | | do | " 23 | " 29 |
| Hankiang | 1876. Jany 1. | 37 | 3. | Department of State. | 1876 Jany 7. | 1876 Jany 18 |
| | " 1. | 38 | 8. | do | " 7 | " 18 |
| | " 1 | 39 | 12 | do | " 7 | " 18 |
| | " 1. | 40 | 2 | do | " 7 | " 18 |
| | " 1. | 41 | | do | " 7 | " 18 |
| | Feby 12. | 42 | 1. | do | Feby 14 | Feby 14 |
| | " 23. | 43 | | do | " 26 | " 29. |
| Ichang | 1875. Decr 31 | 149 | 1 | Department of State | 1876. Jany 8th | 1876. Jany 18 |
| | " 31 | 150 | 1 | do | " 8 | " 18 |
| | " 31 | 151 | 3 | do | " 8 | " 18. |
| | " 31 | 152 | 1 | do | " 8 | " 18 |
| | " 31 | 153 | 1 | do | " 8 | " 18 |

| Consulate. | Date. | No. | No. of Enclosures | Address. | Received at Consulate General | Forwarded to Washington |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai | 1876 Feby. 24 | 280 | | Department of State | 1876 Mch. 1 | 1876 Mch 15. |
| | Mch. 6 | 281 | 2 | do | " 9 | " 15 |
| | " 6 | 281 | 6 | do | " 13 | " 15 |
| | " 15 | 282 | 3 | do | " 18 | " 24 |
| | " 20 | 283 | 2 | do | " 28 | " 29. |
| Swatow | 1876 Jany 28 | Special | 1 | Department of State | 1876 Jany 28 | 1876 Jany 31. |
| | 1875 Dec. 31 | 105 | 8 | do | Feby 11. | Feby 14. |
| Ningpo | 1876 Jany 10 | 89 | 5 | Department of State | 1876 Jany 12. | 1876 Jany 18 |
| | " 10 | 90 | 2 | do | " 17 | " 18 |
| | " 10 | 91. | 1 | do | " 12 | " 18 |
| | " 10 | 92 | 1 | do | " 12 | " 18 |
| | " 10. | 93 | | do | " 12. | " 18 |
| Foochow | 1876 Jany 3 | 31 | 3 | Department of State. | 1876 Jany 15 | 1876 Jany 18 |
| | " 3 | 32 | 3 | do | " 15 | " 18 |
| | " 3 | 33 | 1 | do | " 15 | " 18 |
| | " 3 | 34 | 1 | do | " 15 | " 18 |
| | " 3 | 35 | | do | " 15. | " 18 |
| | " 12. | 36 | 2 | do | " 20 | " 31 |
| | " 21. | 37 | | do | " 24 | " 29. |
| | Mch 15 | 38 | | do | Mch 23 | Mch 24. |
| Antsin | 1875 Dec. 10 | 104 | | Department of State | 1876 Jany 14 | 1876 Jany 18 |
| | " 23 | 105 | | do | " 14 | " 18 |
| | 1876 Jany 10 | 106 | 5 | do | Feby 11 | Feby 14 |
| | " 10 | 107 | 3 | do | " 11 | " 14 |
| | " 10 | 108 | 1 | do | " 11 | " 14 |
| | Feby 15 | 109 | 9 | do | Mch 9 | Mch 15 |

Shanghai
April 8th 1876

O. B. Bradford
Vice Consul General

| NO. CASE | |
|---|---|
| 1. | |
| 2. | |
| 3. | |
| 4. | |
| 5. | |
| 6. | |
| 7. | |
| 8. | |
| 9. | |
| 10. | |
| 11. | |
| 12. | |
| 13. | |
| 14. | |
| 15. | |
| 16. | |
| 17. | |

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE

From the First day of January to the

| DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS. | NAME OF PRISONER. | CHARGE. | BY WHOM BROUGHT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January 3rd | Thos. Winnecombe. | Violent assault | |
| " 3rd | Charles Nelson. | on Louis Laporte | Louis Laporte. |
| " | " | a French seaman. | |
| " 6th | Andrew Highland. | drunk and incapable | P.C. No. 26. |
| " 8th | P. De la Croix. | Manslaughter | Inspector Stribling |
| " 10th | John Edwards | drunk & disorderly. | Sergeant Lloyd. |
| " 10th | N. M. Bradley. | Wilfully breaking 2 panes of glass at No. 239 Tiendong road | Wha Lau Kee. |
| " 10th | George Williams. | Desertion from U.S. Navy | Sergeant Lloyd |
| " 20th | Antonio Murray | drunk & disorderly on the Tiendong road. | P.C. No. 24 and P.C. King. |
| " 21st | N. M. Bradley. | Stealing a jacket value $1.50c property of complainant, and very disorderly conduct in the Police Station. | William Shipric And Sergt. Malcolm. |
| " 21st | Charles Wright. | desertion, U.S. Navy. | Sergt. Lloyd. |
| " 21st | R. G. Darrell. | " " " | " " |
| " 25th | John Meehan. | drunk & incapable. | P.C. No. 77. |
| " 31st | Walter Birch. | drunk & disorderly. | P.C. Brunn. |
| " 31st | J. L. King. | drunk & incapable. | Sergeant Skinner. |
| " 31st | J. Somers. | drunk & assaulting a native police constable. | Native P.C. No. 96. |
| " 31st | J. McGrath. | drunk & disorderly. | P.C. Frost. |
| " 31st | J. McCloy. | drunk & incapable in a jin-rick-shaw. | P.C. Wright. |

RD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GEN

January to the Thirty first day of

| | BY WHOM BROUGHT. | JUDGMENT. | AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ull | | Claimed German protection, | |
| orte | Louis Laporte. | | |
| ram. | | Remanded, pending the re | |
| | | Sentenced to 5 days impri | |
| | | for the as | |
| able | P.C. No. 26. | Warned and dismissed. | |
| r | Inspector Stripling | Committed for further ex | |
| erly. | Sergeant Lloyd. | Committed for 5 days | |
| | | And to pay 10 Dr. damag | |
| king | | | |
| s | | | |
| road | Wha Lau Kee. | Sentenced to 10 days on | |
| Navy | Sergeant Lloyd | Committed and Captain | |
| erly | P.C. No. 24 and | | |
| road. | P.C. King. | " " | " |
| eet | | | |
| rty of | | | |
| very | | | |
| uct in | William Shipric | Committed for 20 days with | |
| ion. | And Sergt. Malcolm. | | |
| avy. | Sergt. Lloyd. | Committed and Captain | |
| " | " " | " " | " |
| ble. | P.C. No. 77. | Warned and dismissed | |
| erly. | P.C. Brunn. | Committed for 5 days with | |
| ble. | Sergeant Skinner. | Committed and Rearsang | |
| tting | | | |
| e | Native P.C. | | |
| | No. 96. | " " | " |
| rly. | P.C. Frost. | " " | " |
| able | | | |
| haw. | P.C. Wright. | " " | " |

Case

GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

March 187 6, inclusive.

| FINES ED. | AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. | DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. |
|---|---|---|
| | | ion, and sent to Consul for Prussia. |
| | | result of Laporte injuries, |
| | | fmisonment, on bread and water diet. |
| | | assault. January 5th ". |
| | | ed. |
| | | evidence by Consul for Spain. |
| | | ys on bread and water diet, |
| | | nages, and costs of imprisonment. |
| | | |
| | | on bread and water diet. |
| | | lain of "Ashmelot" notified. |
| | | " " " " |
| | | |
| | | with hard labor, and on |
| | | bread and water diet. |
| | | in of "Ashmelot" notified. |
| | | " " " . |
| | | sed. |
| | | ith hard labor and bread & water diet. |
| | | sarge" notified. |
| | | |
| | | " " |
| | | " " |
| | | " " |

rried Over

# RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD

From the First day of J

| NO. OF CASE. | DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS. | NAME OF PRISONER. | CHARGE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Brought Over | |
| 18. | February 1st | Thomas Kelly. | drunk & incapab |
| 19. | " 1st | R. Flemming. | " " " |
| 20 | " 1st | Chas. Connolly. | " " " |
| 21. | " 1st | John Cain. | " " " |
| 22. | " 2nd | Daniel Gannon. | " " " |
| 23. | " 3rd | Antonio Paul. | " " " |
| 24. | " 9th | Peter Collins. | " " " |
| 25. | " 12th | John Dyranny. | " " " |
| 26. | " 14th | Daniel Gannon. | " " " |
| 27. | " 17th | Joseph Lamandi. | " " " |
| 28. | " 21st | Danl. Gannon. | " " " |
| 29. | " 21st | Frank Conrad. | " " " |
| 30. | " 21st | Timothy O'Regan. | drunk and assault on P.C. No. 36. wh in execution of his duty, and tearing the coat of John Goldfinch while assisting in tak O'Regan to the Stat |
| 31. | " 22nd | John Kane. | drunk and incapab |
| 32. | " 22nd | Wm. McGregar. | Absence without leave from "Monocan |
| 33. | " 22nd | Richd. Finnegan. | drunk & incapable |
| 34. | " 23rd | Henry Jones. | " " " |
| 35. | " 23rd | Mich. Bradley. | " " " |
| 36. | " 23rd | James Butler. | drunk and disorde & assault on Complan |
| 37. | " 24th | Thos. G. Lyons. | drunk and entering private house. |

EARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENE

January to the Thirty first day of M

| | BY WHOM BROUGHT. | JUDGMENT. | AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| pable. | P.C. Holland. | Warned, and dismiss | |
| " | " Saibs. | do do do | |
| " | " No. 92. | Committed and "Kearsarge | |
| " | Serg.t Wright. | " " " | |
| " | " " | Warned and dismissed | |
| " | P.C. Suits. | " " " | |
| " | " No. 15. | " " " | |
| " | " Brunn, | Committed and "Monocac | |
| " | " No. 36. | " " " | |
| " | Native P.C. No. 9. | " " "Tennesse | |
| " | P.C. Stein. | " " "Monocac | |
| " | " Brunn. | " " "Tennes | |
| sault while his ring hin hile taking Station. | P.C. Suits. | Committed to hard labor, for with bread and water | |
| apable. ut nocency" able. " | P.C. Brunn. | Committed and "Tennessee" | |
| | P.C. Stein. | " " "Monocac | |
| | " Eitter. | " " "Tennessee | |
| " | Native P.C. No. 103. | " " " | |
| " | P.C. Suits. | " " " | |
| isorderly mplament tering a e. | French P.C. Leroy. | Committed to hard labor f | |
| | French Police. | Committed and "Kearsarge | |

D STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

ty first day of March 187 6, inclusive.

| UDGMENT. | AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED. | AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. | DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| ned, and dismissed. | | | | |
| do do do. | | | | |
| itted and "Kearsarge" notified. | | | | |
| " " " " | | | | |
| ed and dismissed. | | | | |
| " " | | | | |
| " " | | | | |
| itted and "Monocacy" notified. | | | | |
| " " " " | | | | |
| " " "Tennessee". " | | | | |
| " " "Monocacy". " | | | | |
| " " "Tennessee." " | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| itted to hard labor, for 5 days, | | | | |
| ith bread and water diet, | | | | |
| itted and "Tennessee" notified. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| " " "Monocacy" " | | | | |
| " " "Tennessee" " | | | | |
| " " " " | | | | |
| " " " " | | | | |
| | | | | |
| itted to hard labor for 5 days, on bread & water diet. | | | | |
| | | | | |
| itted and "Kearsarge" notified. | | | | |

Carried Over

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE

From the First day of January to the

| DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS. | NAME OF PRISONER. | CHARGE. | BY WHOM BROUGHT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought Over. | | |
| March 2nd | Edward Walsh. | drunk & incapable. | P.C. Wilson. |
| " 3rd | John Price | " " " | " No. 57. |
| " 4th | Frank Forbes. | " " " | " Wilson. |
| " 4th | John Thompson. | " " " | Native P.C. No. 24. |
| " 7th | J.P. O'Donnell. | " " " | P.C. Watts. |
| " 8th | John Ashton. | " " " | Taken to Police Station by a Wheelbarrow man. |
| " 10th | Robert Hughes. | drunk and assault on a Jin rick shaw coolie on the Yan Kin pan. | P.C. No. 13. and the Coolie. |
| " 11th | John Lane. | drunk & incapable in a Jin rick shaw. | P.C. No. 34. |
| " 11 | Henry Heath. | drunk & incapable. | " " 99. |
| " 14th | Chee O. (a Japanese) Steerage Cook on "Nevada". | drunk & disorderly | P.C. King. |
| " 15. | Henry Lawson. | drunk & incapable. | " Jansen. |
| " 17th | H. Costello. | drunk & disorderly. | " No. 34. |
| " 22nd | William Riley. | Desertion from U.S.S. "Monocacy". | Sergeant Mackie. |
| " 28th | Ned Kelly. | desertion from "Monocacy" | " Geomans. |

Approved
Ord. Warrant
Victoria Penal.

IMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL

day of January to the Thirty first da

| | CHARGE. | BY WHOM BROUGHT. | JUDGMENT. | AMOU |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| . | drunk & incapable. | P.C. Wilson. | Committed and "F | |
| | " " " | " No. 57. | Warned and dis | |
| | " " " | " Wilson. | Committed and "F | |
| | " " " | Native P.C. No. 24. | " " | |
| | " " " | P.C. Watts. | " " | |
| | " " " | Taken to Police Station by a Wheelbarrow man. | Committed and "Fa | |
| | drunk and assault on a Jin rick shaw coolie on the Yam Kin pan. | P.C. No. 13. and the Coolie. | Committed to hard la | |
| | drunk & incapable in a Jin rick shaw. | P.C. No. 34. | Committed and "Kea | |
| | drunk & incapable. | " " 99. | " " "Jen | |
| : | drunk & disorderly | P.C. King. | Warned and dism | |
| | drunk & incapable. | " Jansen. | Committed and "Ash | |
| | drunk & disorderly. | " No. 34. | " " "Jen | |
| | Desertion from U.S.S. "Monocacy". | Sergeant Mackie. | " " "Mo | |
| | desertion from "Monocacy" | " Seamans. | " " | |

Richard F

Marshal

NSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of March 1876, inclusive.

| | AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED. | AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. | DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | "Kearsarge" notified. | |
| | | | dismissed. | |
| | | | "Tennessee" notified. | |
| | | | "Hehmelat." " | |
| | | | "Tennessee" " | |
| | | | "Talos" notified. | |
| | | | labor, on bread and water diet for 5 days. | |
| | | | "Kearsarge" notified. | |
| | | | "Tennessee" " | |
| | | | dismissed. | |
| | | | "Hehmelat." notified. | |
| | | | "Tennessee" " | |
| | | | "Monocacy" " | |
| | | | " " | |

Phoenix,

al of U.S. Consular Court,

D STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

.....day of.....187 , *inclusive.*

| JDGMENT. | AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED. | AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. | DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

NAMES of all De
belonging to
U. S. Consul

| DATE DECEASE. | NA |
|---|---|
| uary 1 | Willia |

(Form No. 121.)

all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects
g to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with
onsul at Shanghai, from 1st January to 31st March 1876, inclusive.

| NAMES OF PERSONS. | OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT. | IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING. | WHERE DECEASED. | VALUE OF EFFECTS. | DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William Chisholm | Unknown | Seaman | Shanghai | $80 | In hands of Vice Consul General |

Shanghai, March 31st 1876

O. N. Rogers
Vice Consul
U. S. Consul.

# COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT

*Return of Civil Suits from the 1st day of January to the 31st da*

| OF CASE. | DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS. | NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF. | NAME OF DEFENDANT. | NATURE OF SUIT. | JUDGMENT. | AMOUNT OF ~~FINE~~ IMPOSED. | AMOUNT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 435 | | Pending from last quarter | | | Pending | | |
| 538 | | " | " | | " | | |
| 553 | | " | " | | " | | |
| 569 | | " | " | | " | | |
| 574 | | " | " | | " | | |
| 587 | | " | " | | " | | |
| 591 | | " | " | | For Petition | | |
| 601 | | " | " | | Pending | | |
| 603 | | " | " | | " | | |
| 604 | Jany 7 | Sh. Gas. Co. | Co. | Atty Arnold | Contract | " | $ 54 50 |
| 605 | " " | Probate | am | W. Chisholm | Probate | " | |
| 606 | " 11 | H. Peacock | Br. | H. Arnold | Contract | " | $ 478 87 |
| 607 | " 1 | Probate | am | W. Francis | Probate | " | |
| 608 | July 15 | F. Manhood | Br. | J. Chipman | Contract | Confessed. | $ 61 71 |

608.

U. S. Consulate

Shan

Ch

# OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERA

*Suits from the 1st day of January to the 3*

| NAME OF DEFENDANT. | NATURE OF SUIT. | JUDGMENT. | AMOUNT OF [illegible] |
|---|---|---|---|
| last quarter | | Pending | |
| " | | " | |
| " | | " | |
| " | | " | |
| " | | " | |
| " | | " | |
| " | | For Petitioner | |
| " | | Pending | |
| " | | " | |
| Letty Arnold | Contract | " | $ 54 |
| W. Chisholm | Probate | " | |
| H. Arnold | Contract | " | $ 478 |
| W. Francis | Probate | " | |
| J. Chipman | Contract | Confessed. | $ 6 |

E & O. E

U. Leo

[Form No. 124.]

# RAL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

## 31st day of March 1876, inclusive.

| T OF FINES IMPOSED. | AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED. Hearing. | DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES. Associates. | Clerks. | Marshals. | Interpreters. | APPEAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 86 03 15 " | 12 " | 37 98 | 18 08 | 3 " | |
| 54 50 | | | | | | |
| 478 87 | | | | | | |
| 61 71 | 17 78 | | 14 68 | 3 10 | | |
| | 103 81 15 " | 12 " | 52 66 | 21 15 | 3 " | |

C.

Consul General.

Shanghai. April 6th 1876

O. B. Bradford

Vice Consul General,

No. 1037. Mr Woods Asst Atty Gen 27 May

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED MAY 27 1876 OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General Bucharest,
to the Department of State.

ACKNOWLEDGED JUN 5 1876

Mr. Bradford.
Vice Consul General.

Subject:

Approving Mr. Sheppard's application for leave of absence on account of his ill health.

No. 1037.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai, April 10th 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

With reference to Mr. Shuppard's dispatch No. 111 I have the honor to say that in view of the urgency of the circumstances attending his application for leave to quit his post. I have deemed it appropriate to address him my No. 105. a copy of which he incloses to you.

I understand his application is for provisional leave. and have made known my approval thereof to Mr. Seward.

I ask respectfully that you approve my action in this case.

I am - Sir.
Your Obedient Servant.
E. P. Crowell
Vice Consul General.

Mr Woods
Allow $13 per month

No. 1038. Cons Consul Genl Shanghai 27 May

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED MAY 27 1876 OF STATE

U.S. Consulate General Shanghai.
to the Department of State.

ACKNOWLEDGED JUN 6 1876

Mr Bradford.
Vice Consul General.

Subject:

Supporting the request of the Consular agent at Kew Kiang for an allowance for a Chinese scribe.

No. 1038.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 10th 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

In reference to the request made by the Consular agent at Kew Kiang for an appropriation of fifteen Mex. dollars a month for a Chinese writer at his post and your Mex. instruction Number No. 501, I have the honor to say that if it is possible for the Department to make the allowance. It would be appropriate and just to do so. as that agency must be an item of considerable expense to me. Cunningham. and a Chinese writer is indispensable in corresponding with the local authorities.

I have the honor to be.

Your obedient Servant.

O. N. Rasloff
Vice Consul General.

No. 1039. Mr Wood

U. S. Consulate General Shanghai.
to the Department of State.

Mr. Bradford.
Via Consul General.

Subject:

Covering receipt of No. 504. and saying that No. 1008 has been delayed by the illness of Mr. Seward. and goes forward by this mail.

No response has yet been had from Mr. Johnson.

No. 1039.

U. S. Consulate General.
Hiogo, April 10th 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive your instruction No. 504.

No. 1008 goes forward by this mail. Its completion having been delayed by the illness of Mr. Seward.

To this date no response whatever to your instruction to Mr. Johnson No. 93. has been received here.

I am.
Sir.
Your Obedient Servant,

O. J. Hollister
Vice Consul General.

No. 1040. Mr Ford

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED MAY 27 1876

U.S. Consulate General Shanghai,
to the Department of State.

ACKNOWLEDGED JUN 5 1876

Mr. Bradford
Vice Consul General.

Subject:

Owning receipt of my appointment as Vice Consul General; announcing that the accounts and Returns for 1st quarter 1876 are made up and drawn against, and asking protection of such drafts.

No. 1040

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai April 10th 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive your instructions Nos. 506 and 507. the former inclosing the Certificate of my appointment as Vice Consul General. I have already been formally recognized by the Chinese authorities.

I have made up the annual accounts and Returns for the first quarter 1876. and have drawn drafts against the General accounts, as detailed in the appropriate dispatches covering them. and I have the honor to ask your protection of them.

I am - Sir.
Your obedient Servant.
O. F. Bradford
Vice Consul General.

Mr Wood
ack Jac 27 May

No. 1041.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
MAY
27
1876

U. S. Consulate General, Shanghai,
to the Department of State.

ACKNOWLEDGED
JUN
5
1876

Mr. Bradford.
Vice Consul General.

Subject:
Approving nomination of
W. G. Moore as Vice Consul at
Tientsin in place of Mr. Pethick,
resigned.

No. 1041

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 12th 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to hereby approve Mr. Sheppard's nomination of Mr. Manual G. Moore as vice Consul at Tientsin in place of Mr. W. H. Pethick, resigned.

I am.
Sir.
Your Obedient Servant

O. N. Denny
Vice Consul General.

No. 1043.

In Triplicate

U.S. Consulate General, Shanghai,
to the Department of State

ack July 13

Mr. Bradford
Vice Consul General.

Subject:
Showing receipt of Revised
Statute Section 4130.

No. 1043.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. April 23rd 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have had the honor to receive the Department's Circular of the 14th February, handing me a copy of the Act to amend the Revised Statutes touching Vice-Consuls General. I have placed the section so revised in the appropriate place in the volume of the Statutes at Large.

I am.

Sir.

Your Obedient Servant

O. N. Nissen

Vice Consul General.

Mr Wood

No. 9.

U. S. Consulate General at Shanghai.

to the Department of State.

acknd July 13

Mr Myers.
Consul General.

Subject:

Arrival at Shanghai.
Has transmitted account for salary during transit. to the Treasury Department.

No. 3.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. May 12th 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to advise you that I arrived at Shanghai on the first day of May, instant, having actually and necessarily occupied in making my transit, fifty six days. Not having drawn any salary for the 30 days allowed for receiving instructions, I have embraced the greater part of that 30 days in my transit account. and have to ask that my account as rendered to the Treasury Department under this date, be allowed — I have authorized General William Myers, U.S.A. to adjust at the Department any balance thus arising.

and

and having drawn my draft
No. 1 for the sum of $769.22
upon the Treasury Department
in favor of the Hong Kong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation. I
hereby beg that it be protected.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your Obedient Servant
John C. Myers.

Mr Woods
ack Jul 19th June

No. 44

Medwood

U. S. Consulate General Shanghai,
to the Department of State.

Mr. Myers.

ack July 13

Subject:

Delay in his assuming the duties of his office caused by the inability of the Tai Tai to recognize him as Consul General before receiving instructions from Peking.

No. 4.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. May 13th. 1876.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that at an appropriate time after my arrival here I had it announced to the Chief local officer, with a view to learn whether he would recognize me pending the arrival from the Capital, of my Exequatur. His response was that he could not take upon himself so great a responsibility before being instructed by his superior officers.

A delay of the mails in the mountains, caused by snow prevented my communication reaching the Legation until after my arrival here.

and

and This face will expedite the delay in my taking over the archives of the Consulate General.

I am in daily expectation of the instructions from the Minister to assume my official duties under the exequatur issued at the Capital.

I am.

Sir.

Your Obedient Servant.

John C. Myers.

Consul General.

Hubbard

No. 1044. Mr. Wood with Mr. Denny's desp't to Mr. Frelinghuysen. dated July 5

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED JUL 5 1876 OF STATE

ack July 13.

United States Consulate General,
at Shanghai.

Mr. Bradford

to the

Department of State,

Subject,

Mr. Bandinel's (Vice Consul at Newchwang) bond.

Abstract,

States that the bond is informal inasmuch as it does not mention the place where it was executed. Informs that he will call Mr. Bandinel's attention to the informality, and inform the Minister at Peking.

No. 1044.

United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, May 23rd 1876

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Knights dispatches No's. 110 and 113 and to the inclosed copy of his No. 335 to this office, I have the honor to state that the bond is informal in that it does not mention the place where it was executed. I shall notify Mr. Bandinel of the informality, and advise him to execute another bond, and to have the certificate attached to it executed by some officer at his port who is acquainted with the sureties. I shall also notify him that until this is done and the bond is approved either by the Minister at Peking or by myself he is not qualified to act as Vice Consul.

I will advise the Legation of the situation of the matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

Vice Consul General.

Inclosure,
No.1. The Consul at Newchwang to Mr. Bradford 8 May '76.

No. 335. Copy.

United States Consulate,

Newchwang 8th May 1876.

O. B. Bradford, Esqr.

Acting U.S. Consul General

Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand you herewith my dispatches No's. 110 and 113 for register and transmission to the Department of State. 2/-

The former encloses Mr. Frederic Bandinels bond duly executed for him to act as Deputy Consul during my absence. May I ask that you will be so good as to approve the sureties to His Excellency Mr. Seward, in order that he may secure the recognition of the native authorities to Mr. Bandinel without delay.

The latter notifies to the Department my intention to visit the United States, leaving Mr. Bandinel in charge during my absence, and I shall feel obliged by your accepting this as a like notification to your office.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) Francis P. Knight.

Consul.

Mr O'Connor for examination

Ack'd & to Staff July 29

No. 1044½ Despatch.

DAC 13 July

United States Consulate General

at Shanghai

Case E

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject

Estate of King & Co of Canton.

Abstract.

Encloses Copies of various accounts with the Estate, shewing list of Creditors, dividends paid and unpaid to May 26th 1876, declaration of 7th dividend, suggestions as to action needed in regard to Creditors not found, Mr Seward's Account Current and Mr Magee's receipt for balance of funds.

No. claims 1044½

Shanghai, May 25th 1876

Honorable J. L. Cadwalader
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir.

Referring to the matter of the Estate of King & Company of Canton I have now the honor to hand to you the following papers.

A. List of Creditors, showing amount of claim, the dividends declared thereupon at Canton, and those paid there. 1/-

B. Particulars of dividends declared as above and unpaid, to August, 1875. 2/-

C. Abstract from Cash Book of dividends paid prior to August, 1875. 3/-

D Recapitulation of paid and unpaid dividends. 4/-

E. Statement of receipts and disbursements at Canton 5/-

F. Revised list of Claims allowed at Canton to August 1875. 6/-

G. Statement of Dividends paid in Shanghai to May 25th 1876 7/-

H. Statement of a seventh dividend, showing 8/-

amounts

amaunts due for same and for uncalled for dividends, May 25th 1876.

I. Mr. Sewards account Current to May 25th 1876. 9/.

J. Notes shewing steps taken to find people to whom dividends are due. 10/-

K. Mr. Sewards notes of further actions needed. 11/-

I enclose Mr. Myers receipt for the amaunt shewn to be due to the Estate. 12/.

I had expected to effect much more in the settlement of this Estate but was prevented by illness from taking it in hand in an adequate way up to a late day before my departure for Peking and then I was too much engaged and too anxious to proceed to my post to take it up. For the same reason the Completion of the accounts and transfer of funds has been in abeyance. An examination of the several papers will shew however that a decided advance towards the settlement of the Estate has been made. I think that Mr. Myers with the assistance of Mr. Bradford and of the notes which I have made will be able to carry the business to the best result obtainable.

It will be desirable to instruct Mr. Myers in regard to the disposal of the balance

balance which will remain uncalled for on account of the non-appearance of the claimants. It should, I suppose, be paid into the Treasury.

I have made no charge for Commissions, those already paid have been heavy.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Geo. F. Seward

Enclosures.

1. Statement A. List of Creditors &c
2. do B. Dividends unpaid to August 1875
3. do C. Abstract from Cash Book
4. do D. Recapitulation of Dividends
5. do E. Receipts and disbursements at Canton
6. do F. Revised list of Creditors. August 1875
7. do G. Dividends paid in Shanghai.
8. do. H. 7th Dividend &c.
9. do I. Mr Leonards Account Current
10. do J. Notes on actions taken
11. do K. Notes on actions needed.
12. Mr. Myers receipt.

# Creditors of the Estate of

| No. of Claim | Creditor | Residence | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | N. P. Happer | Canton | $ 16 06 |
| 2 | Geo. P. Bissell | Rhode Island | 208 . |
| 3 | Russel Bros & Co | Canton | 813 25 |
| 4 | Dunlead & Co | Singapore | 85 11 |
| 5 | Netherlands Trading Society | Amsterdam | 17199 71 |
| 6 | do. 2d claim | do | 12736 30 |
| 7 | Factory of do | Batavia | 4733 63 |
| 8 | T. B. Cole | New York | 1107 22 |
| 9 | B. J. White | Boston | 3216 57 |
| 10 | Currier & Crowley | do | 3993 35 |
| 11 | Smith Calder & Co | London | 2829 63 |
| 12 | Max Fischer | Hong Kong | 3231 69 |
| 13 | Joseph Lee | Batavia | 8 06 |
| 14 | De Silver & Co | Hong Kong | 153 18 |
| 15 | F. Barreda y Hermanos | Lima | 1551 50 |
| 16 | W. H. Tillinghast | San Francisco | 57 97 |
| 17 | W. L. Burdick | Hong Kong | 1 47 |
| 18 | Acheen | Canton | 6257 82 |
| 19 | Manhing | do | 18158 26 |
| 20 | Samqua | do | 10312 . |
| 21 | Wyhing | do | 8000 . |
| 22 | Washing | do | 8570 71 |
| 23 | Samtingua | do | 5000 . |
| 24 | Lynn | do | 12275 48 |
| 25 | Tingua | do | 10848 61 |
| 26 | Kimcheang | do | 341 44 |
| 27 | Ecshing | do | 23884 08 |
| 28 | Tysing | do | 140 25 |
| 29 | Kew Kee | Shanghai | 275 64 |
| 30 | | | |
| 31 | | | |
| 32 | Tung Omee | Canton | 344 00 23 |
| 33 | Tung Quan | do | 356 31 |
| | | Carried forward | 257,603 47 |

ing & Co. of China. April 21. 1874.

| No. of Claim | Creditor. | Residence | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward | | 257383 47 |
| 34 | Ashing | Canton | 95 . |
| 35 | R. L. Hunter | London | 80 . |
| 36 | Milroy & Sons | do | 466 27 |
| 37 | Jean Schell | Holland | 361 53 |
| 38 | do 2d claim | do | 413 50 |
| 39 | R. A. Brown & Co | Unknown | 16 . |
| 40 | Schaeffer & Co | Hong Kong | 83 97 |
| 41 | Cunnier & Greeley | Boston | 43 23 |
| 42 | Geo R. Bissell | Rhode Island | 366 . |
| 43 | H. Fatham & Co | London | 3565 38 |
| 44 | Chan kee cheang | Shanghai | 233 70 |
| 45 | Kee kee | do | 6586 44 |
| 46 | Wynne Cheang | do | 1404 37 |
| 47 | Kee Ho | do | 1169 69 |
| 48 | Kaiming | do | 2246 85 |
| 49 | Kee fooding | do | 2873 87 |
| 50 | Ahking | do | 772 75 |
| 51 | Ahkaing | Foochow | 17059 79 |
| 52 | F. D. Lyon & Co | Singapore | 63 . |
| 53 | Bank Tarah & Lmon | Boston | 150 . |
| 54 | J. Millinson & Co | Hong Kong | 172 " |
| 55 | F. A. Delano | do | 12683 31 |
| 56 | Da Silva | Canton | 150 . |
| 57 | Lachrand & Bach | New York. | 72 " |
| 58 | L. Carvalho & Co | Macao. | 6338 85 |
| | | | $ 313,798 99 |

List of Creditors.

April 21. 1874.

Sheet A.

| Number of Claim | A. Holder of Claim | Residence | Amount of Claim allowed $ | ¢ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A. P. Happer | Canton | 16 | 66 |
| 2 | G. B. Russell | Rhode Island U.S | 208 | . |
| 3 | Dent Bro & Co | Canton | 813 | 25 |
| 4 | Bonnaud & Co | Linga pane (1st dist pd on $35.2) | 85 | 11 |
| 5 | Netherlands Trading Society | | 17199 | 71 |
| 6 | do 2d claim | Amsterdam | 12756 | 30 |
| 7 | Factory of do | | 4733 | 63 |
| 8 | F. B. Cole | New York | 1107 | 22 |
| 9 | B. F. White | Boston | 3216 | 51 |
| 10 | Currier & Greeley | do 2d dist share $2 to pay | 3993 | 35 |
| 11 | Smith Nelder & Co | London | 2839 | 63 |
| 12 | M. Fischer | Hong Kong | 3231 | 69 |
| 13 | Joseph Lee | Unknown | 8 | 06 |
| 14 | Delano & Co | Hong Kong | 153 | 18 |
| 15 | F. Bareda y Hermanos | China | 1581 | 50 |
| 16 | W. H. Fillingham | San Francisco | 57 | 97 |
| 17 | W. L. Purdie | Hong Kong Claim assigned to Purdie claim in England | 1 | 47 |
| 18 | Acheen | Canton (1st dist pd on $6257.82) | 6257 | 82 |
| 19 | Manhing | do | 18150 | 26 |
| 20 | Gamqua | do | 10312 | . |
| 21 | Wyking | do | 8000 | . |
| 22 | Washing | do | 8570 | 71 |
| 23 | Pauntingua | do | 5000 | . |
| 24 | Ayune | do | 12275 | 48 |
| 25 | Tuigua | do (1st dist pd on $10482 62 cts) | 10482 | 61 |
| 26 | Linchoang | do (1 claim pd on $341 77) | 341 | 44 |
| 27 | Asking | do | 23884 | 08 |
| 28 | Tysing | do | 140 | 25 |
| 29 | Kewlee | do | 275 | 64 |
| 30 | Toang-poang-mair | Fo chan (213 dist pd on $1430) | 14300 | . |
| 31 | do 2nd claim | do | 7798 | 54 |
| 32 | Toang Amae | Canton | 3460 | 23 |
| 33 | Toang Quang | do | 356 | 31 |
| 34 | Asking | do | 95 | . |
| 35 | R. L. Hunter | London | 80 | . |
| | | Carried forward | 279777 | 01 |

| Residence | Amount of Claim allowed | | First 8% Declared 1853 December 20th | | Paid |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | ¢ | $ | ¢ | |
| Canton | 16 | 06 | 1 | 28 | July 14/60 |
| Rhode Island US | 208 | . | 16 | 64 | |
| Canton | 813 | 25 | 65 | 06 | Jany 31/59 |
| Linguapan (1st dist fd on $85.72) | 85 | 11 | 6 | 80 | Dec 29/58 |
| | 17199 | 71 | 1375 | 98 | Feby 8/59 |
| Amsterdam | 12756 | 30 | 1020 | 50 | May 14/60 |
| | 4733 | 63 | 378 | 69 | Feby 5/59 |
| New York | 1107 | 22 | 88 | 57 | May 20/59 |
| Boston | 3216 | 57 | 257 | 32 | Feby 8/59 |
| do 2d dist dismd $199.74 | 3993 | 35 | 319 | 51 | Dec 20/58 |
| London | 2839 | 63 | 227 | 17 | Aug 31/59 |
| Hong Kong | 3231 | 69 | 258 | 53 | Aug 31/59 |
| Minkadenn | 8 | 06 | | 64 | |
| Hong Kong | 153 | 18 | 12 | 25 | May 16/60 |
| China | 1581 | 50 | 126 | 52 | |
| San Francisco | 57 | 97 | 4 | 15 | July 14/60 |
| Hong Kong Ins Co dissolved in England | 1 | 47 | | 12 | |
| Canton (1st dist fd on $6257.82) | 6257 | 82 | 500 | 61 | Feby 8/59 |
| do | 18150 | 26 | 1452 | 02 | Mch 4/59 |
| do | 10312 | . | 824 | 96 | Mch 4/59 |
| do | 8000 | . | 640 | . | Mch 4/59 |
| do | 8570 | 71 | 685 | 65 | Mch 4/59 |
| do | 5000 | . | 400 | . | Mch 5/61 |
| do | 12275 | 48 | 982 | 03 | Mch 4/59 |
| do (1st dist fd on $10548252 Co) | 108482 | 61 | 8678 | 60 | Dec 20/58 |
| do (1 dism fd on $340.72) | 341 | 44 | 27 | 31 | Mch 4/59 |
| do | 23854 | 08 | 1910 | 71 | May 7/60 |
| do | 140 | 25 | 11 | 22 | Aug 9/60 |
| do | 275 | 64 | 22 | 05 | |
| Foochow (213 dist fd on $14300) | 14300 | . | 1144 | . | Jany 7/59 |
| do | 7798 | 54 | 623 | 88 | May 10/60 |
| Canton | 3460 | 23 | 276 | 81 | Sept 16/59 |
| do | 356 | 31 | 28 | 50 | |
| do | 95 | . | 7 | 60 | July 21/60 |
| London | 80 | . | 6 | 40 | |
| Carried forward | 279777 | 01 | 22154 | 21 | |

# Dividends.

| | Second. 5% | | | Third. 3% | | | Fourth 6% | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Declared 1860 May | | Paid | Declared 1862 January | | Paid | Declared 1867 October | Paid |
| 14/66 | | 80 | July 14/66 | | 48 | July 14/66 | 96 | Dec 28/72 |
| | 10 | 40 | | 6 | 24 | | 12 48 | |
| 31/59 | 40 | 66 | Aug 9/60 | 24 | 39 | Jany 24/62 | 48 80 | |
| 9/58 | 4 | 25 | July 14/66 | 2 | 55 | July 14/66 | 5 10 | |
| 8/59 | 837 | 99 | May 14/60 | 576 | . | Jany 22/62 | 1031 99 | Nov 8/67 |
| 14/60 | 637 | 84 | " " " | 382 | 68 | " " " | 765 37 | " " " |
| 5/59 | 236 | 68 | " " " | 142 | . | " " " | 284 01 | " " " |
| 20/59 | 53 | 36 | May 31 " | 33 | 21 | | 66 43 | |
| 8/59 | 160 | 82 | " " " | 96 | 49 | | 192 99 | Apr 4/68 |
| 20/55 | 204 | 84 | " " " | 119 | 80 | | 239 60 | |
| 31/59 | 142 | . | Dec 10/60 | 85 | 18 | May 31/62 | 170 38 | Feby 28/68 |
| 31/59 | 161 | 58 | Aug 9/60 | 96 | 95 | July 14/66 | 193 90 | Mar 1/67 |
| | | 40 | | | 24 | | 48 | |
| 16/60 | 7 | 66 | May 16/60 | 4 | 57 | July 14/66 | 9 19 | |
| | 79 | 08 | | 47 | 44 | | 94 89 | |
| 14/66 | 2 | 59 | July 14/66 | 1 | 56 | July 14/66 | 3 12 | |
| | | 07 | | | 04 | | 09 | |
| 8/59 | 212 | 89 | May 7/60 | 187 | 73 | Jany 27/62 | 375 46 | Oct 11/67 |
| 4/59 | 907 | 57 | " " " | 544 | 57 | Jany 21/62 | 1089 02 | " " " |
| 4/59 | 575 | 60 | " " " | 309 | 36 | " " " | 618 72 | " " " |
| 4/59 | 400 | . | " " " | 240 | . | " " " | 480 . | " " " |
| 4/59 | 428 | 53 | " " " | 257 | 12 | " " " | 674 24 | Nov 7/67 |
| 5/61 | 250 | . | Mch 5/61 | 150 | " | " " " | 300 . | Oct 4/67 |
| 4/59 | 613 | 77 | May 7/60 | 368 | 26 | " " " | 736 33 | " " " |
| 20/58 | 5424 | 13 | " " " | 3254 | 47 | " " " | 6508 95 | " " " |
| 4/59 | 17 | 07 | Jany 22/62 | 10 | 24 | Jany 23/62 | 20 48 | " " " |
| 7/60 | 1194 | 19 | May 7/60 | 716 | 52 | Jany 21/62 | 1433 04 | Oct 8/67 |
| 9/60 | 7 | 01 | Aug 9/60 | 4 | 20 | " " " | 8 42 | Jany 16/68 |
| | 13 | 78 | | 8 | 27 | | 16 53 | |
| 17/59 | 725 | . | May 10/60 | 435 | . | May 22/62 | 858 . | |
| 10/60 | 359 | 93 | " " " | 233 | 96 | " " " | 467 91 | |
| 16/57 | 173 | 01 | May 7 " | 103 | 80 | Jany 21/62 | 207 61 | Oct 8/67 |
| | 17 | 82 | | 10 | 69 | | 21 37 | |
| 31/60 | 4 | 75 | July 31/60 | 2 | 86 | Jany 25/62 | 5 70 | |
| | 4 | " | | 2 | 40 | | 4 80 | |
| | 13878 | 40 | | 8074 | 40 | | 14932 07 | |

R. State of King & Co. Canton.
Statement of
Dividends declared, with
Dates of payment
Claims Nos 1 to 35.

Sheet B.

# Dividends

| Claim No | Fifth 6½ p/c Declared 1872 October 12 | | Paid | Sixth 7/10ths p/c Declared 1874 April 21 | | Paid | Total Unpaid | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 04 | Dec. 23/72 | | 11 | Apr. 30/74 | | | |
| 2 | 13 | 52 | | 1 | 45 | | 60 | 73 | |
| 3 | 52 | 84 | | 5 | 69 | | 107 | 33 | Paid B |
| 4 | 6 | 52 | | | 59 | | 11 | 21 | |
| 5 | 1117 | 98 | May 1/73 | 120 | 39 | Apr. 30/74 | | | |
| 6 | 829 | 15 | " " | 89 | 99 | " " | | | |
| 7 | 307 | 68 | " " | 33 | 13 | " " | | | |
| 8 | 71 | 96 | | 7 | 74 | | 179 | 34 | |
| 9 | 209 | 07 | | 22 | 51 | | 328 | 07 | |
| 10 | 259 | 54 | | 27 | 94 | | 646 | 88 | |
| 11 | 184 | 53 | | 19 | 87 | | 204 | 40 | Paid B. |
| 12 | 210 | 01 | | 22 | 61 | | 232 | 62 | |
| 13 | | 32 | | | 05 | | 2 | 33 | |
| 14 | 9 | 94 | | 1 | 07 | | 20 | 20 | |
| 15 | 102 | 76 | | 11 | 06 | | 461 | 75 | |
| 16 | 3 | 37 | | | 35 | | 6 | 84 | |
| 17 | | 09 | | | 07 | | | 48 | |
| 18 | 406 | 70 | Dec. 19/72 | 43 | 79 | Apr. 29/74 | | | |
| 19 | 1179 | 75 | " " " | 127 | 05 | " " " | | | |
| 20 | 670 | 28 | Dec 20. " | 72 | 18 | " " " | | | |
| 21 | 520 | " | " " " | 56 | " | " " " | | | |
| 22 | 537 | 15 | May 1/73 | 57 | 99 | May 6/74 | | | |
| 23 | 325 | " | Dec 23/72 | 35 | " | May 1/74 | | | |
| 24 | 797 | 87 | Dec 22. " | 85 | 92 | Apr. 29/74 | | | |
| 25 | 7057 | 33 | Dec. 19. " | 759 | 37 | " " " | | | |
| 26 | 22 | 16 | Dec 21. " | 2 | 38 | | 2 | 38 | |
| 27 | 1552 | 46 | Dec 19. " | 167 | 18 | Apr. 30/74 | | | |
| 28 | 9 | 10 | | | 98 | | 10 | 08 | |
| 29 | 17 | 87 | | 1 | 92 | | 8 | 42 | |
| 30 | Claim cancelled see statement dated 12. 1872 | | | | | | 858 | " | doubtful |
| 31 | do | | do | do | | " " " | 467 | 91 | do. |
| 32 | 224 | 90 | Dec 20/72 | 24 | 22 | May 4/74 | | | |
| 33 | 23 | 14 | | 2 | 49 | | 104 | 01 | |
| 34 | 6 | 17 | | | 66 | | 12 | 53 | |
| 35 | 5 | 20 | | | 56 | | 23 | 36 | |
| | $ 15563 | 45 | | $ 1673 | 62 | | $ 3820 | 87 | |

| Number of Claim | Holder of Claim | Residence | Amount of Claim allowed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Brought forward | 299 777 01 |
| 36 | Milroy & Sons | London | 466 27 |
| 37 | Sean & Schull | Holland | 361 33 |
| 38 | do 2d Claim | do | 412 30 |
| 39 | A. A. Bruin & Co | | 16. |
| 40 | Schaffer & Co | Hong Kong | 53 97 |
| 41 | Currier & Greeley | Bankers (1st dividend paid on $52.71) | 43 25 |
| 42 | Geo R. Brice | Rhode Island | 366. |
| 43 | H. Tatham & Co | London (2d dividend paid on $3925.22) | 3565 38 |
| 44 | Chan Ku chang | Shanghai | 233 70 |
| 45 | Kew Ku | do | 3886 44 |
| 46 | Wy an Chang | do | 1404 37 |
| 47 | Une Wo | do | 1469 69 |
| 48 | Lao Ming | do | 2243 85 |
| 49 | Kao pang Ling | do (See Memo. for $273.22) | 2278 87 |
| 50 | Ming | do | 777 75 |
| 51 | Atlang | Foochow | 17059 79 |
| 52 | H. D. Lyon & Co | Singapore | 63. |
| 53 | Bargen Sarah & Swan | Bankers (1st dividend paid on $163.85) | 150. |
| 54 | Wilkinson & Co | Hong Kong | 172. |
| 55 | H. A. Delano | do | 12683 31 |
| 56 | Da Silva | Canton | 150. |
| 57 | Aastrand & Buch | New York | 72. |
| 58 | L. Carvalho & Co | Macao | 3338 85 |
| | | | $ 335302 53 |

Memo.

16. Amount of Claims as per Statement $ 335.302.53
do " " " " " 313.798.99
Difference $ 21.503.54

Claim No 30. Cancelled $ 14.20
" " 31 " 7798.54 7209.54
Less Claim " 119 additional Amount
allowed on Original Claim of $ 2278.87 575.
$ 21.503.54

| Residence | Amount of Claim allowed. | First 8% Declared 1858 December 20 | Paid |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | 299777 01 | 22181 21 | |
| London | 466 27 | 37 30. | |
| Holland | 361 33 | 45 . | Mch. 1/58 |
| do | 412 50 | 33 . | Aug 9/60 |
| | 16 . | 1 28 | |
| HongKong | 83 97 | 6 72 | Aug 9/60. |
| Bankers (1st dividend paid on $57.71) | 143 25 | 11 21 | Dec 20/58 |
| Rhode Island | 366 . | 29 28 | |
| London (2d dividend paid on $3925.27) | 3568 38 | 285 23 | Dec 24/58 |
| Shanghai | 233 70 | 18 70. | |
| do | 5886 44 | 470 92 | |
| do | 1404 37 | 112 35. | |
| do | 1469 69 | 117 58 | |
| do | 2245 85 | 179 67 | |
| do (See Memo. for $378.22) | 2278 87 | 182 33 | Dec 29/58 |
| do | 772 75 | 61 82 | |
| Foochow | 17059 79 | 1367 18 | July 5/59 |
| Singapore | 63 . | 5 04 | |
| Bankers (1st dividend paid on $163.25) | 150 . | 13 06 | Dec 20/58 |
| HongKong | 172 . | 13 76 | Aug 9/60 |
| do | 12683 31 | 1014 66 | Jany 17/61 |
| Canton | 150 . | 12 . | |
| New York | 72 . | 5 76 | July 23/60 |
| Macao | 5338 85 | 427 12 | Aug 8/60 |
| | $ 335302 53 | $ 25.579 24 | $ |

Statement $ 335.307.53

" 313.798.99

Difference $ 21.503 54

$ 143 00

7798.54 22098.54

Amount of $ 2278.87 575.

$ 21503 54

$ 1246 81 $

# Dividends

| | Second 5% | | | Third 3% | | | Fourth 6% | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Declared 1860 May | | Paid | Declared 1867 January | | Paid | Declared 1867 October | Paid |
| | 1387 | 40 | | 804 | 40 | | 1493 | 07 |
| | 23 | 31 | | 13 | 99 | | 27 | 98 |
| /58 | 25 | 07 | Aug 9/60 | 18 | 38 | July 22/62 | 33 | 70 |
| 9/60 | 20 | 62 | " " | 12 | 38 | " " | 24 | 75 |
| | | 50 | | | 48 | | | 96 |
| 9/60 | 11 | 20 | Aug 9/60 | 2 | 52 | | 5 | 04 |
| 0/58 | 2 | 16 | | 1 | 29 | | 2 | 60 |
| | 18 | 30 | | 10 | 98 | | 21 | 96 |
| 24/58 | 146 | 27 | May 16/60 | 106 | 96 | | 213 | 92 |
| | 11 | 68 | | 7 | 01 | | 14 | 02 |
| | 294 | 32 | | 176 | 59 | | 353 | 19 |
| | 70 | 22 | | 42 | 13 | | 84 | 26 |
| | 73 | 48 | | 44 | 09 | | 88 | 18 |
| | 112 | 29 | | 67 | 37 | | 134 | 75 |
| 9/58 | 113 | 93 | May 16/60 | 68 | 26 | | 136 | 73 |
| | 38 | 66 | | 23 | 18 | | 46 | 36 |
| 5/59 | 854 | 49 | May 31/60 | 512 | 69 | | 1025 | 39 |
| | 3 | 15 | | 1 | 89 | | 3 | 78 |
| 0/58 | 7 | 50 | | 4 | 50 | | 9 | |
| 9/60 | 8 | 60 | Aug 9/60 | 5 | 16 | | 10 | 32 |
| 12/62 | 624 | 17 | Jany 12/62 | 380 | 50 | Jany 20/62 | 760 | 99 |
| | 7 | 50 | | 4 | 50 | | 9 | |
| 23/60 | 3 | 60 | July 23/60 | 2 | 16 | | 4 | 32 |
| 8/60 | 266 | 93 | Aug 8/60 | 160 | 16 | July 3/62 | 320 | 33 |
| | $ 15959 | 28 | | $ 8646 | 02 | | $ 17311 | 15 |
| | $ 788 | 92 | | $ 1420 | 67 | | $ 2806 | 94 |

Estate of King Wo. Canton.
Statement of
Dividends declared, with
Dates of payment
Claims Nos. 36 & 68.

Sheet B. Continued

# Dividends

| Claim No | Fifth 6½ % Declared 1872 October 12 | | Paid | Sixth 7/10ths % Declared 1874 April 21 | | Paid | Total Unpaid | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ught forward | 15563 | 45 | | 1673 | 62 | | 3820 | 87 |
| 36 | 30 | 29 | | 3 | 26 | | 126 | 13 |
| 37 | 26 | 46 | Jany 9/73 | 3 | 92 | May 2/74 | | |
| 38 | 26 | 78 | " " | 2 | 88 | " " | | |
| 39 | 1 | 44 | | | 11 | | 4 | 67 |
| 40 | 5 | 45 | | | 58 | | 13 | 57 |
| 41 | 2 | 80 | | | 30 | | 9 | 15 |
| 42 | 23 | 79 | | 2 | 64 | | 106 | 55 |
| 43 | 231 | 72 | | 24 | 95 | | 363 | 63 Paid D. |
| 44 | 15 | 14 | | 1 | 63 | | 65 | 18 |
| 45 | 382 | 57 | | 41 | 20 | | 1718 | 79 Paid D. |
| 46 | 91 | 26 | | 9 | 82 | | 410 | 04 Paid D |
| 47 | 95 | 48 | | 9 | 20 | | 425 | 01 |
| 48 | 145 | 92 | | 15 | 71 | | 653 | 71 Paid D |
| 49 | 186 | 74 | | 20 | 11 | | 411 | 94 Paid D |
| 50 | 50 | 18 | | 5 | 40 | | 225 | 60 Paid D |
| 51 | 1110 | 78 | | 119 | 62 | | 1743 | 09 Paid D. |
| 52 | 4 | 09 | | | 44 | | 18 | 39 |
| 53 | 9 | 75 | | 1 | 05 | | 31 | 80 |
| 54 | 11 | 18 | | 1 | 20 | | 27 | 86 |
| 55 | 824 | 39 | | 88 | 78 | | 913 | 17 |
| 56 | 9 | 75 | | 1 | 05 | | 43 | 80 |
| 57 | 4 | 68 | | | 50 | | 11 | 66 |
| 58 | 346 | 97 | | 37 | 26 | | 354 | 33 |
| | $ 15626 | 69 | | $ 1650 | 42 | | $ 11547 | 26 |
| | $ 4769 | 12 | | $ 574 | 80 | | $ 11547 | 26 |

## Payments of Dividends as per Cash Book.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1862 | | | | |
| Jany | 13 | 1st and 2nd Dividends | 112952.23 | |
| | | Added error in footing of Cash Book | .03 | 112962 26 |
| Oct | 20 | 3rd Dividend | | 8536 96 |
| 1866 | | | | |
| July | 14 | Sundry do | | 119 20 |
| 1868 | | | | |
| Aug | 6 | 4th Dividend | | 17210 19 |
| 1873 | | | | |
| Jany | 9 | 5th do (including Mr Kupfer 4th) | | 15627 65 |
| 1874 | | | | |
| May | 6 | 6th do | | 1650 42 |
| | | | | $ 86246 |

## Details of Payments.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | Dividend | as per Statement | 25579 24 |
| 2nd | do | " " | 13959 28 |
| 3rd | do | " " | 8646 02 |
| 4th | do | " " | 17211 15 |
| 5th | do | " " | 15626 64 |
| 6th | do | " " | 1650 42 |
| | | | $ 84872 80 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1860 | | | | |
| July | 23 | Boetrand & Bach, claim paid in full | 306.17 | |
| Aug | 8 | Messrs Borcharr, claim #545 loaned him in 1857 as per | 115. | |
| " | 9 | N B. Nielsen, claim paid in full | 500. | |
| Sept | 28 | Thos Hunt & Co. Auction Commissions | 522.71 | 1443 88 |
| | | | | $ 86246 |

...16.

| | |
|---|---|
| 112952 26 | |
| 85396 96 | |
| 119 20 | |
| 17210 19 | |
| 15627 65 | |
| 16800 42 | |
| $ 86246 68 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 25579 24 | |
| 15959 28 | |
| 8646 02 | |
| 17211 15 | |
| 15626 69 | |
| 16800 42 | |
| 94822 80 | |
| 1144388 | |
| $ 86246 68 | |

Recapitula...

Firsh

Second

Third

Fourth

Fifth

Sixth

## ulation of Dividends

| | Paid | Unpaid | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ 25079.24 | $ 1246 81 | $ 26826 05 |
| | 16757.28 | 788 92 | 16748 20 |
| | 8646 02 | 1420 67 | 10066 69 |
| | 17211.15 | 2806 91 | 20118 06 |
| | 15626 06 | 4769 12 | 20395 81 |
| | 1650.42 | 514 80 | 2195 22 |
| | $ 84802.80 | $ 11,547 26 | $ 96350 06 |

Estate of King & Co. Canton.

Recapitulation of Dividends
and of
Payments of Dividends as per
King & Co. Estate Cash Book

Sheet C. & D.

Estate of

## Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

### Receipts

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sales of Real Estate, Furniture and Effects | 21813 14 | |
| Sales of Goods on hand of Estate | 2174 23 | |
| Interest Account Interest on loans and deposits | 4734 91 | |
| Loan Account Sundry loans collected | 60421 56 | |
| Sundry Debtors. Balances of Accounts, claims Collected &c | 74649 79 | |
| Cash on hand received from book Keeper of King & Co | 8209 94 | |
| Cash from O.H. Perry in O.B. & particulars unknown | 690 47 | |
| Amount deposited Jany 8. 1870 with Russell & Co. in excess of balance | 1 00 | |
| | | 182,700 04 |
| | | $ 182700 04 |

1874.

Dec. 31 Balance as per Cash Book $ 15207 85.

Estate of King & Co of Can

Receipts and Disbursements at Canton. to

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ...inture and | | Boat h... |
| | 21843 14 | ar... |
| | | Shroff... |
| | 2174 23 | Solvent... |
| | | ar... |
| ...d deposits | 4734 91 | Passage... |
| | | ar... |
| ...ckd | 60421 56 | O. H. Pen... |
| | | Do... |
| ...ts. Claims | | Legal... |
| | 74649 79 | Dep... |
| | | Rent a... |
| ...King & Co | 8209 94 | Rent... |
| | | Salari... |
| ...unknown | 690 47 | Bo... |
| 1870 | | Comm... |
| ...ce of balance | 1 00 | to... |
| | 182,700 04 | |
| | | Loans... |
| | | Claim... |
| | | Divid... |
| | | to... |
| | | Balan... |
| | | a... |
| | $182,700 04 | |

$15207 85.

Canton

to 31st December 1874

## Disbursements

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ab hire, Stationery, books | | |
| and sundry office expenses | 127 13 | |
| ostage | 62 28 | |
| ertising, printing, notices | | |
| and Circulars to Creditors | 585 33 | |
| age Money, Freights and Insurance | | |
| on Treasure, Brokerage | 471. | |
| Petty | | |
| Postages, passage money &c | 62. | |
| al Expenses | | |
| Defending suits and prosecuting Claims | 3996 68 | |
| h and Storage | | |
| Rent of office, Storage of books & effects | 1907 64 | |
| laries | | |
| Book Keeper, accountant &c | 5828 98 | |
| missions | | |
| to Trustees, Custodians of Effects &c | 6798 88 | |
| | | 19829 92 |
| ans and Investments | | |
| of funds | | 60816 98 |
| ims of Sundry Creditors | | |
| paid in full | | 2032 52 |
| idends | | |
| No 106 amount paid | 84802 80 | |
| less overcharged in Cash Book | 03 | 84802 77 |
| lance | | |
| as per Cash Book | | 15207 85 |
| | | $ 182700 04 |

Estate of King & Co., Canton.

Receipts & Disbursements
at Canton.

Sheet E.

B

## Particulars of Unclaimed Dividends

| | | Creditors | Residence | $ | ¢ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Claims | 2 | G. B. Bissell | Rhode Island | 60 | 73 | |
| | 3 | Daniel Rose & Co. | Canton | 107 | 33 | |
| | 4 | Dunshead & Co | Singapore | 11 | 21 | |
| | 8 | F. B. Cole | New York | 179 | 34 | |
| | 9 | B. F. White | Boston | 328 | 07 | |
| | 10 | Currier & Greeley | do | 646 | 88 | |
| | 11 | Smith, Elder & Co | London | 204 | 40 | |
| | 12 | M. Fischer | Hong Kong | 232 | 62 | |
| | 13 | Joseph Lee | Unknown | 2 | 33 | |
| | 14 | Dedilver & Co | Hong Kong | 20 | 20 | |
| | 15 | F. Bey Hermanos | Lima | 461 | 75 | |
| | 16 | W. H. Tillinghast | San Francisco | 6 | 84 | |
| | 17 | W. L. Purdie | Died in England | | 48 | |
| | 26 | Kinchang | Canton | 2 | 38 | |
| | 28 | Tysing | do | 10 | 08 | |
| | 29 | Kew Kee | Shanghai | 80 | 42 | |
| See Memo | 30 | Foong fading Man. | Chinchew | 838 | . | Deathfield |
| - do - | 31 | do | do. | 467 | 91 | - do - |
| | 33 | Fung Quang | Canton | 104 | 01 | |
| | 34 | Ushing | do | 12 | 53 | |
| | 35 | R. L. Hunter | London | 23 | 36 | |
| | 36 | Milroy & Lans | do | 136 | 13 | |
| | 39 | R. A Bruin & Co | Unknown | 4 | 67 | |
| | 40 | Schaffer & Co | Hong Kong | 13 | 59 | |
| | 41 | Currier & Greeley | Boston | 9 | 15 | |
| | 42 | Geo B Bissell | Rhode Island | 106 | 88 | |
| | 43 | H. Tatham & Co | London | 363 | 63 | |
| | 44 | Chan kin cheang | Shanghai | 68 | 18 | |
| | 45 | Kew Kee | do | 1718 | 79 | |
| | 46 | Wy un cheang | do | 410 | 04 | |
| | 47 | Une Mo | do | 428 | 01 | |
| | 48 | Lowming | do | 636 | 71 | |
| | 49 | Kow fong Ling | do | 411 | 94 | |
| | 50 | Ahing | do | 225 | 60 | |
| | 51 | Ahoong | Foochow | 1743 | 09 | |
| | 52 | F. D. Leyen & Co | Singapore | 18 | 39 | |
| | 53 | Barque Sarah Wheeler | Boston | 31 | 80 | |
| | 54 | A. Wilkinson & Co | Hong Kong & Shai | 27 | 86 | |
| | 55 | F. A. Melano | do | 913 | 17 | |
| | 56 | Da Silva | Canton | 43 | 80 | |
| | 57 | Mastrand & Buch | New York | 11 | 66 | |
| | 58 | L. Carvalho & Co | Macao | 384 | 33 | $11547 26 |

Estate of King & Co. Canton

Particulars of
Unclaimed Dividends

Sheet F.

G

# Estate of Hing & Co. of Canton.

## Payment of Dividends by the Undersigned. to 25th May

| | Creditor | Due as per Statement B. | | Paid | | Unpaid | | No. of Claim | Creditor | Due as |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A. P. Happer | | | | | | | | Brought forward | |
| 2 | Geo T. Bissell | 60 | 73 | | | 60 | 73 | 34 | Ushing. | |
| 3 | Bant Bros & Co. | 107 | 33 | 107 | 33 | | | 35 | R. L. Hunter | |
| 4 | Bancker & Co | 11 | 21 | | | 11 | 21 | 36 | Milroy & Laws | |
| 5 | Netherlands Trading Co. | | | | | | | 37 | Jean Schell | |
| 6 | do 2nd Claim | | | | | | | 38 | do 2nd Claim | |
| 7 | Factory do. | | | | | | | 39 | A. A. Brain & Co | |
| 8 | F. B. Cole. | 179 | 34 | | | 179 | 34 | 40 | Schaeffer & Co | |
| 9 | B. F. White | 328 | 07 | | | 328 | 07 | 41 | Currier & Greeley | |
| 10 | Currier & Greeley | 646 | 88 | | | 646 | 88 | 42 | Geo. T. Bissell 2nd claim | |
| 11 | Smith Elder & Co. | 204 | 40 | 204 | 40 | | | 43 | H. Fatham & Co | |
| 12 | Mex. Fischer | 232 | 62 | | | 232 | 62 | 44 | Chan Ku cheang | |
| 13 | Joseph Lee | 2 | 33 | | | 2 | 33 | 45 | Kee Kee 2nd C. | |
| 14 | De Silver & Co | 20 | 20 | | | 20 | 20 | 46 | Kye Mee cheang | |
| 15 | F. Barreda y Hermanos | 461 | 75 | | | 461 | 75 | 47 | Mee Mo. | |
| 16 | W. H. Fillinghast | 6 | 84 | | | 6 | 84 | 48 | Loo ming | |
| 17 | W. L. Pinkie | | 48 | | | | 48 | 49 | Kao paoqing | |
| 18 | Acheen | | | | | | | 50 | Aling. | |
| 19 | Manching | | | | | | | 51 | Allong | |
| 20 | Gaugua | | | | | | | 62 | F. D Lyon & Co | |
| 21 | Wyking | | | | | | | 53 | Bark Sarah H Lucas | |
| 22 | Kasking | | | | | | | 54 | A. Wilkinson & Co | |
| 23 | Pamtinqua | | | | | | | 55 | F. A. Melano. | |
| 24 | Lyun | | | | | | | 56 | De Silva | |
| 25 | Thingua | | | | | | | 57 | Mosbrand & Bach | |
| 26 | Limcheang | 2 | 38 | | | 2 | 38 | 58 | L. Cannalho & Co | |
| 27 | Kaching | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Tyeing | 10 | 08 | | | 10 | 08 | | | # 11 |
| 29 | Kee Kee | 80 | 42 | | | 80 | 42 | | | |
| 30 | Rejected at Canton, omitted here | 858 | . | | | | | | | |
| 31 | do do do | 467 | 91 | | | | | | Note. | # |
| 32 | Tung Orne | | | | | | | | Claims 30 & 31 Rejected at Canton | |
| 33 | Tung Quan | 104 | 01 | | | 104 | 01 | | Dividends paid as above | |
| | | | | | | | | | do remaining unpaid | |
| | Carried forward | | | 311 | 73 | 2147 | 34 | | Total as per Sheet B | # |

# Estate of Hing & Co. of Canton.

## Payment of Dividends by the Undersigned, to 25th May 1876.

| Sheet B. | | Paid | | Unpaid | | No. of Claim | Creditor | Due as per Sheet B | | Paid | | Unpaid | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Brought forward | | | 311 | 73 | 2147 | 34 |
| 60 | 73 | | | 60 | 73 | 34 | Ushing | 12 | 53 | | | 12 | 53 |
| 107 | 33 | 107 | 33 | | | 35 | R. L. Hunter | 23 | 36 | | | 23 | 36 |
| 11 | 21 | | | 11 | 21 | 36 | Milroy & Laws | 136 | 13 | | | 136 | 13 |
| | | | | | | 37 | Jean Schell | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 38 | do 2nd Claim | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 39 | R. A. Brunn & Co | 4 | 67 | | | 11 | 67 |
| 179 | 34 | | | 179 | 34 | 40 | Schaeffer & Co | 13 | 59 | | | 13 | 59 |
| 328 | 07 | | | 328 | 07 | 41 | Currier & Greeley | 9 | 15 | | | 9 | 15 |
| 646 | 88 | | | 646 | 88 | 42 | Geo. P. Bissell 2nd claim | 106 | 85 | | | 106 | 85 |
| 204 | 40 | 204 | 40 | | | 43 | H. Tatham & Co | 363 | 63 | 363 | 63 | | |
| 232 | 62 | | | 232 | 62 | 44 | Chan Ku cheang | 68 | 18 | | | 68 | 18 |
| 2 | 33 | | | 2 | 33 | 45 | Kee Kee 2 C. | 1718 | 79 | 1718 | 79 | | |
| 20 | 20 | | | 20 | 20 | 46 | Kye Mee cheang | 410 | 04 | 410 | 04 | | |
| 461 | 75 | | | 461 | 75 | 47 | Mee Mo. | 428 | 01 | | | 428 | 01 |
| 6 | 84 | | | 6 | 84 | 48 | Loo ming | 656 | 71 | 656 | 71 | | |
| | 48 | | | | 48 | 49 | Kao fong ging | 411 | 94 | 411 | 94 | | |
| | | | | | | 50 | Ming | 225 | 60 | 225 | 60 | | |
| | | | | | | 51 | Ming | 1743 | 09 | 1743 | 09 | | |
| | | | | | | 52 | F. D Lyon & Co | 18 | 39 | | | 18 | 39 |
| | | | | | | 53 | Bank Tarah & Lucas | 31 | 80 | | | 31 | 80 |
| | | | | | | 54 | A. Wilkinson & Co | 27 | 86 | | | 27 | 86 |
| | | | | | | 55 | F. A. Delano | 913 | 17 | | | 913 | 17 |
| | | | | | | 56 | De Silva | 43 | 80 | | | 43 | 80 |
| | | | | | | 57 | Mosbrand & Bach | 11 | 66 | | | 11 | 66 |
| 2 | 38 | | | 2 | 38 | 58 | L. Cannalho & Co | 384 | 33 | | | 384 | 33 |
| 10 | 08 | | | 10 | 08 | | | $ 11,547 | 26 | $ 5840 | 53 | $ 4380 | 82 |
| 80 | 42 | | | 80 | 42 | | | | | | | | |
| 858 | . | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 467 | 91 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 104 | 01 | | | 104 | 01 | | | | | | | | |
| | | 311 | 73 | 2147 | 34 | | | | | | | | |

**Note.**

Claims 30 & 31 Rejected at Canton — $ 1325 91

Dividends paid as above — 5840 53

do remaining unpaid — 4380 82

Total as per Sheet B. $ 11547 26

Estate of King & Co

Dividends paid in
Shanghai to May 25. 1876

Sheet. G.

# Estate of King & Co of Canton.

## 7th Dividend. @ 1 1/2 p/c. with Statement of Uncollected Dividends. May

| Claim | Creditor | Amount of Claim | | 7th Divid 1 1/2 p/c | | Prior Divds Uncollected May 25 1876 | | Total Dividends Due | | No. of Claim | Creditor | Amount of Claim | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | A. L. Happer | # 16 | 06 | | 26 | | | | 26 | | Brought forward | 257 503 | 47 |
| 2 | Geo R. Bissell | 208 | . | 3 | 43 | 60 | 73 | 64 | 16 | 311 | Wching | 95 | . |
| 3 | Barret Bros & Co | 813 | 25 | 13 | 42 | | | 13 | 42 | 35 | R. L Hunter | 50 | . |
| 4 | Danelead & Co | 85 | 11 | 1 | 40 | 11 | 21 | 12 | 61 | 36 | Milnay & Sons | 466 | 27 |
| 5 | Netherlands Trading So. | 17199 | 71 | 283 | 80 | | | 283 | 80 | 37 | Jean Schell | 561 | 63 |
| 6 | do 2d Claim | 12756 | 30 | 210 | 48 | | | 210 | 48 | 38 | do | 112 | 50 |
| 7 | Factory do | 4733 | 63 | 78 | 10 | | | 78 | 10 | 39 | R. A Bruin & Co | 16 | . |
| 8 | F. B. Cole | 1107 | 22 | 18 | 27 | 179 | 34 | 197 | 61 | 40 | Schauffler & Co | 83 | 97 |
| 9 | B. F. White | 3216 | 57 | 53 | 07 | 328 | 07 | 381 | 14 | 41 | Carrier & Greeley | 43 | 25 |
| 10 | Carrier & Greeley | 3993 | 35 | 65 | 89 | 646 | 88 | 712 | 77 | 42 | Geo R. Bissell | 266 | . |
| 11 | Smith, Elder & Co | 2839 | 63 | 46 | 85 | | | 46 | 85 | 43 | H. Fatham & Co | 3565 | 38 |
| 12 | Max. Fischer | 3231 | 69 | 53 | 32 | 232 | 62 | 285 | 94 | 44 | Chan Ku cheang | 233 | 70 |
| 13 | Joseph Lee | 8 | 06 | | 13 | 2 | 33 | 2 | 46 | 45 | Kur Kee | 5886 | 44 |
| 14 | Dethier & Co | 133 | 18 | 2 | 63 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 73 | 46 | Hyne Mee cheang | 1404 | 37 |
| 15 | F. Barreda y Hermanos | 1381 | 60 | 26 | 09 | 461 | 75 | 487 | 84 | 47 | Mee Wo, | 1409 | 69 |
| 16 | W. H. Zellinghach | 51 | 97 | | 86 | 6 | 84 | 7 | 70 | 48 | Lao ming | 2245 | 85 |
| 17 | W. L. Purdie | 1 | 47 | | 02 | | 48 | | 50 | 49 | Kaoping ting | 2873 | 87 |
| 18 | Achew | 6257 | 82 | 103 | 25 | | | 103 | 25 | 50 | Atting | 722 | 75 |
| 19 | Manhing | 18150 | 26 | 299 | 48 | | | 299 | 48 | 51 | Alding | 1705 | 79 |
| 20 | Sargua | 10312 | . | 170 | 15 | | | 170 | 15 | 52 | F. D Lyon & Co | 63 | . |
| 21 | Hyhing | 8000 | . | 132 | . | | | 132 | . | 53 | Sargt Sarah H Isaac | 150 | . |
| 22 | Washing | 8570 | 71 | 141 | 42 | | | 141 | 42 | 54 | A Wilkinson & Co | 172 | . |
| 23 | Samtingua | 5000 | . | 82 | 50 | | | 82 | 50 | 55 | F. A Delano | 1268 | 31 |
| 24 | Lyon | 12275 | 48 | 202 | 55 | | | 202 | 55 | 56 | Da Silva | 150 | . |
| 25 | Tingua | 108482 | 61 | 1789 | 96 | | | 1789 | 96 | 57 | Mosbrand & Bach | 72 | . |
| 26 | Kinchcang | 341 | 44 | 5 | 63 | 2 | 38 | 8 | 01 | 58 | L Carvalho & Co | 5338 | 85 |
| 27 | Asching | 23884 | 08 | 394 | 09 | | | 394 | 09 | | | | |
| 28 | Tyxing | 140 | 25 | 2 | 31 | 10 | 08 | 12 | 39 | | | # 313798 | 99 |
| 29 | Kur Kee | 275 | 64 | 4 | 55 | 80 | 42 | 84 | 97 | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Ting Amne | 3460 | 23 | 57 | 09 | | | 57 | 09 | | | | |
| 33 | Ting Tuany | 356 | 31 | 5 | 88 | 104 | 01 | 109 | 89 | | | | |
| | Carried forward | # 257503 | 47 | 4248 | 78 | 2147 | 31 | 6396 | 12 | | | | |

Estate of King & Co of C

7th Dividend. @ 1 50/100 p/c. with Statement of Miscell

| amount of Claim | | 7th Divid 1 65/100 p/c | | Briar Divds Uncollected May 25 1876 | | Total Dividends Due | | No. of Claim | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 06 | | 26 | | | 26 | | | K |
| 208 | . | 3 | 43 | 60 | 73 | 64 | 16 | 34 | Mc |
| 813 | 25 | 13 | 42 | | | 13 | 42 | 35 | R. |
| 85 | 11 | 1 | 40 | 11 | 21 | 12 | 61 | 36 | Mc |
| 17199 | 71 | 283 | 80 | | | 283 | 80 | 37 | Jea |
| 12756 | 30 | 210 | 48 | | | 210 | 48 | 38 | |
| 4733 | 63 | 78 | 10 | | | 78 | 10 | 39 | R. |
| 1107 | 22 | 18 | 27 | 179 | 34 | 197 | 61 | 40 | Sch |
| 3216 | 51 | 53 | 07 | 328 | 07 | 381 | 14 | 41 | Cur |
| 3993 | 35 | 65 | 89 | 646 | 88 | 712 | 77 | 42 | Geo |
| 2839 | 63 | 46 | 85 | | | 46 | 85 | 43 | H. |
| 3231 | 69 | 53 | 32 | 232 | 62 | 285 | 94 | 44 | Cha |
| 8 | 06 | | 13 | 2 | 33 | 2 | 46 | 45 | Ku |
| 153 | 18 | 2 | 63 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 73 | 46 | Ky |
| 1581 | 60 | 26 | 09 | 461 | 75 | 487 | 84 | 47 | Mu |
| 51 | 97 | | 86 | 6 | 84 | 7 | 70 | 48 | Ka |
| 1 | 47 | | 02 | | 48 | | 50 | 49 | Kay |
| 6257 | 82 | 103 | 25 | | | 103 | 25 | 50 | Al |
| 18150 | 26 | 299 | 48 | | | 299 | 48 | 51 | Al |
| 10312 | . | 170 | 15 | | | 170 | 15 | 52 | H. |
| 8000 | . | 132 | . | | | 132 | . | 53 | Barg |
| 8570 | 71 | 141 | 42 | | | 141 | 42 | 54 | Ann |
| 5000 | . | 82 | 50 | | | 82 | 50 | 55 | H. |
| 12275 | 48 | 202 | 55 | | | 202 | 55 | 56 | Da |
| 108482 | 61 | 1789 | 96 | | | 1789 | 96 | 57 | Mas |
| 341 | 411 | 5 | 63 | 2 | 38 | 8 | 01 | 58 | L Co |
| 23884 | 08 | 394 | 09 | | | 394 | 09 | | |
| 140 | 25 | 2 | 31 | 10 | 08 | 12 | 39 | | |
| 275 | 64 | 4 | 55 | 80 | 42 | 84 | 97 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 3460 | 23 | 57 | 09 | | | 57 | 09 | | |
| 356 | 31 | 5 | 88 | 104 | 01 | 109 | 89 | | |
| 257503 | 47 | 4248 | 78 | 2147 | 34 | 6396 | 12 | | |

of Canton.

ollected Dividends. May 25th 1876

| Creditor | Amount of Claim | 7th Divd @ 1.65 % | Prior Divds Uncollected May 25 1876 | Total Dividends Due |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | $25750 47 | $ 42 48 78 | $ 214 34 | $ 63 96 12 |
| Ushing | 95 . | 1 57 | 12 53 | 14 10 |
| R. L Humber | 50 " | 1 32 | 23 36 | 24 68 |
| Milroy & Sons | 466 27 | 7 69 | 136 13 | 143 82 |
| Jean Schell | 581 63 | 9 27 | | 9 27 |
| do | 412 50 | 6 81 | | 6 81 |
| R. A Bruin & Co | 16 . | 26 | 4 67 | 4 93 |
| Schauffler & C. | 83 97 | 1 39 | 13 59 | 14 98 |
| Currier & Greeley | 43 26 | 71 | 9 15 | 9 86 |
| Geo P. Bissell | 366 . | 6 04 | 106 85 | 112 89 |
| H. Tatham & C. | 3565 38 | 58 83 | | 58 83 |
| Chan Ku cheang | 233 70 | 3 86 | 68 18 | 72 04 |
| Kun Kee | 5886 44 | 97 13 | | 97 13 |
| Ah yu Mee cheang | 1404 37 | 23 17 | | 23 17 |
| Mee Wo & | 1409 69 | 24 25 | 428 01 | 452 26 |
| Lao ming | 2245 85 | 37 06 | | 37 06 |
| Kaofoongting | 2873 87 | 47 42 | | 47 42 |
| Atling | 722 75 | 12 75 | | 12 75 |
| Alding | 17059 79 | 281 98 | | 281 98 |
| F. D Lyon & C. | 63 . | 1 04 | 18 39 | 19 43 |
| Barqui Sarah & Isaac | 150 " | 2 48 | 31 80 | 34 28 |
| A Wilkinson & C. | 172 . | 2 84 | 27 86 | 30 70 |
| F. A Delano | 12683 31 | 209 27 | 913 17 | 1122 44 |
| da Silva | 150 . | 2 48 | 43 80 | 46 28 |
| Hasbrand & Bach | 72 . | 1 19 | 11 66 | 12 85 |
| L Carvalho & Co | 5338 85 | 88 09 | 384 33 | 472 42 |
| | $ 313795 99 | $ 5177 68 | $ 4380 22 | $ 9558 50 |

Estate of King & Co
4th Dividend
and
Total Dividends One
May 25th 1874

Sheet H

# Estate of King & Co of Canton.

## Memo of Final Adjustment of Accounts

### Receipts

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Received from T. R. Talbot, Canton Draft on Olyphant & Co, Shanghai. | | |
| 9651.12 @ 72 3/4 | $ 13266 24 | |
| Deposit Receipts Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation $ 10/157 | 2057 83 | |
| $ 10/158 | 324 60 | |
| | $ 15642 67 | |
| Received Interest on Deposit Receipts | 47 53 | |
| | | $ 15690 20 |

### Disbursements.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Advertising | 6. " | | |
| do | 5.33 | 11 38 | |
| Dr. Gales Interpreter | | 21. " | |
| Accountant | | 150. " | |
| | | $ 182 33 | |
| Dividends as per sheet G | | 5840 53 | 6022 86 |
| Balance May 25th 1876 | | $ | 9667 34 |

### Disposition of Balance

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of dividends uncollected as per sheet G | 4380 82 | |
| 7th and final dividend @ 1 65/100 on $ 313.798.99 | 5177 68 | |
| | 9558 50 | |
| Sundry disbursements (estimated) Postages, Advertising 7th dividend &c &c &c. | 108 84 | |
| | | $ 9667 34 |

Shanghai. May 25th 1876

Geo. F. Seward
U.S. Consul General

Sheet I

J

## Notes in regard to Unpaid Dividends of U.S. Late King & Co. of Canton.

| of claim | Creditor | Residence | Amount of Claim | Unpaid Dividends | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | Geo. A. Bissell | Hartford | $ 203 . | $ 64 16 | Address ascertained and Mr. B. written to Feby |
| 4 | Bancker & Co | Singapore | 85 11 | 12 61 | Wrote B & Co., Dec. 4th/75 |
| 8 | F. B. Cole | Boston | 1107 22 | 197 61 | Olyphant & Co. Hong Kong (letter of Sany 3). will refer |
| 9 | B. F. White | do | 3216 51 | 381 14 | Russell & Co do (letter of Dec 15.) Wholly destroy |
| 10 | Cunnier & Greeley | do | 3993 35 | 712 27 | Olyphant & Co. Hong Kong (letter of Sany 3) will ref |
| 12 | Max. Fischer | Hong Kong | 3231 69 | 285 94 | Mr. Fischer dead. Has a son E. Fischer resid |
| 13 | Joseph Lee | do | 8 06 | 2 46 | Unknown, Advertised |
| 14 | De Silver & Co | do | 153 18 | 22 73 | T. D. Billinghast of San Fransco formerly in chan |
| 15 | F. Barreda y Hermanos | Lima | 1581 50 | 487 84 | Written to Feby 28/76 |
| 16 | W. H. Billinghast | San Francisco | 57 97 | 7 70 | Written to Dec. 10/75. |
| 17 | W. L. Burdie | Hong Kong | 1 47 | 50 | Book Keeper to King & Co., died in England. |
| 26 | Lim Cheang | Canton | 341 44 | 8 01 | Wrote U.S. Consul. Dec 4/75 |
| 28 | Tysing | do | 140 25 | 12 39 | " " " " |
| 29 | Heu Kee | Shanghai | 275 64 | 84 97 | See claim No. 46 |
| 33 | Tung Tuan | Canton — | 356 31 | 109 89 | Wrote U. S. Consul. Dec 4/75 |
| 34 | U Shing | do. | 95 " | 14 10 | " " " " " " |
| 36 | R. L. Hunter | Hong Kong | 80 " | 24 68 | Heard & Co (letter Dec 7.) wanted refer to Hong Kong firm |
| 38 | Milroy & Lane | Canton | 466 27 | 143 82 | Wrote M & Lane Dec 8th/75. Recd letter from them |
| 39 | A. A. Bruin & Co | Hong Kong | 16 . | 4 93 | Unknown, advertised |
| 40 | Schaeffer & Co. | do | 83 97 | 14 98 | J. Schaeffer letter Dec. 12 to Mr Bailey, remembers claim |
| 41 | Cunnier & Greeley | Boston | 43 25 | 9 86 | Olyphant & Co. Hong Kong (letter Sany 3) will refer |
| 42 | Geo. A. Bissell | Hartford | 366 . | 112 89 | Address ascertained and Mr. B. written to |
| 44 | Chan Ku Cheang | Shanghai | 233 70 | 72 04 | |
| 47 | Une Mo | do | 1469 69 | 452 26 | |
| 52 | F. Olyphant & Co | Singapore | 63 . | 19 43 | Dec 4th/75 wrote U. S. Consul for information. |
| 53 | Bartlett Sarah H. Lunn | Boston | 150 . | 34 28 | Advertised |
| 54 | A. Williamson & Co | Hong Kong | 172 . | 30 70 | Advertised |
| 55 | F. A. Delano. | do | 12683 31 | 1122 44 | Russell & Co. Hong Kong (letter of Dec 15) Wholly destroy |
| 56 | De Silva | Canton | 150 . | 46 28 | Wrote U.S. Consul, Canton Dec 4/75. |
| 57 | Moebrand & Bach | New York | 72 . | 12 85 | Advertised |
| 58 | L. Carvalho & Co | Macao | 5338 85 | 472 42 | Wrote U.S. Consul Canton Dec 4/75 |

## Estate of King & Co. of Canton.

### ...s in regard to Unpaid Dividends.—

| ...uce | Amount Claim | Unpaid Dividends | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...land. | # 208. | # 64 16 | Addresses ascertained and |
| ...kone | 185 11 | 12 61 | Made B & Co. dec. 4/ |
| ...dau | 1807 22 | 197 61 | Olyphant & Co. Hong Kong ( |
| ... | 3216 51 | 381 14 | Russell & Co do (le |
| ... | 3993 35 | 712 77 | Olyphant & Co. Hong Kong ( |
| ...ang | 3231 69 | 285 94 | Mr. Fischer dead. Has |
| | 8 06 | 2 46 | Unknown, Advertis |
| | 153 18 | 22 73 | J. D. Billinghast of San Fr |
| ...a | 1581 50 | 487 84 | Written to Feby 28/76 |
| ...isco | 57 97 | 7 70 | Written to Dec. 10/75. |
| ...Kong | 1 47 | 50 | Bank Keeper & King & Co. |
| ...dau | 341 44 | 8 01 | Made U.S. Consul. Dec 4/ |
| | 140 25 | 12 39 | " " " " |
| ...kai | 375 64 | 84 97 | See claim No. 46 |
| ...tu — | 356 31 | 109 89 | Made U. S Consul. dec 4/ |
| | 95 " | 14 10 | " " " " " |
| ...dang | 80 " | 24 68 | Heard & Co (letter Dec 7.) mailed |
| ...dau | 466 27 | 143 82 | Made U.S.Cons. Dec 8/75. |
| ...Kong | 16 " | 4 93 | Unknown, advert |
| | 83 97 | 14 98 | J. Scheffer letter Dec. 12 & Mr |
| ...dau | 43 25 | 9 86 | Olyphant & Co. Hong Kong ( |
| ...shed | 366 " | 112 89 | Addresses ascertained |
| ...kai | 233 70 | 72 04 | |
| | 1469 69 | 452 26 | |
| ...ne | 63 " | 19 43 | Dec. 4/75 made U. S. Consul |
| ...dau | 150 " | 34 28 | Advertised |
| ...ng | 172 " | 30 70 | Advertised |
| | 12683 31 | 1122 44 | Russell & Co. Hong Kong (lett |
| ...dau | 150 " | 46 28 | Made U.S. Consul. Cant |
| ...ork | 72 " | 12 85 | Advertised |
| ...ad. | 3338 85 | 472 92 | Made U.S. Consul Cant |

Remarks.

and Mr. B mailed to Feby 1/76.
4/75
ng (letter of Jany 3). will refer to America
(letter of Dec 15.) Sally destroyed by fire, will refer to America.
lang (letter of Jany 3) will refer to America.
has a son to Fischer residing at Yokohama.
ertised
an Francisco formerly in charge of Del & Co.
eby
5.
. died in England.
c 4/75
"
dec 4/75
" " ".
uld refer to Hongkong for information
Recd letter from them (Jany 26) asking for information
ertised
Mr Bailey, remembers claim but has no proofs.
ng (letter Jany 3) will refer to America
nd and Mr B. mailed to Feby 1/76

nent for information.

(letter of Dec 15) Sally destroyed by fire, will refer to America
Canton Dec 4/75.

Canton Dec 4/75

Estate of King & Co.

Notes on Unpaid
Dividends.

Sheet I.

# Estate of King & Co. of Canton.
## Notes on unpaid Dividends. May 25 1876.

| Num | Creditor | Suggestions |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | Bousfield & Co | Write to them again |
| 8 | F. B. Cole. | Ask Olyphant & Co result of reference |
| 9 | B. F. White. | Ask Russell & Co " " " |
| 10 | Cunnin & Greeley | Ask Olyphant & Co " " " |
| 12 | Max. Fischer | Write to E. Fischer at Yokohama |
| 14 | Delliver & Co | " T. D. Allinghash. San Francisco |
| 16 | W. H. Tillinghash | Write again |
| 26 | 28. 33 34. 56. 58 | Write Leonard at Canton recalling his attention to previous letter. |
| 29 | Kerr & Co | same claimant as No 45. Advise him of amount |
| 35 | R. L. Hunter | Refer again to Heard & Co. A son of Mr Hunter was in the Customs service |
| 40 | Schaeffer & Co | Write J. Schaffer stating the amount of dividend due and that it will be paid to anyone entitled to receipt for Schaeffer & Co. |
| 41 | Cunnin & Greeley | Recall R & Co's attention to the subject. |
| 44 | Chan Kin cheong | As these were Shanghai claimants it should be |
| 47 | Une Mo. | possible to find them. Refer to Correspondence of Russell & Co, Olyphant & Co & to Pao Yuen Cheong |
| 52 | T. D Lyon & Co. | Recall Leonards attention to matter and mention it in letter to Bousfield & Co. |
| 54 | A. Wilkinson & Co | Try Dickinson & Co. of Shanghai. Same former partners of A W & Co formed the firm of D & Co |
| 55 | F. A. Delano. | Recall R & Co's attention to the matter |
| 58 | L. Carvalho & Co | Try A de Carvalho of Shanghai |

writing as above mention that a seventh dividend has been declared and notify also the claimants who have been found of the declaration of this dividend

Notes on Unpaid Dividends
for future action.

Sheet K

Duplicate

Shanghai. May 25th 1867

Received of George F. Seward, Nine Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty seven Dollars and Thirty four cents Mexican same being amount due from him to the Estate of King Hay deceased

9667 34

John C. Myers.

U. S. Consul General.